

A

SKETCH OF THE WAR

WITH

TIPPOO SULTAUN.

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# TIPPOO SULTAUN;

O R,

A DETAIL OF MILITARY OPERATIONS, FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES AT THE LINES OF TRAVANCORE IN DECEMBER 1789, UNTIL THE PEACE CONCLUDED BEFORE SERINGAPATAM IN FEBRUARY 1792.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

BY

RODERICK MACKENZIE,

LIEUT. 52d REGIMENT.

*Sic vos* ————— *non vobis.*

VOL.

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1799.

TO COLONEL JOHN MURRAY,  
*Military Auditor General.*

Bengal,

DEAR COLONEL,

ALTHOUGH powers of mind such as you possess must ever command respect from men of sense, they are not at all times equally successful in procuring universal esteem. In what degree you are an exception to this rule, however little known to yourself, it might be deemed flattery in me to proclaim. All that inclination dictates, or that candour requires, is to declare, that it is not to those this address must be chiefly attributed; neither is

is it to the exalted station you consequently fill; nor to your claims on a Highlander from being at the head of a Clan; nor to the anxiety of an author for the reception of his work; far less to any selfish views of future advantage: This dedication is a just tribute to the grateful remembrance of many kindnesses already bestowed on

DEAR COLONEL,

Your very faithful, much obliged,  
and most obedient servant,

RODERICK MACKENZIE,

*Lieut. 52d Regt.*

*Camp, on the island of Seringapatam,*

*February 25, 1792.*

PREFACE.

## P R E F A C E.

**T**HE toil that a Soldier, intent upon his duty, must undergo in the course of an arduous war, where the climate is highly unfavorable to exertions of body and mind, will, of itself, apologise for many imperfections in a description of momentous campaigns written chiefly in the field.

Anxious only that his facts may prove incontrovertible, and but little solicitous of literary fame, the Author submits to a well informed community, a plain, impartial, and, he trusts, a distinct sketch of the late war, without any attempt whatsoever at cloathing it in a pompous garb, or of obtaining commendation beyond what is due to a candid narrative of recent and important events.

He is highly sensible that the utmost delicacy ought to be observed where the conduct of Military men is handed down to posterity, he therefore carefully avoids every reflection that can unnecessarily tend to affect the reputation of any individual ; but, whilst he holds truth  
and.

and justice for his constant and only guides, whilst he employs his best abilities faithfully to connect and detail momentous Military operations, no influence whatsoever can check the rein of free exposition or divert his attention from his original pursuit.

A witness to most of the transactions that he is now about to relate, before he committed his remarks, he constantly compared them with those of sensible men upon the spot. He spared no pains to obtain correct information on every occurrence at which he was not present, he has been scrupulously careful not to admit any authorities on matters that were at all in doubt, until he was persuaded they could bear the test of severe scrutiny, he has anxiously avoided being misled by partiality, or influenced by any improper intent, consequently he trusts that none of his contemporaries have just grounds to take offence.

Instead of forcible epithets or nervous descriptions that might amuse the imagination or dignify his work, he corroborates the train of reasoning that he originally laid down by the unadulterated observations of judicious men without any alteration of their language.

Aware,

Aware, however, that narrations of every description are liable to error, he will always lend an attentive ear to candid criticism, and for information or assistance he will ever entertain the most grateful sense; but as he holds time in too high estimation to waste it in refuting what is of itself absurd, illiberality under whatever shape will be treated with silent contempt.

Until human nature shall have undergone a compleat change, the man that records the transactions of his own times, and that dares to adhere to truth, cannot meet the approbation of all. Should this work, which attempts not at that, succeed so far as to give general satisfaction, the expectation of the author will be fully accomplished. If it fails, and that another with more information on the subject, with more activity of mind, and with more adequate talents should be induced to undertake the task, he will still rest satisfied on account of the assistance that his labours must afford.

In short, the reader is entreated to keep in constant remembrance, that this work instead of being the result of study in retirement, had its origin and progress amidst the din of arms, the toils and troubles of war, in the centre of a camp, where there was but little access to books, and subject, besides, to some very, very unusual disadvantages. Whilst these reflections are alive on his imagination they will preserve the mildness of his temper, or when the work does not in his opinion rise to the just standard of true criticism, they will at least assist to soften the asperity of his remarks.

# C O N T E N T S.

## CHAPTER FIRST.

*Extent, Revenue, Population and Force of the Mysorean Dominions — Balance of Power amongst the Princes of that Neighbourhood—TIPPOO Sultaun determines to invade Travancore—His ostensible and real motives—He takes the field at the head of 15,000 men—Sits down before the lines of Travancore—That country naturally strong is strengthened by art—The Sultaun with 10,000 Mysoreans passes the boundary, but is driven back with considerable slaughter—The government of Fort St. George in vain attempt at reconciliation—Hostilities cease for a time—Original conquests on the Malabar Coast by HYDER —TIPPOO Sultaun renews hostilities—Forms lines and batteries—Two divisions of the besieged that sally are beat back with loss—The Sultaun breaches the walls of Travancore,*

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*vancore, storms, becomes master of the lines, levels the ramparts, fills up the ditches, destroys and desolates the country.—page 1.*

## CHAPTER SECOND.

*The British Government in India determines to support the Rajah of Travancore—Forms alliances with NIZAM ALLY and the Marattas—Augments the standing force—Tardiness of the Madras government in equipping an army for the field—Arrival of Major General MEDOWS at Fort St. George—He assumes the command of the troops originally destined for the war in the Carnatic—Puts himself at the head of the army on the plains of Trichinopoly—Invasion of the districts to the southward of the Cauvery—The Sultaun withdraws from Travancore, corresponds with Major General MEDOWS, and retires to his capital—Carore, Aravacourchey, Daraporam and Coimbatore, with the dependent districts surrender to the British arms—Repeated skirmishes with Looies in the vicinity of these posts—First appearance of the stable-horse t Demiacotta—Colonel FLOYD after dispersing them is ysted in advance—Colonel STUART sent to reduce Paligautcherry*

*Paligautcherry is prevented by the rains—Colonel OLDHAM takes Errood—Colonel STUART advances against Dindigul—Major SKELLY, detached to Daraporam, is ordered to join Colonel STUART—Captain ORAM joins also from Madura—Siege and assault of Dindigul—That post, after a noble defence, capitulates—Captain Wahab collects grain and reduces several inferior forts—Colonel Stuart approaches Paligautcherry—Reduction of that post—The cavalry skirmish on the banks of the Bevaneer—Fertility of the conquered districts—Humanity of the conquerors—p. 39*

### CHAPTER THIRD.

*Abuse of Europeans in the east unmerited, erroneous, and truly cruel—Descent of the Sultaun at Guzzlehatty—His advance beat back by Captain Child—Manful conduct of Major Darley with his own regiment only, against the flower of the Mysorean horse—Action at Sattimungulum—The Sultaun withdraws from the field of battle—At a council of war the British detachment determines to fall back.—The Sultaun pursues at break of day; renews the fight, and is again beat off.—In dread of Major General Meadows he crosses the Bevaneer river—Occupies a*

*strong*

*Strong post—Junction of the detachment with the army—The whole falls back to Coimbatore—Erroad surrenders to a party of Mysorean horse—The Sultaun meditates the destruction of Major YOUNG's detachment—Foiled in this design he proceeds against Daraporam—Captures that post and advances towards Coimbatore—Major General MEDOWS hastens to its relief—Three Corps are detached by Lieutenant Colonel HARTLEY for the same purpose—Apprized of these circumstances the Sultaun abandons this pursuit—Pagoda of Avanashee with the adjacent country—The Cavalry Skirmish—TIPPOO Sultaun crosses the Cauvery and advances in a northerly direction—Motives for this movement—Major General MEDOWS determines to follow and to form a junction with the centre army—He detaches couriers with notice of this intention to Colonel MAXWELL and crosses the Cauvery—Zeal and activity of his Staff—p. 97.*

#### CHAPTER FOURTH.

*The intention of invasion by the Guzzlehatty pass at this period not laid aside—Motives assigned by the favourers of that plan—Sankeridigungum with the country around—The valley of Selim—Pass of Tapoor—Singular occurrence on entering*

*entering the Barahmabl—The Sultaun hastens from before Major General MEDOWS—Junction of the centre with the grand army—Formation of Colonel COCKERELL'S detachment—It proceeds towards the Carnatic—The Pagoda of Jaggernaut—Grievous treatment of the pilgrims by the Bramins—Junction of the Bengal detachment with the army of Colonel KELLY—By the death of that officer the command devolves on Colonel MAXWELL—British administration better calculated for the happiness of the natives than that of Mahomedan or Hindoo rulers—Advance of the centre army into the Barahmabl valley—Colonel MAXWELL passes the hill fort of Kistnagbery—TIPPOO Sultaun's approach endangers a detachment under Captain VIGORS—The 1st regiment of cavalry, fallen into ambuscade, suffers considerable loss—Colonel MAXWELL determines to wait the attack of the enemy—Battle offered in a strong position is declined by the Sultaun—The strength of a second position deters the enemy from action—He retires from before Colonel MAXWELL—Extraordinary march performed on this occasion—After the junction of the British armies, Major General MEDOWS determines to invade the upper countries by the pass of Coveriporum—TIPPOO Sultaun returns to-*  
*wards*

*wards the Carnatic—His rear is canonaded by the advance of the British force at the entrance into the pass of Tapoor—New arrangement of the Army—page 141.*

## CHAPTER FIFTH.

*Claims of the Nabob's Officers to be placed on the Madras establishment rejected—New levies raised for the collection of assumed revenue—TIPPOO Sultaun, as he approaches the Carnatic, is followed by Major General MEDOWS—A wonderful instance of resolution discovered by a highcast Rajpoot—Overtures towards accommodation—The Mysorean ruler, although a powerful, not an enlightened Prince—He encourages Artisans and prepares to establish the Koran throughout the east—Gallantry of the Carnatic Garrisons when threatened with attack—Barbarity of the Mussulmans at Trenomaly—Surrender of Permacoil—Interchange of civilities between the Sultaun and the principal inhabitants of Pondicherry—The character of the Hindoos misrepresented in Britain—Warlike preparations in Mysore continued after the peace of 1784—Earl CORNWALLIS, determined to take the charge of the war upon himself, arrives at Fort St. George—The tributaries grow refractory;*

*refractory on the invasion of the Carnatic—The ryots abandon their homes to the great prejudice of the revenue—That the intention of a southern invasion had been laid aside by Earl CORNWALLIS at an early period appears from various testimonies.—A body of horse hovers around the army on its march to the vicinity of Fort St. George—Ambuscade at Jamcollum—Earl CORNWALLIS reviews the troops at Vellout—Wonderful effect of His Lordship's patriotic example on the people—page 165.*

## C O N T E N T S

OF THE

## A P P E N D I X.

No. 1.	<i>Treaty between the East India Company and the Marattas,</i> 1st June 1790, - - - - -	page 1
2.	<i>Treaty between the East India Company and Nizam Ally</i> Cawn, 4th July 1790, - - - - -	7
3.	<i>Treaty of peace with Tippoo Sultaun, signed 8th March</i> 1792, - - - - -	12
4.	<i>Treaty of peace with Tippoo Sultaun, signed 11th March</i> 1784, - - - - -	25
5.	<i>Treaty of Alliance with the Marattas, signed 6th June</i> 1782, - - - - -	31
6.	<i>Treaty of friendship with his highness the Nawob Walajau,</i> <i>signed 24th February 1787,</i> - - - - -	40
7.	<i>Treaty with the Marattas, signed 1st March 1776,</i>	51
8.	<i>Treaty with Rogonot Row, signed 6th March 1775,</i>	58
9.	<i>Letter of Earl Cornwallis to his highness the Nizam, dated</i> 7th July 1789, - - - - -	66

Governor

10.	10.	<i>Governor General in Council, to the Governor and Council of Fort St. George, on the assumption of the Carnatic revenues, 21st June 1790,</i>	-	-	<i>page 71</i>
11.		<i>Treaty of Commerce with his excellency the Vizier, signed 25th July 1788,</i>	-	-	<i>77</i>
12.		<i>Treaty with the Rajah of Tanjore, signed 10th April 1788,</i>			<i>85</i>
13.		<i>Minute of the Governor General in Council, at Fort William in Benga', dated 5th November 1790, signifying his intention to proceed to the coast, in order to take upon himself the conduct of the war,</i>	-	-	<i>95</i>
13.		<i>Art. B. Minute of Messrs. Speke and Creeper, two of the Members of the Council of Fort William, in Bengal, dated the 6th November 1790, approving of Lord Cornwallis intention of proceeding to the coast,</i>	-		<i>98</i>
13.		<i>Art. C. A copy of powers delegated by the board to the Governor General, on his proceeding to the coast,</i>			<i>101</i>
14.		<i>General orders by Earl Cornwallis, 8th November 1790, respecting a reinforcement for the Carnatic army,</i>			<i>102</i>
15.		<i>Return of killed, wounded, and missing of the detachment employed against Dindigul, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel James Stuart, 22d August 1790,</i>			<i>107</i>
15.		<i>Art. B. Return of the Killed, Wounded and Missing of the Detachment under the command of Lieutenant Colonel John Floyd at Sastimungulum, 13th and 14th September 1790,</i>	-	-	<i>108</i>
15.		<i>Art. C. Return of the Killed, Wounded and Missing of the Detachment employed against Palligautcherry, under the command</i>			

- command of Lieutenant Colonel James Stuart, 22d September 1790,* - - - - - *page 109*
15. *Art. D. Return of Cannon captured from Tippoo Sultaun during the War,* - - - - - *110*
16. *Treaty of Alliance with Nizam Ally, dated 23d February 1768,* - - - - - *111*
17. *Treaty of Peace with Hyder Ally Cawn, signed 3d April 1769,* - - - - - *121*
18. *Treaty of Friendship with Hyder Ally Cawn, signed 8th August 1790,* - - - - - *124*
19. *Treaty of Alliance with Nizam Ally, signed 12th November 1766.* - - - - - *128*
20. *Letters on the Equipment of Troops from Bengal to the Carnatic,* - - - - - *132*
21. *Return of the Killed, Wounded and Missing of the Army commanded by Earl Cornwallis, from the 5th March 1791, the day on which his Lordship appeared before Bangalore, until the 21st inclusive, when the place was taken by assault,* - - - - - *140*

## ADVERTISEMENT.

**T**RANSPOSITION of letters may occasionally be observed in the perusal of this volume, but as it nowhere endangers the meaning there does not appear a necessity to point out the several instances. The indulgent reader, recollecting that the workmen, chiefly, are strangers to the language they print, will withhold the blame that might otherwise be imputed to the Author on this account.

### E R R A T A.

Page 6, for Moodagee, *read* Ragojee.

147, for 13th *read* 14th.

## G L O S S A R Y.

*Aumils or Aumildars*—Collectors of the Revenue.

*Chela*—Literally an adopted son, the Sultaun and his father during former wars were accustomed to make captives of all the boys in the Carnatic and other countries through which they passed, and having made Mussulmans of them they formed them into Corps, to which they gave the name of *Chela*.

*Cooly*—A common labourer.

*Coule*—Quarter, protection, or agreement.

*Cushoon*—A legion or brigade consisting of a certain establishment of Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry, amounting in general to about 3000 fighting men.

*Dooly*—A litter for carrying the sick and wounded.

*Duffadar*—A Native Officer of Cavalry nearly equal in rank to a Serjeant.

*Ghaut*—A pass, defile or ford.

*Haram*—Literally any thing forbidden—the place where the Mussulmans keep their women, commonly called the *Zenana*.

*Hircarrab*—A guide, footman, or courier.

*Huzzoor*—The Royal presence.

*Jungle*—Underwood, thickets, uncultivated land.

*Lascars*

*Lasgars*—A Corps of Natives attached to the Artillery to assist in working the guns, there are also Lasgars attached to Corps for pitching tents and other duties.

*Looties*—Irregular horsemen that plunder and lay waste the country.

*Killedar*—The Governor of a Fort.

*Musnud*—A throne.

*Nagger*—The principal drum in an Asiatic Army commonly allowed to persons of high dignity.

*Padre*—A priest.

*Peons*—Irregular Infantry for assisting to collect the revenue.

*Phouzdar*—A commander of Troops.

*Polygar*—A sort of independent chieftain whose homage is in general from compulsion.

*Rys*—A bagpiper.

*Sirdar*—A man at the head of a body of Troops.

*Stable-horse*—That part of the Sultan's Cavalry which is best armed, accoutred, and most regularly disciplined.

*Vakeel*—An Agent in common, also the name given to an Ambassador.

*Zemindar*—A Landholder.

# A S K E T C H

## OF THE WAR WITH

# TIPPOO SULTAUN.

### *CHAPTER THE FIRST.*

**T**OWARDS the close of 1789, after a peace of nearly six years<sup>(1)</sup> with Great Britain and her Allies, TIPPOO SULTAUN, son and heir to that bold usurper HYDER-ALLY CAWN, again appeared in arms, determined, in defiance of all treaties, that the general tranquillity should cease.—This ambitious Prince inherited sovereign authority, over a tract of country, comprehending a space of not less than eighty thousand square

(1) The treaty that terminated the former war was signed in March 1784 at Mangalore.

Geographical miles (1); yeilding a clear annual revenue of about three million sterling (2), after deducting all expences of collection; and, peopled by upwards of fix millions of inhabitants, including for the defence of the whole, about one hundred and thirty-five thousand regular and well disciplined troops, together with a standing militia, not short of one hundred and eighty thousand men under various denominations (3).

Without entering into any historical disquisition concerning the conquest of that country by the Mahome-

(1) In a late ingenious work, the seat of the war which gave rise to the present publication is thus distinctly described "That part of the Decan, or Peninsula of India, south of the river Kistnah, in latitude  $16\frac{1}{2}$  Degrees North, and extending in a triangular form to Cape Comorin, between the two coasts of Malabar and Coromandel, comprehends in all an area of one hundred and forty thousand square Geographical miles; of which the British dominions, including the Circar of Guntour, the Carnatic Payengaut, and its dependencies of Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Tinevelly, Travancore, &c. may comprize about 50,000; the districts of Carnoul, Raichore, &c. under the protection of the NIZAM, 4000; and the Nabobship of Sanore, with the independent Rajahships of Bari, or Bounfelo, of Koork and others in the Balagaut hills of Malabar, at least 6000 more; leaving 80,000 for the square dimensions of all the actual possessions of TIPPoo."—Hist. and Pol. view of Decan—p. 1.—As this calculation is confirmed by Major RENNELL, whose abilities as a Geographer are universally known, it is fair to admit that no truth can be better established.

(2) On the revenue of the Mysorean empire, no two authors, that have come to my hands, agree—Major RENNELL says, "The gross revenue of TIPPoo, has been stated at four krones of Rupees, or as many millions Sterling"—Memoirs, P. CXXXIX—and, Mr. GRANT tells us, that from his statement "it appears, that the whole of TIPPoo's present effective revenue is under two krones of Rupees"—Hist. and Pol. view of Decan, p. 15.—"The adage comes nearest the truth—*In medio tutissimus ibis.*"

(3) With respect to the population and force of the Mysorean Empire I have sought for guides in vain. But, on the principles, laid down by General LLOYD, [see his Rhapsody page 18] assisted by careful observation upon the spot, I have made use of my best endeavours to come at the truth.—Major RENNELL and Mr. GRANT, the two best authorities that I am enabled to consult are totally silent on the population of TIPPoo's dominions: and, as they, not only, widely differ from each other, but evidently under-rate the number of men that bore arms throughout the Mysorean dominions, I am the less diffident with respect to the correctness of my statement. Colonel FULLARTON says, that the Mysorean had "With a population of many millions, an army of 300,000 men, and 5,000,000*l.* of annual revenue."—Eng. Int. in India, page 16.

dans, and resigning to the learned in Eastern languages<sup>(4)</sup> the laborious and complicated revolutions that the several States have alternately undergone, it is intended throughout this work, to convey all ideas, of the dominions over which the Sultaun ruled, in terms familiar to the British ear.—Exclusive, then, of the substantial acquirements of his own arms, which will be hereafter mentioned, uncontested and absolute sway, devolved upon TIPPOO SULTAUN, by the death of his father, over the extensive table land of Myfore: over the rich and powerful vallies of Barahmahl, Selim, Namcul and Dindigul; over the wide and fertile districts of Sankerry-Dirgum, Erroad, Carore, Daraporam, Coimbatore, Paligautcherry, Callicut, Cotiote, Carテナud, Cherica, Bednore, Soonda, Harponelly, Darwar, Sanore, Gootie, Cuddapah, Ry-Droog and Chittle-Droog, and over many other valuable, though less known tracts which had been lately wrested by his father, from his Highness NIZAM-ALLY-CAWN, from the Maratta empire, and from the other neighbouring states.

(4) According to Mr. GRANT, Myfore fell into the hands of HYDER-ALLY-CAWN about the year 1763; Bednore between 1763-5; Soonda about the latter period; Malabar in 1765-6; Barah Mhal amongst the former periods; Petty States of Hindoo Rajahs and of PURSERAM BHOW in 1774-7; Carnatic Balagaut Bejapoor in 1776; Carnatic Balagaut Hydrabad in 1776-9; Adoni, Sanore, Koork and Anagoondy since the accession of TIPPOO to the throne.—Hist. & Pol. view of Decan, page 7 to 14.

Territories of such vast extent, and so abundant in resources, as to have lately supported several independent principalities in splendour and magnificence, being united into one mighty empire, under a prince of a warlike disposition, and possessed of considerable abilities, enabled him to effect the complete destruction of all political balance amongst the native powers of Hindostan. The Maratta states, distracted in general by intestine broils, seldom espouse collectively the interests of any individual member of their empire (1). Although esteemed the most formidable power in India at no very distant period, they had now forfeited every title to that distinction (2). The different interests, of their several chiefs, had of late, induced them to embrace such a variety of pursuits, that their exertions could not be directed to one object; nor were their un-

(1) Mr. Mallet to Earl Cornwallis—I observed to BEHROW PUNT that the predicament of the Maratta State “With respect to TIPPOO, was widely different from ours, that it had injuries to revenge, territories to recover, and infringements to punish. We have none. That after having been enabled, by a co-operation with us, to effect at least a part of these great objects, and strengthened itself by an extension of its frontier. Such advantages affording additional means of preventing future encroachments, certainly gave no reasonable foundation, for their expecting a stipulation, which we did not now, think proper to enter into.” July 6, 1788.—To the injuries and insults that the Marattas were necessitated to submit from TIPPOO SULTAUN, PURSERAM BHOW could bear the most ample testimony; and, some of his nearest female relations, still in the haram of the Sultana, furnish woful proofs in addition.

(2) “It is not likely that either of the Maratta States will soon become formidable to the other provinces of Hindostan. The Eastern State, has not resources for it, and as for the Western, it cannot well happen there, until some one of its chiefs has gained such an ascendancy over the rest, as to reunite that divided power, to which the late confusions in their government gave birth. It requires some length of time to reduce a feudal government to a simple monarchical one; and till then, the Western Maratta State cannot be formidable, to the British power at least.” Rennell, p. LXXXIX.

governable swarms of irregular troops, at all competent to encounter the well-disciplined army of the Sultaun, had they been hazardous enough to have adopted a different system. Neither is it to be supposed that NIZAM-ALLY-CAWN, a Prince stricken in years; at no time famous for his valour; and with a force much inferior to the former, was capable of resisting the arms of the Mysorean Prince, or of giving any effectual check to his ambitious career.(3) Far less was this to be expected from the other Princes of the country, whose forces, if united, would appear contemptible in competition even with the troops of NIZAM-ALLY.

Although the districts that appertained to the Maratta confederacy, actually comprehended five times the extent of TIPPOO SULTAUN'S dominions at the commencement of the late war, still, as the original manners, and unalterable customs of that people discouraged agriculture, and, in its stead, cherished the more hardy, though less advantageous habits of the field, their nett annual income, scarcely doubled the amount of

(3) "NIZAM-ALLY-CAWN, the Subadar of Decan is more respectable from his rank and  
 "deficient than from any other cause, his dominions are of small extent and scanty revenue: his  
 "military strength is represented to be most contemptible, nor was he at any period of his life  
 "distinguished for personal courage or the spirit of enterprize." War. Hist.

his rents (1); consequently their means to support a standing force, bore no proportion to the extent of their territories, nor to the establishment that was necessary for the quiet of the empire; their trade and manufactures too being principally carried on in their camps might occasionally enrich the leaders of their armies, but they could not, in any material degree, contribute to aggrandize the state. Besides, it is well known, that SCINDIA, HOLCAR, NANA FURNEESE, MOODAGEE BOONSLLA, HURRY PUNT, PURSERAM BHOW, with all their princes of note, found constant employment, either, in extending their dominions to the North, in endeavouring to protect them from the encroachments of the Myforeans on the South; or in checking refractory Zemindars, who, as they could not patiently brook their yoke, still withheld the collections, refused allegiance, and ultimately fled to an appeal at arms.

No sooner had his countries recovered from the shocks which they sustained during four years contest with Great Britain, than the SULTAUN began to look

(1) The Maratta empire comprehends "at least an area of 400,000 square geographic miles, being considerably more than a third part of Hindostan, including the Decan; and equal, perhaps, in dimensions to all the British and allied states in India, with those of Golconda and Myfore taken together. The present nett revenue, however of this immense territory, calculated at six crore of rupees, is in no respect proportionate to its magnitude." His. and Pol. view of Decan.

round for fresh objects that might encrease his revenue, extend his dominion, and aggrandize his fame (2). The wealthy kingdom of Travancore appeared well calculated to promote those purposes. Thither the baleful blasts that accompanied the inundations of TAMERLANE, AURENGZEBE, and NADIR-SHAW never extended. Indeed, as the whole kingdom with a mere trifle of exception, is separated from the adjacent districts, either by deep morasses, or by lofty mountains, covered with impenetrable jungle, it seems protected by a peculiar indulgence of nature from such disasters. Happy, too, under a succession of Princes, mildly reigning in uninterrupted peace, time immemorial; and, rendered opulent by the great variety of spice, and timber, with which their country abounded: that peaceful people did not interfere in the politics of neighbouring Princes, much less did they provoke the impending storm.

(2) The Rajah of Travancore to Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, "Should TIPPOO take offence with me, who am the Company's firm friend and dependant, for writing such an answer, and raise hostilities against me on that account, I must look up to the Company for protection and assistance, as my only resource. From all circumstances of the conduct of TIPPOO, and what has passed between him and the Rajah of Cochin, I am led to suspect, he will raise some troubles. I take the Almighty to witness, that, as long as I breathe, I shall never depart from my friendship to the Company, and I hope your Excellency will take care of me," 8th June, 1788.—The same to the same—"Your Excellency will observe, that TIPPOO SULTAUN says in his letter to me, that he understands from the Rajah of Cochin, that it is my wish to cultivate a friendship with him, TIPPOO SULTAUN. Gracious Sir! The Almighty God knows the truth of this, and that I never mentioned a syllable of this to the Rajah of Cochin, which leads me to believe, that either TIPPOO has had some insidious motive in writing this, or that the Rajah of Cochin is the author of this falsehood.—I solemnly call God to witness, that as long as I have breath of life, I shall place my entire dependence and reliance on the Company's friendship, and shall not look to that of others"—12th June, 1788.

Amongst other pressing incentives, avarice, ambition, a rooted aversion to the British nation<sup>(1)</sup>, an early and determined resolution to expel them from the Decan, and to subjugate their allies to the Myforean yoke, alternately presented themselves to the Sultaun, and powerfully urged him to arms<sup>(2)</sup>. Grounds still more specious offered. Contrary opinions on religious tenets, which have in all ages been attended with a wanton and afflictive effusion of human blood, contributed also, in a considerable degree to bring about the late rupture. The adherents to the doctrines of Brama, and of Mahomet, have constantly discovered antipathies to each

(1) WILLIAM LEWIS to SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL—"A demand by the Rajah of Cherica made at this juncture, I think carries the appearance of a design to pick a quarrel, in which I make no doubt, he is well assured of assistance from the Nabob, though by no means openly"—20th May, 1788.

Messrs. LEWIS, PATTERSON and SHAW to SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL—"We only think it necessary to observe, as our opinion, that by the Prince of Cherica's last letter, as well as by the Biby's message, that it seems to be his intention to give us trouble, and that at the instigation of the Nabob, TIPPOO SULTAUN; whither it is the Nabob's design, certainly to assist the Prince, or not, we cannot pretend to judge. The orders we have from time to time, received from our superiors at Bombay, direct us by no means to interfere with the country powers, so as to give umbrage to the Nabob."—26th May, 1788.

JOHN HOLLAND to these Gentlemen—"You are on no account, except on the most obvious grounds of necessity, to suffer yourselves to be drawn into any engagements with the tributaries and dependants of TIPPOO, that may afford him cause to charge the Company with having violated the peace now subsisting."—10th June 1788.

(2) SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL to Major BANNERMAN—"The measure I wish you to propose to the Rajah is this, that a body of the English troops from Bombay should be stationed on the coast of the Travancore country within his lines, in a situation which may be judged eligible for the defence of his dominions; and also to annoy the enemy, in case of his commencing hostilities against the Rajah or the Carnatic. The advantages resulting from such a position, are so obvious and self-apparent, that I suppose they would present themselves at first view to the Rajah. Although such a disposition of part of our force may eventually prove of advantage to our affairs, yet the immediate security and benefit will be all on the part of his Excellency. In the present disposition of our army, and the remoteness of

other,

other, that few of them appear to have harboured against the followers of Christ (3). Thence the incessant persecution of the Rajahs, the original, genuine and true princes of Hindostan, by HYDER and his successor; thence the annihilation of their undisputed chief, on the Malabar coast, the late ZAMORIN (4); and thence the present importance of the Prince of Travancore, who, from the antiquity of his family,

“his dominions from any material part of our force, the enemy may gain essential advantages over him before our troops can march to his assistance. The recent communications from the Cochin Rajah, whether they are considered as genuine, or to conceal some secret arrangements between him and TIPPOO, which are inimical to Travancore, afford a strong argument in favour of this measure, for in either case the information shews, that TIPPOO has hostile intentions against those parts of the Rajah's dominions, which our force would immediately protect.”—20th June, 1788.—The same to Earl CORNWALLIS—“This day's post brought me other letters from the Rajah and BANNERMAN, dated 12th June, with a transcript of TIPPOO's address to the Rajah, copies of which I have also the honour to send you herewith inclosed, these papers serve to throw further lights upon the artful designs of that aspiring Prince, and shew how necessary it is to be extremely watchful of his conduct, which evidently tends to usurp the territories of every independent Rajah in his neighbourhood, and if possible to extirpate all the Europeans from the Peninsula.”—24th June, 1788.—The acquaintance of Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL with this subject, in consequence of the charge with which he was intrusted, can no more be doubted, than his capacity, or his impartial discharge of duty when the dearest interest of his country was at stake.

(3) TIPPOO SULTAUN is an exception from this principle. In his orders to his Aumils are the following words “you shall seize all Padres and Cultivators (Christians) that are to be found within your district, and send them under a guard to the Huzzoor, and you shall enquire and ascertain, what *Zindegie*, grain, cattle, lands, and plantations, &c. they possess; and shall sequester the whole thereof for Government. And you shall deliver over the lands and plantations to other *Ryots*, whom you shall encourage to cultivate them, as in case they are not cultivated, you will be required to make good what they should have produced.—In future, if any person of the cast of Cultivators shall take up his abode in your district, you shall according to the above directions, seize him with his family and children, and send him and them to the Huzzoor.”—Myforean Revenue Regulations, p. 27—8.

“ (4) These two Princes [the ZAMORIN and HYDER] parted, apparently much satisfied with each other, but the world was highly astonished, the next day, to behold the Palace of the ZAMORIN on fire.”—and again—“The edifice being entirely wood, the ZAMORIN with all his family, and as it is presumed, much treasure, perished in the flames.” Hist. of HYDER Tom I—p. 111.

Whether considered as the panegyrist of HYDER or as a partial Frenchman this author is, of all others, the most true to his charge; credit, however, may be given to him when his assertions reflect on his own country or on its Myforean Ally.



now, held in undisputed subjection to that nation, ~~were~~<sup>was</sup> considered by the Sultaun as a ready inlet for the extirpation of their valuable commercial settlement at Cochin, at whatever period ambition or policy might prompt the attempt. That era appeared to be at hand. The RAM RAJAH, said TIPPOO, in the pride of his strength, is a pebble in my slipper which must be taken out. From a consciousness of their weakness in the East, the Dutch thought it advisable to dispose of Cranganore, on moderate terms to the Rajah of Travancore, as it would become attached to his dominions; and, of course, not remain liable to be entered by any body of troops, but at the risk of his displeasure accompanied by that of the English his avowed allies. TIPPOO was well aware that this might defeat his purpose of conquering Travancore; and, although no claim whatsoever had been hitherto preferred on those districts, which had been in possession of European powers for

VAN ANGELBACK and Council, to JOHN HOLLAND, " TIPPOO pretends to say, that we " have paid rent or tribute for Jycottah and Cranganore: this is an invention of his own, " and a frivolous untruth. The Dutch East India Company in an open war became masters of " those places, have retained the sovereignty over them, and have never paid for Jycotta or for " Cranganore a single cash either to the Zamorin, or the Aumildars of Callicut, or to the King of " Cochin, or to any other person; this is notorious, and the inhabitants in general of the Ma- " labar Coast can vouch for it. The King of Travancore told you the truth when he gave you " the assurances contained in your letter; he has only misreckoned the number of years, as only " 127 have expired since we became possessed of the said places." 9th January, 1790.

upwards of two hundred and eighty years (1), without paying homage or tribute to any prince or people; for a period of time far beyond what constitutes right in all civilised countries; and, beyond the existence of the house of HYDER seven times told; yet the SULTAUN, under the pretence that neither the Dutch had a right to sell, nor the Rajah to purchase Cranganore, without his consent, not only threatened to invade Travancore, but actually assembled fifteen thousand chosen men to put that threat in execution.

Headed by their prince, this veteran force could not be supposed to abandon, without the most bloody conflict, an object of which ambition had rendered their leader, in his own mind secure. On the other hand, multitudes of free and independent men, spurred on by an indulgent Sovereign, to defend their religion,

(1) " FRANCIS ALBUQUERQUE, who had sailed from Portugal in 1503, with a fleet of ten ships, cut to pieces, or put to flight, the garrisons which the ZAMORIN had thrown into the isle of Cochin, and brought back the King, whom a complete defeat had forced to retire elsewhere. Not contented with this first success, the conqueror sent six hundred of his seamen, to attack two neighbouring islands, which the Rajahs, that is to say, the noblemen of the country, had seized upon. He defeated their troops, left one of them upon the field of battle, burned their palaces, ravaged their lands, beat a fleet of fifty galleys which belonged to ZAMORIN, made several incursions always with the same success, and returned to Cochin covered with glory. As expert a politician, as he was a brave warrior, he failed not to take advantage of the high reputation which he had acquired and of the signal service he had done the king of Cochin. He demanded leave to build a fortress in his city. That prince perhaps did not penetrate into the designs of ALBUQUERQUE; or, if he suspected them, thought he could refuse nothing, to the man who had replaced him on his throne. He not only consented to it, but furnished him with workmen and materials." Abbe De Guyon, Tom 1, p. 241.

their liberties, and inheritance, against a SULTAUN whom they considered a notorious tyrant, were not to be driven, without serious and determined resistance, from the strong wall, by which all that they held dear was protected.

The partiality of providence to Travancore at its original formation, already noticed, had been so singular, that of its whole frontier, only one inconsiderable tract on the North-west extremity was at all exposed to the inroads of an enemy (2). Here, nearly thirty years ago, the successful progress of the ambitious HYDER, had rendered it necessary for the neighbouring powers to unite in effecting a peace, and induced them to throw up a strong wall as a Northern barrier to the Travancorians and Dutch, which served also to mark the extent of his usurpations on the Malabar Coast to succeeding generations. It was by the intervention of the Christians, and not from the exertions of native princes, that this boundary had been establish-

(2) GEORGE POWNEY to JOHN HOLLAND—"The Minister of Travancore is of opinion that he (TIPPOO) cannot come in considerable force by the Goodalore pass, on account of the obstacles he will meet with from the natural strength of the country in that quarter, which is mountainous, and the roads intersected with rivers and nullahs, which renders the transportation of guns and carriages of all sorts impracticable; he therefore concludes that the only mode of defending the Travancore country will be opposing him at Jacottah"—26th June, 1789.

ed(1), for although the usurper had at that time seized upon the principalities of Myfore, Soonda, Bednore and Callicut, he had not added to his conquests Coimbatore, Barahmahl, or any tract of country beyond the Ghauts on the Eastern side (2); nor had he extended his dominions to the northward by seizures from NIZAM ALLY, and the Marattas; neither had he arrived at the pitch of presumption necessary to wage war with any European state; far less did he at any period of his life, notwithstanding his disregard of engagements, insist on the demolition of those lines, although it is notorious, that he had previously meditated the entire conquest of Travancore (3).

Towards the latter end of the year 1789, the Myforean army, pitched their tents, within two miles of the Barrier, that originally bounded the conquest of

"(1) The French Commandant at Mahe, and the Dutch at Cochin, employed themselves with effect, to terminate the difference between HYDER and the Nair princes; and to their efforts it is that the coast of Malabar is indebted for a peace."—Hist. of HYDER, Vol. I. p. 241.

(2) Vide Note page 3—Of the Barahmahl it may be necessary to observe, that although it yielded to the Myforean arms previous to this period; still, its resources had been so much reduced by frequent invasions of other powers, and its strength so enfeebled by revolts, that it can scarcely be said to have added weight to that realm.

"(3) As it could not be expected that the coast of Malabar would ever enjoy a state of tranquillity while the Nair princes were on the frontiers, and in the country of Travancore. HYDER resolved to make the conquest of that kingdom, for which however he could urge no better reason, than that the King of that country had assisted his enemies." Hist. of HYDER Tom I. p. 144.—"HYDER long meditated the conquest of the Travancore territory situated at the extreme of the Peninsula, but was prevented by the English. TIPPoo is said to have intentions of the same kind."—Rennells Memoirs p. CXL.

HYDER on the Western coast. After a tedious march, through a narrow, circuitous, and unfrequented pathway, among the jungles, the Sultaun at the head of ten thousand men, on the morning of the 29th December obtained Sharapootamally, a steep and rugged hill that terminated that barrier to the Eastward (4). From thence his encampment was distant about twelve miles; and as the space that intervened, had always been reckoned impenetrable to any body of troops, the few Nairs that were stationed at Sharapootamally, were lulled into a security that proved fatal to themselves, and destructive to their country. Unincumbered by their cannon, the Myforeans clambered over the

(4) GEORGE POWNEY to Earl CORNWALLIS "The place he (TIPPOO SULTAUN) attacked was the weakest part of the lines; he was conducted to it by some of the inhabitants of the Cochin country; a very thick jungle, close to it allowed him to bring his troops to the attack almost as soon as they were discovered. The battery was immediately carried, and he introduced more than seven thousand of his best troops; they at one time were in possession of near three miles in extent of the lines."—4th January 1790. —The same to JOHN HOLAND—"They (the lines) run from West to East, commencing at the sea on the Island of Vipeen, and continue to a broad river called Chinamungulum, on the opposite bank of which they begin again, and extend to the Annimaly or Elephant mountains, where they terminate upon the top of one of them, from which runs a chain of mountains to a high Northern latitude, and as low South as the extreme point of the Peninsula, or Cape Comorin; so that the Eastern boundaries of the Travancore country are protected by them. From the sea to the Chinamungulum river, as the lines run, is an extent of four or five miles; and from the opposite bank, where they take up again, to their extremity at the mountain, is about twenty-four or twenty-five miles. The lines consist of a ditch, about sixteen feet broad, and twenty deep, with a thick bamboo hedge in it, a slight parapet, a good rampart and bastions on rising grounds, almost flanking each other. From one extreme of the lines to the other they are only assailable by regular approaches from the North."—17th February 1790. —That I do not religiously adhere to the authorities quoted must be attributed to information, from private friends, whose names I am not at liberty to mention, but who, in general, bore witness to the transactions, that I relate, or had access to the best intelligence.

brow of the mountain ; they doubled the extreme end of the lines, and advancing from within, with rapidity towards the centre they bayoneted whomsoever offered to oppose (1). Some feeble resistance served only to enrage the Mahomedans, and to increase the carnage during a pursuit of several miles. At length a resolute party of Nairs, about eight hundred in number, formed across an avenue, along which the assailants had to pass; and, with the assistance of a six-pounder that was well served with grape, they staggered the troops in advance, and completely checked the pursuit. A Chela battalion that led the enemy, exhausted by fatigue and want of water, could not be prevailed upon to charge this resolute phalanx. Another battalion, and another, was still ordered to advance ; but the Nairs, by this time reinforced from Remiferam, stood firm as a rock. The SULTAUN pressed onward to the front with his best troops, whilst the Gentoos attracted by the noise of the action hastened to the support of their friends.—

(1) GEORGE POWNEY to EARL CORNWALLIS—Accounts were brought in that TIPPOO's Troops attacked " a part of the lines near the Hills, which they stormed and carried ; that " they possessed it but for a short time ; that the Rajah's troops returned to the attack, and " drove the enemy from it with great slaughter. The Rajah had about 200 men killed and " wounded ; and it is said, the enemy had more than a thousand killed ; some horses and prisoners were taken. All this day only stragling parties of horses have been seen. TIPPOO has " withdrawn his troops which were opposite the lines ; it is imagined he is meditating an attack " on another part of the country."—30th Dec. 1789.

The conflict was dreadful. For some time the beams of success stood horizontal. At length the Mysoreans gave way. A general panick ensued, which in proportion as it gave rise to confusion amongst the fugitives, increased the courage of the now victorious Nairs. Exasperated by the cruel and unremitting persecution of HYDER and his successor, these warriors continued the pursuit and slaughter for a considerable distance, making dreadful execution with their destructive hatchets (2). The Sultaun, mounted on a white horse, witnessing the discomfiture and disgrace of his troops, exerted every nerve for the recovery of the day. But all was to no purpose, for, the Nairs pressed so closely on his rear, that his horse being shot (3), he had a narrow escape

(2) The Rajah of Travancore to General MEDOWS—"I had, agreeable to the directions I had received from the Company's Government, given positive orders to those who had the care of the defence of the lines, to be careful not to begin hostilities; they at the time of the attack, checked him for a time, but the enemy being in force and power were not prevented from taking possession of the lines. When report of this circumstance reached my Sirdars, who were at the distance of two Coss, they collected a body of about one thousand men, advanced and stopped the enemy; the engagement lasted full two hours, at last, as victory always aids the just, and as the good fortune of the Company, which constantly overcomes their enemies was on my side; the enemy being no longer able to bear the attack on them, turned their faces and fled, and about one thousand men, or possibly more, were either killed or wounded by the fire of the guns and musketry; four Sirdars of renown were slain by arrows at the time of their flight; four horses, two stand of colours, and two drums, fell into the hands of my people; and the accursed foe, from the shame and disgrace of this defeat, to which he never yet experienced any thing similar, continued quiet, and collected from different parts of his country a large army, and stores and heavy guns, and remained still, in expectation of a favourable opportunity."—1st May 1792.

(3) GEORGE POWNEY to Earl CORNWALLIS—"The Rajah's troops coming from the right and left placed them between two fires. The conflict lasted four hours, when the enemy were repulsed with great slaughter. TIPPOO himself was present, and had a horse shot under him. JAMAUL BEG, commander of a Cossim, is among the killed, and likewise another person of consequence said to be MEER, COMMODOREIN CAWN, a Son of the late MEER SAHEB; as soon as he fell his own people cut off his head and carried it with them."—4th January, 1790.

for his life. The rout was now general and compleat.

Two passages, about twenty feet in width, that had been cut through the ramparts, on the advance of the assailants, on purpose to admit their guns, now served essentially in favoring their retreat: still, however, they had another enemy to encounter. The cotton with which the ditch had been filled by themselves, and over which they must of necessity fall back, by some unaccountable accident took fire. This circumstance rendered their situation truly deplorable, and, contributing to the reluctance with which they quitted the lines, they desperately disputed the ground they gave up inch by inch. Their obstinacy availed them nothing. It greatly increased their loss. The carnage continued without intermission until noon (1). It is difficult to ascertain the exact number slain, when an action is fought over such an extent of ground. Of the enemy not less than fifteen hundred are said to

(1) The Rajah of Travancore to J. HOLLAND, " My friend, on that day (29th December, 1789), the Sultaun, with his Sirdars, and a large force, made an attack upon my lines, and the engagement was very smart. As the aid of the Almighty, and the good fortune of the Company, were on my side, the Detachment of the Sultaun were not able to stand the assault, and were repulsed; near a thousand were killed and wounded by the guns and small arms: Three of his Sirdars, men of renown, were slain. When they were repulsed, my people took two stand of colours, four horses, and a drum. I attributed this victory to the assistance of the Almighty, and the good fortune of the Company, which ever vanquishes their enemies. The Sultaun, hurt at this repulse, is daily making ready to attack me, while I have not at this time any protection, or look for any assistance whatever, but from the Company, and I am now engaged with a powerful enemy." 1st January, 1790.

have fallen, whilst forty only were taken prisoners. Amongst the dead there were three men of high rank. The first is reported to have been an illegitimate son of the SULTAUN, and second in command. The other two were leaders of Cushoons. TIPPOO SULTAUN did not escape unhurt (2). The Travancoreans suffered a loss of sixty-five men killed, and one hundred and three wounded. This victory which was compleat and unexpected, dispirited the enemy so much that they offered no further molestation, until the latter end of the ensuing February.

From a thorough acquaintance with the haughtiness of the Sultaun, from a conviction that a tame submission to the late disgrace would be not less repugnant to his feelings, than ignominious in the eyes of his people; and, from a certainty that though dispirited for the present, he would not relinquish the grand object

(2) GEORGE POWNEY to JOHN HOLLAND—"That he is wounded is corroborated by some Hircarrahs, who came from his Camp the night before last: they say, that TIPPOO had been obliged to leap from the ramparts of the lines. As he had filled the ditch with bales of cotton at the place where his troops entered, and these had been set fire to. That in his fall he had been very much bruised and torn by a Bamboo hedge which grows in the ditch. This account I think probable; others mention that he is wounded in the shoulder by a musket ball. The Hircarrahs likewise add, that there was a general mourning in his camp on account of the death of his Brother-in-law, MEER-O-DEIN-AWUN."—10th January, 1790 ——"The same to the same—"Every account which has been brought in says, that he was wounded, in the attack, to which cause it is reasonable to ascribe his present inaction; that he was there himself is without doubt, as his Palanquin was left in the ditch, in which was a silver box, containing several valuable diamond rings and other jewels; his large seal, with his titles; his fusée and pistols, with his name upon them; and likewise his sword." 13th January, 1790.

of so considerable an armament, without hazarding another attack; the Rajah requested that the detachment which had been lent to him by Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, whilst Governor of Fort-St.-George, should occupy a space of the ramparts (1). But, as the instructions of Captain KNOX did not extend to the protection of those posts and territories, it was, at a consultation of the officers, determined, that a compliance with this request would be highly imprudent.

Some political intercourse attended with much mutual civility, but of no sincerity on the part of the Sul-taun, now took place, between him and the superior power in Hindostan. The British Government, through their Resident in Travancore, reasoned with him, on the impropriety of his seizing by force what would be

(1) The Rajah of Travancore to GEORGE POWNEY—"TIPPOO has this morning, brought his army close to the lines, and has opened his batteries upon them; I therefore request the assistance of the Honourable Company's troops in the defence of my country." 29th December 1789.—The same to the Governor of Fort St. George—"My friend, since TIPPOO SULTAUN has now begun hostilities, depending on the assistance of the Company, I take the liberty of troubling you to request that the victorious army of the Company may immediately move to my assistance in which any delay does not seem necessary. As I have not any protection but what the Company affords me, the moving of the army to my assistance is highly necessary."—29th December 1789—again—"TIPPOO has now formed strong works in front of my lines, and is preparing for hostilities, notwithstanding he is acting this immediately before my eyes, I have done nothing whatever, but remained quiet and carefully on the watch. In this situation I have no dependence upon any one whatever for assistance except the Company, and which at this time it is necessary to afford me without delay. If the Sul-taun is thus permitted to strengthen his works we shall hereafter experience much trouble and difficulty, I request, that, as the consideration of the means of preventing this occurrence is with my friend, and, hope that you will immediately send positive orders on this subject to me and Mr. POWNEY, and to the Commandants of the Battalions."—29th December 1789.

granted by negociation, if it should appear on a fair enquiry, that his demands were just. Their language though moderate was dignified, and became the representatives of a great nation (2), happy, under the most rational constitution that has ever been devised, and under the mild sway of the best of princes. They expressed concern at the injuries done to their Ally, the Ram Rajah, and proposed that the grounds for commencement of hostilities should be investigated by commissioners from both parties on their respective frontiers (3). The answer was preconcerted, and of

(2) JOHN HOLLAND to TIPPOO SULTAUN, " You are not unacquainted with the circumstances of the Rajah being an ally of the English; and you are, no doubt, sensible, that any hostility towards him would be contrary to the faith of the treaty subsisting between us; The forts in question are of no value to us, but we think it necessary to inform you, that we shall consider any attempt to take them by force, on the present footing of affairs, as an act inconsistent with the fair and liberal sentiments of honour and friendship subsisting between us, and tending to create hostilities between the two Governments. It is our fixed intention to do you justice on this occasion, and it is scarce'y necessary for us to say, that we are equally determined to do justice to our own reputation and honor; and it will be wise for you to wait the issue of a fair enquiry."—1st January, 1790.

(3) GEORGE POWNEY to TIPPOO SULTAUN—" I have the commands of the Government at Madras to send a flag of truce to you, and to desire you in the name of the Honourable English Company, to desist from proceeding in further acts of hostilities against the Rajah of Travancore. I am likewise directed to inform you, that if you are desirous of settling the points in contest by the investigation of commissaries, the Government at Madras will appoint one or more to meet such persons as may be appointed by you at any convenient place, on the borders of the respective countries belonging to you and the Company."—14 January 1790.

JOHN HOLLAND to TIPPOO SULTAUN—" If you are desirous of settling the point in contest by an investigation of Commissaries, we will appoint one or more, to meet such persons as may be appointed by you, at any convenient place, on the borders of our respective countries; and you will then judge whither our intentions are fair."—1st January 1790—" Again—Having communicated to you my sentiments very fully on the subject. I am of opinion it will be consistent with the terms of the treaty subsisting between us, to settle all points of difference by negociation.—24th January 1790—" and again—If you continue to think, after the particular explanations, I have given you, that there is still cause of complaint, the matter may be investigated in the manner I have pointed out, by the appointment of Commissioners for the purpose, and strict justice shall be done."—*Ibid.*

course delivered without delay. It is a masterpiece in the Machiavelian art; the juggle of a deep politician to cozen Britain into a neutrality, and to cover with a thick mist, the danger to that nation which lurked behind his mischievous schemes. It protested that the Sultaun had not hitherto any cause of complaint against the East India Company; that the Travancore lines must be demolished as they were built on the possessions of the Rajah of Cochin who was his tributary; that the fort of Cranganore, had been built on ground, which appertained to his government, and consequently must be abandoned by the troops of the Rajah; that the Rajahs of the Malabar coast, should not be protected in Travancore; and, that no objection was offered to investigation, provided the Commissioners should meet in his presence (1).

(1) TIPPOO SULTAUN to GEORGE POWNEY—"Agreeably to the treaty of peace between this Circar, and the English Company, there has not, until this time, been on either part the smallest deviation therefrom, nor will there be any. The Rajah of Cochin, is a dependant on this Circar. The RAM Rajah has, in three circumstances acted contrary to usual custom. The impropriety of these three points is this: He has built a boundary in the Cochin country and at Cranganore; these he should remove, and whatever he is desirous of doing in his own country, let him do it. The fort of Cranganore, which stands on ground belonging to this Circar, and which he has contrary to custom possessed himself of, he should give up. He should deliver up to persons belonging to the Circar, the Rajahs of Callicut, Chericoil, Ketgeray, &c. who are largely indebted to this Circar, and have taken refuge with him. Independent of these three necessary matters, I have no other demand upon RAM Rajah; nor have I any other intention than what regards these three subjects. I have written to the government of Madras, respecting the adjustment of these three points; and, if for their settlement, you with another confidential person should come to the presence, you may come without the smallest fear, and settle them, which will give tranquillity to the people inhabitants of this country."

Here,

Here, contrary to every principle of right reasoning, the Sultaun expects conviction to ensue from the solitary testimony of his own assertion, and not from any clear chain of arguments. Interested, beyond all others, in the event, his evidence, like that of a man in his own cause, must be received with distrust; but, the fallacious veil with which he attempted to cover this transaction, is of too flimsy a texture to hide his drift, even from the most moderate perception. To effect a complete exposure, it will be necessary to cast a retrospective eye on the conquest of the Malabar Rajahs by his father, who was the first that subjected them to the Mahomedan yoke.—Ere these unfortunate Princes had been at all visited by the adherents of the prophet their happiness was at the highest degree of perfection that is permitted to the lot of man(2).

It was in the year 1765, that the Moplahs, a set of furious Mahomedans from Arabia, who had, at a remote period (3), insinuated themselves into an establish-

(2) "A Hindoo Rajah resembles more a father presiding in a numerous family of his own children, than a sovereign ruling over inferiors, subject to his dominion. He endeavours to secure their happiness with a vigilant solicitude. They are attached to him with a most tender affection, and inviolable fidelity. We can hardly conceive men to be placed in any state, more favorable to their acquiring all the advantages derived from social union". Rob. Anc. Ind. p. 268.

(3) VASQUES DE GAMA "wrote to the ZAMORIN [in the year 1498], complaining of the unjust suspicions he had conceived against him; of the violation of hospitality; and of the snares that had been laid for him and his friends, notwithstanding their innocence. That he might not seem to charge the prince with it, he threw the blame on the jealousy of the  
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ment on the Malabar Coast, thought proper to prefer a formal complaint to HYDER against the Naire Princes (1), and, to claim his protection, as disciples of that faith of which he was a strong and well known pillar. Their embassy was treated with more than common respect (2); their imaginary grievances were readily perverted by fanaticism (3) into the most diabolical outrages against religion and nature; and, a mighty concourse of the faithful, armed with enthusiastic frenzy, descending into the plains, spread devastation and terror along the whole western coast. In vain did the native princes and their subjects attempt to stem this rapid torrent, their aged and feeble chief, the ZAMO-

"Mahomedans; he let him to understand that he had more to expect from the king of Portugal, than all the Mahomedans together. The ZAMORIN opened his eyes to these remonstrances." Abbe de Guyon, p. 236. vol. 1st.

(1) "HYDER received a solemn deputation from a nation originally from Arabia, but now dispersed over the whole coast of Malabar, and known by the name of Moplahs—and again—the inhabitants of the coast of Malabar having suffered the Moplahs to take possession of all the commerce of their country, as well by sea as by land, this nation has become rich and numerous, and that with still less difficulty, by reason that the princes and nobles of the country, having frequent occasion for money, have often had recourse to the Moplahs, who lent them large sums of money at exorbitant interest, sometimes upon pawns and sometimes in advance upon the harvest of Pepper, Cardamoms, and Rice, these repeated usuries have increased the riches of the Moplahs, and impoverished the princes or nobles of the Malabar Coast, known by the name of Nairs. The Moplahs grew proud in consequence of their wealth, and attracted the envy and jealousy of the Nairs."—Hist. of HYDER, p. 95.

(2) "The deputation of the Moplahs was honourably received by HYDER. He loaded their deputies with magnificent presents and assured them of his protection and goodwill." Ibid, p. 96.

(3) "The Moplahs being fanatic Mahomedans, their deputies represented to HYDER in his harangue, that God, and the Prophet whose relation he was, had made him powerful for no other reason, than that he might protect the true believers; and that the crimes of the Infidels which ought to be punished by their destruction would give him an opportunity of forming new conquests."—Ibid, p. 102.

RIN was with all his women and younger children reduced to ashes at Callicut (4), whilst such of his descendants as had arrived at maturity fled to the extremity of the land. Fostered by the benevolent Prince of Travancore, they remained there in safe obscurity (5), and, the disposition that dictated the ready surrender of them at this period to a blood thirsty despot, however it may testify reluctance to war, must still reflect but little credit on the humanity of the times—That the most ancient Princes of the age (6), should not only be devoted to exile, but branded as thieves and robbers, (7)

(4) See Note 4, p. 9.

(5) The Rajah of Travancore to JOHN HOLLAND—"With respect to the Rajahs of Chirikul &c. from the time that HYDER-ALLY-CAWN, carrying terror and destruction into their countries, subdued them; being filled with fear and dread, they took protection with me here, as I stand in the relationship with them as a Brother."—24<sup>th</sup> December 1789.

(6) "The Nairs are the nobility of the Malabar coast. We may affirm that they are the oldest nobility in the world; for the ancient writers mention them, and quote the law that permits the Nair ladies to have many husbands; every one being allowed—"Whilst the curious reader is referred on the latter part of this quotation to the Hist. of HYDER p. 93; and to Captain LE COUTEUR's letters from India p. 122, the language of Dr. ROBERTSON corroborates the text." Even with respect to those parts of India which the Greeks and Romans were accustomed to visit; the Arabians had acquired more perfect information. They mention a great Empire established on the Malabar coast, governed by monarchs whose authority was paramount to that of every power in India. These monarchs were distinguished by the appellation of Balchaha, a name yet known in India; and, it is probable, that the ZAMORIN, or Emperor of Calicut, so frequently mentioned in the accounts of the first voyages of the Portuguese to India possessed some portion of their dominions."—Hist. Disq. p. 96.

(7) TIPPOO SULTAUN to JOHN HOLLAND—"I had for a length of time been informed by the accounts received from the Fouzdar, Aumildars, and others in the Calicut country, that Ram Rajah, having given protection to the Rajahs of Calicut, Hotun-Gurry Kunut Naire &c. a set of thieves, who are indebted in large sums to this Circar."—2d February 1790—"The same to the Rajah of Travancore without a date—"For a length of time it has been known to the presence, from the representation of the Phousdar and Aumildars, that you have given protection to the Rajahs of Chirikul &c. and to the thieves belonging to that Calicut country."

by a chief unheard of by their fathers, and who only rose even to a subaltern situation about forty years ago, affords a melancholly instance of the mutability of human affairs. With respect to the Hollanders, their proofs of right to Cranganore and Jycottah, were clear and decisive (1); and, the single circumstance of his not having stipulated for the demolition of those lines when he concluded the peace of 1784, would of itself be a sufficient refutation of his subsequent pretensions in 1789(2). But, when conquest spreads her wings, and floats over any quarter of the globe, all proper-

(1) The Governor and Council at Cochin to JOHN HOLLAND—"It is well known to the whole world that the Honourable Dutch East India Company's Forts and establishments on the Malabar coast were obtained by the sword in a public scene of warfare against the Portugueze: the fort of Cranganore was conquered on the 15th January 1662 and we have been in lawful possession of it for upwards of 100 years, Jycottah is an open piece of land which fell into our hands at the same time with Cochin, but we can say nothing further with certainty except it be that the Dutch Company have hitherto held the post of Jycottah without the least hindrance or molestation.—again—TIFFOO pretends to say, that we have paid rent or tribute for Jycottah and Cranganore. This is an invention of his own, and a frivolous untruth: the Dutch East India Company in an open war became masters of those places, have retained the sovereignty over them, and have never paid for Jycottah, or for Cranganore a single cash, either to the ZAMORIN, or to the Aumildar of Calicut, or to the King of Cochin, or to any other person: this is notorious, and the Inhabitants in General of the Malabar coast can vouch for it. The King of Travancore told you the truth when he gave you the assurances contained in your letter, he has only misreckoned the number of years, as only 127 years have expired since we became possessed of those places,—again—the Nabobs intentions are easily seen through, he states difficulties and misconstrues facts upon every occasion; but such sinister interpretations most commonly defeat themselves, and again—TIFFOO SULTAUN's slight and frivolous pretensions are meant for no other purpose than to conceal his inimical designs towards the King of Travancore."—9th January 1790.

(2) The Rajah of Travancore to JOHN HOLLAND—"My friend, if TIFFOO had the smallest right or claim to the land on which the wall was built by me he most certainly, at the time he was treating for peace, and settling the terms of the treaty with the Company, would have agitated this matter. From the day that the wall was built there has not been the smallest difficulty or exception made in any thing whatever regarding me, whether the same be on ground belonging to TIFFOO, or on the district of the Cochin

ty is in doubt. In Asia, amongst the native Princes, this flight is only limited by the distance to which capacity will admit it to extend. The more the Nairs darkened the sky with missile weapons to stop the progress of HYDER, the higher he soared above all their efforts. Advancing with rapid strides along the western shore, they successively fled at his approach. The inhabitants of Cherica, Cartanaud, Cottiotte, and Calicut, rolling in amazement before the pressure, threatened to bear away those of Cochin.—The Dutch took alarm; and, to their skill and dexterity in negociation it was owing, as already noticed, that other powers united, (3), and obtained a peace which until the year 1789 had not been materially interrupted. From this short review of HYDER's conquests on

“Rajah; and by keeping the wall in constant repair, and strengthened; my own country is free from any trouble from my enemies. Considering that it is now twenty five years since the wall was finished, it is certain from the pressing manner, in which TIPPOO has written to have it destroyed, in the event of its being so, the whole dependence for the prosperity, and welfare of my country will be destroyed. If you examine with particular attention, and agreeable to justice and equity, this matter with which TIPPOO has not the smallest connection, it will appear to you, that there is not even a plea for argument or dispute. This matter has caused me much loss, and great distress of mind.”—24th December 1789.

(3) “Upon the approach of HYDER, they (the Malabar Princes) saved themselves by precipitately withdrawing their whole army; HYDER passed the river and attacked Paniani, which made but very little resistance though the best and almost the only fortress in the country, he continued to pursue his enemies till he arrived at the environs of Cochin, where by the mediation of the Hollanders, he made peace with the king of that place, on his engaging to pay tribute” *Hist. of Hyder*. Tom 1. page 12 13.”

the Malabar Coast it is proper to return to the operations of the powers that were in arms.

A temporary cessation of hostilities, was the only salutary consequence that ensued from negotiation, for, although apparently of a conciliatory nature, it produced neither a foundation for peace, nor any relaxation of military preparations. To assign the causes that produced an unproclaimed truce for upwards of two months, between inveterate enemies not five miles asunder, would be to put truth too much to the hazard. It is probable, that the wounds or bruises which the Sultaun had received, his want of cannon, together with the inequality of the force now under his command to the task that he had undertaken, contributed to his apparent inactivity (1). During that period, however, he obtained from Mysore and Seringapatam, troops, battering guns and stores, without molestation; whilst the Rajah, on the other hand, making the like use of this interval, through the influence of religion encouraged by a temporary success, assembled about one hundred thousand Gen-

(1) GEORGE POWNEY to JOHN HOLLAND "From the general tenor of the intelligence which I have received from his army, I am of opinion that they came ill-provided both with guns and ammunition, that he expected to have carried the lines without much opposition; and that the present loss has proceeded from his want of them, and perhaps likewise from his being wounded." 17th January 1790.

toos(2), all of whom were carefully distributed on the lines.

The month of March had opened with a period to all interchange of civilities, and, with the movements of considerable bodies of troops, when a party consisting of about one thousand men were sent from the lines, as well to reconnoitre, as to clear away the Brushwood in front of the Mellore gate(3). Ere they advanced four hundred yards, a body of the enemy, that had lain in ambush, attacked, and drove them back with considerable slaughter, notwithstanding their being supported by a heavy fire from the ramparts. On the 4th of the month some timber cut down by the Sultaun discovered a work of great extent within the distance

(2) GEORGE POWNEY to EARL CORNWALLIS, "It is impossible yet to discover what TIPPOO's designs are, his operations certainly indicate immediate hostility; and I cannot but be of opinion that this country will be his first object. The Rajah of Travancore is collecting his whole force, which amounts to (the Minister informs me) near one hundred thousand men, it is composed of the Militia of the country, Poligars, and about seven or eight thousand men clothed and accoutered like our Sepoys, but under little or no discipline; and I fear their zeal would not make up for the want of it. The people of the country are totally unaccustomed to war, but the natural strength of the country is very considerable."—9th December, 1789.

(3) GEORGE POWNEY to Major General MEDOWS—"Yesterday, a body of the Rajah's troops issued from the lines, for the purpose of clearing some thick jungle, which grew about five hundred yards in front of them, where it was apprehended the enemy designed to erect a battery. A party of the latter were concealed in the jungle, and upon the approach of the Rajah's troops they fired, in consequence a sharp conflict ensued, which lasted above an hour, the Rajah's people say, that the enemy were beat off; but upon the appearance of a considerable reinforcement of TIPPOO's troops, they retreated into the lines. Between fifteen and twenty of the Rajah's troops were killed and wounded. Those of the enemy could not be known. The above is the account of the affair, as related to me by the Rajah."—2d March, 1790.

of five hundred yards of the ramparts, and, two days afterwards a battery was erected to the westward of this work (1), on which seven eighteen pounders had been planted. From these a cannonade of short duration served to dismount some guns and to silence the fort of Mellore; but it had no material effect on the walls. The besiegers had by the 20th extended their lines to the westward so as to embrace a space of nearly three miles; they had completed several considerable batteries; and, advancing by zigzags from four different directions, they approached within fourteen feet of the counterscarp of the ditch. Such was the severity of the cannonade, and so perpetual was the discharge of musquetry, that by the 29th of the month, of all the guns on the lines two only remained serviceable; one of them in the fort of Mellore, the other in a bastion somewhat to the westward: and not a man durst appear upon the ramparts (2). Approaches from so many dif-

(1) GEORGE POWNEY to Major General MEDOWS—"The enemy opened from four twelve pounders this morning, and continued firing about an hour; they are visibly employed in constructing very extensive batteries, and many Europeans are seen working in them. The firing this morning appears to have been only to engage the attention of the Rajah's troops until the whole of the enemy's batteries are completed. From the accounts I have, his preparations are formidable."—6th March, 1790.

(2) Captain KNOX to Major General MEDOWS—"Yesterday morning about eight o'clock, three heavy guns were opened from the enemy's battery; in which nine embrasures were distinctly to be seen, and in the course of the preceding night another battery had been raised about seven hundred yards to the westward of Mellore, and three hundred and thirty-five from the lines. The enemy's fire was levelled at, and meant to silence, the Rajah's

distinct quarters protected by a fire from about forty pieces of cannon distracted the attention of the Gentoos; and, that nothing might be neglected to complete their consternation, another battery had been erected at Bagvady-Cottah, about ten miles to the westward of Mellore. To render these operations still more successful, the Sultaun, as at the memorable siege of Mangalore during the former war, had constructed mortars from which were thrown showers of stones and large billets of wood. Having completed their works, the Mahomedans, instigated by superstition, or some other unknown motive, observed a listless inactivity for the space of ten days. From whatever cause this extraordinary conduct took its rise, it suggested to the besieged the idea of an enterprize which was productive of serious consequences.

At three o'clock in the afternoon on the 9th April two parties consisting of about one thousand five hundred men each, sallied from the lines. The one ad-

“ guns which had annoyed them two days previous to this; and it pains me to add, that the weight of metal and superiority of fire displayed upon that occasion compleatly effected the intention. One of the Rajah's guns was dismounted, one of the gunners was wounded; in the same instant the bastion was deserted, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the artillery men were prevailed on to return to their post; the alarm spread among the Rajah's people and they shewed the greatest reluctance in standing to their guns.—I have frequently had occasion to observe, that their want of subordination and tactical adroitness go hand in hand; their rejection of every thing new and foreign to their system is what I have regretted, without being able to amend.”—7th March, 1792.

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vanced against the western Zigzag, the other from the Mellore gate hastened to attack in front of that quarter. The former division advancing with a good countenance was discovered and fired upon by a small party that the enemy had concealed in an advantageous post. This sudden check, though not the sole cause of immediate victory, contributed considerably to bring about the defeat that ensued. The assailants took post in one of the enemies lines; but, the batteries having by this time taken the alarm, opened with such a heavy discharge of round and grape, that with the assistance of the troops on duty in the trenches, they were compelled to withdraw: not however until they felt the bayonets of their opponents. The eastern division succeeded still worse. Charged from different directions by a resolute body of Mahomedans who added discipline to other advantages the Nairs were happy to regain their lines. To warfare of this nature they had been but little accustomed. The result proved the temerity of the attempt; for, a loss of one hundred and thirty men not only dispirited the besieged, but, in proportion to the terror with which they were struck, it confirmed the confidence of the Myforeans.

All the batteries opened against the walls on the morning of the 12th. From this period a constant cannonade, night and day, attended by occasional showers of rain mouldered the walls, making a practicable breach of at least three quarters of a mile in extent. By break of day on the 15th, the enemy had planted small flags on their lines as a signal for attack, and, without loss of time, three distinct columns advanced to the storm. The resistance at the breach was so inconsiderable as scarcely to merit mention. Fear appeared to have supplanted the courage that the besieged had lately shewn; nay, amazement, distraction, and terror, seem to have made deep impression on the whole defensive host. From a heavy fall of rain during the night, numbers of them had retired for shelter to the neighbouring cottages. Some were employed in collecting firewood, others in drying their cloathes, and the few that remained in the lines, flying for protection to the extremities of the breach, lurked where the ramparts were intire. The columns pressing to the centre of the opening advanced in safety. Stimulated by the presence of the SULTAUN, they surmounted obstacles, which, if defended with valour, would have rendered this a

desperate service. They cut down the bound-hedge; passed the ditch; ascended the shattered walls; and, in short, laid open a passage into the heart of Travancore. Gentoos of every description, whether Nairs, Polygars, or Sepoys, fled indiscriminately. Of the latter, two battalions that had been raised for the service of the Travancore Rajah in the Carnatic, were prevailed upon to face about and give one fire; but, abandoned by their associates, they could not be persuaded to reload. The want of experience in warfare; the want of confidence in each other; and, above all, the want of discipline, rendered every attempt to rally ineffectual. The Sultaun consequently took possession of the lines, for a considerable extent, with all the cannon and ammunition without meeting any further resistance. The Travancore minister, to whom the defence of the lines had been intrusted, in so suddenly abandoning works, where the whole force of the country was collected, and where he might have taken the advantage of ravines, nullahs, and rivers, gave no proofs of judgement or courage. Ground so capable of being maintained ought never to be yielded to an enemy but in the last extremity. Fortunately for the fugitives

fugitives, no part of this panic had communicated to the two Madras battalions that were then encamped at Shandamungulum, under the command of Captain KNOX. It was found judgement that dictated to them the propriety of removing from thence without loss of time. After covering the runaways until they crossed the river of that name, the detachment fell back, and took post on the Island of Nepean, within ten miles of Cochin, to which station they could readily retire should such a measure become necessary. The consternation that ensued the capture of the lines surpassed credibility. Inhabitants of all descriptions forsook their occupations and crowded to the southward; and, the countenance of the detachment, alone, prevented that part of the country from being totally depopulated.

On the 18th, the enemy made their appearance within one mile of Cranganore. The garrison fled instantly; and, as a great part of them approached the Madras battalions, the minister detached a party of his own troops with directions that the foremost of the runaways should be cut to pieces. Such was the alacrity and steadiness with which this order was put in force, that only four victims had fallen when all the rest re-

turned to their works. Day after day added to the consternation and distress of the Travancoreans, and rendered it the more necessary for the Carnatic troops to be on their guard. The arrival, however, of Lieut. Col. HARTLEY with a detachment from Bombay on the 23d, revived the desponding spirits of the one, and strengthened the confidence of the other. It was at a period materially interesting to Great Britain, and critical with respect to the Rajah, that this junction took place, for, whilst the detachment meditated on the propriety of retiring to Cochin, the Gentoo leaders had determined to seek for safety in precipitate flight. The Sultaun filling the ditches by overturning the ramparts as he advanced, had by the 26th, erected batteries against the fort of Cranganore. Protected by his cannon, he made rapid progress with his approaches; and, by the 7th of May, he had demolished the defences and silenced all the guns in the fort.

No serious acts of hostility had by this time taken place between Great Britain and the Sultaun on the Coast of Malabar, although the usual indignant treatment of Christians marked all his actions and every step of his march. Other motives, however, besides policy, contributed

contributed to induce Lieutenant Colonel HARTLEY not to attempt the defence of Cranganore. An officer of Engineers, that had been sent to examine the post, reported a total deficiency of cannon, of ammunition, and of provisions; he reported also, that the enemy were not only well provided with artillery, but were far advanced in the siege, having erected batteries within three hundred yards of the ramparts. To these disadvantages it may be added, that as the rest of the lines had been completely demolished, Cranganore, of itself, availed but little; nor would the parsimony of the Minister grant the usual allowance of cash to the workmen even if the defence had been undertaken: Under these circumstances it was judged adviseable to evacuate the post.

Jycotta, Paroor, Curiapilly, with various other inconsiderable forts, surrendered successively to the Sultaun without opposition. The total demolition of the lines was completed by repeated explosions that laid Cranganore in ruins; and, a general devastation, as well by fire as the sword, desolated the whole face of the country. The Nairs betook themselves to their strong holds in the mountains. The Travancorean troops

troops to the southern extremity of their kingdom. All cultivation ceased. In short, the inhabitants exchanged their homes for the innermost recesses of the jungle, preferring the adventitious attack of the Wolf or the Tyger to the certain and merciless persecution of the Mahomedan Conqueror. The approach, however, of a powerful army, already in the field, now portended, that nought to boast of this success should descend to the posterity of the Sultaun.

## CHAPTER THE SECOND.

WHILST these things were carried on in the southern extremity of the Decan, the insulted dignity and injured interests of Great-Britain (1); the many humiliating circumstances to which that na-

(1) "We have particularly directed that the Government of Fort St. George, may be at pains to bring to his [the Nabob of Arcot] notice and recollection, that the present contest has no sort of concern with European politics, and has not in the smallest degree, been occasioned by disputes or altercations between us and any other European power. That from an aversion to war, we have dissembled our sense of TIPPOO's failure in the performance of several stipulations of the last treaty of Peace, as well as of many insults and injuries that he has offered to us, in the course of the last three or four years, and that we should have deservedly incurred the contempt of all mankind, if, inattentive to the dictates of honour, and the evident principles of political self defence, we had tamely allowed an arrogant and inveterate enemy to set the laws of the most sacred treaties at defiance, and aggrandize and prepare himself to act in a short time with more efficacy against ourselves by the destruction of a neighbour and faithful ally, whom we were bound by the most solemn engagements to protect and defend, without making an early effort at the present juncture to curb his insolence, and exact signal reparation for the many injuries that we and our allies have sustained from him."—Ben. Pol. Cor. 15th August 1790.

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tion had been subjected by the Sultaun; the claims of good faith towards her distressed Ally, the inoffensive Sovereign of Travancore (1); the firm persuasion that poison or the dagger had afforded a welcome relief to many of her most gallant officers, barbarously made away with in Myforean dungeons (2); and, a conviction that a like fate, still awaited many more (3), all, all called aloud for redress. To the lot of CHARLES EARL CORNWALLIS, as Governor General and Commander in Chief in India, this glorious, yet arduous task fell, in consequence of his appointment to those important trusts.

(1) "Peace and friendship shall immediately take place between the said [East India Company] and the Nabob TIPPOO SULTAUN BAHAUDER, and their friends and allies, particularly including therein the Rajahs of Tanjore and Travancore, who are friends and allies to the English, and the Carnatick Payenghaut; also TIPPOO SULTAUN's friends and allies, the Biby of Cananore, and the Rajahs or Zemindars of the Malabar coast are included in this treaty. The English will not directly, or indirectly assist the enemies of the Nabob TIPPOO SULTAUN BAHAUDER, nor make war upon his friends or allies; and the Nabob TIPPOO SULTAUN BAHAUDER will not directly or indirectly assist the enemies, nor make war upon the friends or allies of the English."—Treaty of peace between the English East India Company and the Nabob TIPPOO SULTAUN BAHAUDER, Signed 11th March 1784, Article 1st.

(2) "The peace concluded with him (TIPPOO SULTAUN) has every appearance of duration, though it kept on his part, many of our Soldiers and Sepoys being still detained in his hands, and many officers missing of whom no account had been obtained: and for them his plea may be, that they fell the victims of his barbarity before we obtained a right by treaty to their deliverance."—War. Hist.

(3) "There is not the least doubt that TIPPOO has still a considerable number of our Europeans in his possession, but as his retaining them is contrary to treaty, he positively denies it, and is at infinite pains to prevent our having any kind of communication with them, TIPPOO would be sufficiently inclined to prevent messengers from going to any of these unfortunate men, in order to avoid a clear detection of that article of the treaty, but, exclusive of that reason, several others have concurred to interrupt all intercourse except by common messengers between him and the Company's Governors."—Lieut. Col. Ross to a friend in England, 6th Nov. 1788.

Notwithstanding

Notwithstanding the high ideas, nay dread of the Sultaun's force entertained by the Princes of Hindostan; notwithstanding the various proofs that Britain had recently obtained of his power, much expectation was founded on the great experience, sound penetration, unimpeachable integrity, and unlimited credit of the British commander: Nor was that expectation disappointed. The Marattas and the Nizam, from whom HYDER and his son, had wrested considerable tracts of country, made early and urgent application to the Governor General, to unite with them in chastising TIPPOO SULTAUN. Pointing to the same object, NIZAM ALLY, had afterwards sent MEER-ABUL-COSSIM, now MEER ALIM, to negotiate at Calcutta, a closer connection with the British nation, as well as to adjust the balance due by the East India Company on account of tribute for the northern Circars (4).

(4) " His Highness the NIZAM not assenting to the proposals made by Captain KENNAWAY, for settling on what he conceived to be fair and liberal grounds, the amount of the Arrears of Peishcush due by the Company, and being at the same time professedly anxious to manifest on his part the strongest desire to increase and strengthen the good understanding existing between the two Governments, deputed MEER ABUL COSSIM as his Vackeel to this presidency, intrusting him with full and distinct powers to enter into treaties and engagements in his name, to alter and explain such articles of the treaty of 1768, as bear an ambiguous meaning, and to finally adjust our mutual claims on his side of the Peishcush, due by the Company for the northern Circars, and on ours of the Revenues of the Guntoor since they became our right by the death of BISSAULET JUNG."—Minute of the Gov. Gen. Ben. Sec. Con. 10th July 1789.

Guided by the dictates of honor, and by the wise and just policy of the great nation which he represents, the Governor General declined to enter into any engagement that might affect TIPPOO in deviation from the treaty of 1784. He, however, kept up a good understanding with those Courts; adjusted accounts with NIZAM ALLY on fair and equitable terms; and paid a balance of above nine lacks of rupees to which his Highness was in strict justice entitled (1).

Soon after this period it became evident that TIPPOO SULTAUN entertained strong intentions of hostility towards our Ally of Travancore. So clear a prelude, to an attack of a far more serious nature than any that had hitherto been made on the Carnatic, could not escape the penetration of EARL CORNWALLIS. Orders were, consequently, sent to the Government of Fort St. George, to consider any hostilities on Travan-

(1) " After much discussion, MEER ABUL CASSIM acceded to the propriety of my remarks; and I have the satisfaction to inform the Board; that the accounts so long outstanding between the two Governments are brought to a final adjustment, and the amount due by the Company is settled at Arcot Rupees 9,16,665-11, for this amount I have agreed to grant Bills in favour of the NIZAM, payable at Madras or Masulipatam, as it may best suit the Madras Treasury; this liberty is granted by the tenor of the Treaty—and again, he [MEER ABUL CASSIM] professed himself perfectly satisfied with the 10th I declared which I made to him, and with the assurances contained in my letter to his Highness, that the future Peshcush should be punctually paid when due." Minute of the Govr. Genl. Ben. Sec. Coun. 10th July 1789.

core in breach of treaty as a declaration of war against the East India Company (2).

The instant that news of the first attack on the lines reached Bengal, the most vigorous preparations were set on foot, to support the Rajah; to punish such presumptuous procedure, and to check the career of a prince whose boundless ambition knew no restraint.

NIZAM ALLY and the Marattas were now informed, that the time for humbling this disturber of the public peace had been precipitated by himself, and they were invited to join in this necessary though arduous undertaking (3). Stimulated to exertion by revenge, they, rea-

(2) "The Rajah [of Travancore] having been expressly included by name as our Ally in the late Treaty of Peace, we are called upon, by motives of honour and policy, to defend him and his country; and TIPPOO having been specifically informed last year that such was our determination, he would be sensible that his invading the country of Travancore would certainly be considered by us as amounting to a declaration of war against the Company. It must, however, be admitted, that it is not absolutely impossible that the violence of TIPPOO's passions, and a confidence in his strength, may induce him to act in opposition to the dictates of all deliberate and probable reasoning; and on our part, prudence requires that means should be concerted for defending our own Territories, and those of our Allies; and for obtaining ample satisfaction for any injuries that they may sustain.—If the intelligence which you may receive of TIPPOO's motions and preparations should be such as to impress you with a conviction of his intentions to invade Travancore, you are to consult with the Officer commanding the Troops at your Presidency on the best mode of assembling the body of the Army, and on the most proper measures to be taken for providing effectually in the first instance for the defence of our own Territories as well as those of our Allies. But if you should receive certain information that TIPPOO has invaded any part of the dominions of the Nabob of Arcot, or of the Rajah of Travancore, you are to consider him from that moment as at war with the Company. You will then put in execution the measures which have been previously concerted; and you are likewise to use every means in your power to collect funds for defraying the expence of Military preparations; Govr. Genl. in Council to the Govr. and Council of Fort St. George, 23d Sept. 1789."

(3) Governor General in Council, to the Governor and Council of Fort St. George. "In the event of being forced into hostilities, you will dispatch immediate notice of the rupture to the Governor and Council at Bombay, and to the chief and commanding officers at Tellicherry, with directions to them to complete to the interior line of defence which they had begun some months ago, and to form connections with the neighbouring Rajahs, and to the Company's

dily entered into engagements, that, promised restitution of their ancient rights. Of the preparations carried on, and alliances entered into by the Governor General, TIPPOO SULTAUN could not long remain in ignorance. At afar, in every quarter, he beheld lowring clouds, that united, approached, and threatened to burst a furious storm on his dominions.

To the Government of Fort St. George positive orders had been sent, that a powerful and well appointed army should immediately take the field. In Bengal the Military establishment was increased (1), and chosen bands, vied with each other for a preference in accelerating the downfall of the despot. From thence across the peninsula, alliances were formed with the Peishwa, and other leading chiefs of the Maratta empire (2). His Highness NIZAM ALLY KHAN entered warmly into the league (3). At Bombay, General ABERCROMBIE, held a steady and compact corps in constant readiness; and,

“ Residents at Hyderabad and Poonah, desiring that they will, without loss of time, take such steps as may be in their power to persuade the NIZAM and the Marattas to seize so favorable an opportunity, to resent the many injuries they have sustained from TIPPOO, by declaring in our favour.”—29th August, 1789.

(1) “ Agreed, at the recommendation of the Commander in Chief, that an augmentation of the army under this presidency do immediately take place, by the addition of two Companies of the present strength to the establishment of each of the native battalions, and of one Detachment of fadar and twenty troopers to each troop of native cavalry.”—Minute of Council in the Military Department, 1st February, 1790.

(2) See Treaty of Offensive and Defensive Alliance between the East India Company and the Marattas.—Appendix No. 1.

(3) See Treaty of Offensive and Defensive Alliance between the East India Company and NIZAM ALLY KHAN.—Appendix No. 2.

in short, two thirds of Hindostan seemed to threaten a revolution in Mysore.

On his deathbed, HYDER ALLY left in charge to his son and successor cautiously to beware of quarrels with the English; to observe in silence, and if possible without concern, the rising greatness of that powerful people in Hindostan, and, at all events, to secure their friendship; nay, his last words earnestly pressed a much beloved consort (4) to hold in constant check the ambitious spirit of her son, which he well knew feared even to the extirpation of all European settlements in the east. TIPPOO regarded these wise admonitions of a dying father with seeming acquiescence. The day, however, on which he first filled the musnud dawned with military preparations. Every means that treasure could bring forward were employed in adding strength to the countries over which he then ruled, in forming magazines, and in procuring artificers and engineers. His inducements towards that class of men extended even to Europe. That the Sultaun had this at

(4) It has been asserted, by a writer of repute, in a publication entitled "Memoirs of the war in Asia" that this lady was merely one of Hyders concubines. The fact is otherwise. The mother of TIPPOO SULTAUN, still in life, was betrothed in marriage to HYDER long ere he became ruler of Mysore. Her brother, MOCRUM, was a General in the army of that Empire many years previous to the usurpation of the present house; and it was to his abilities that HYDER was chiefly indebted for his elevation. It is highly probable that the presence either of the brother or the husband would have procured a more respectful treatment of this lady from her Biographers.

heart, and that he was not altogether unsuccessful, the silent yearning of many a father, the agonizing sorrow of many a mother, the flowing tears of sisters, and the distraction of connections still dearer throughout the British dominions amply acknowledge.

To hazard opinions on the conduct of men that held appointments of trust, at a time when the very measures they adopted are become subjects of national enquiry, must be deemed presumption in any writer possessed of but moderate political information. Difficult, however, must be the task, that attempts to account, on principles of propriety or prudence, for so strange a want of attention to self-defence in the Carnatic (1), when an ancient and powerful enemy had taken arms (2). Parsimony in

(1) "Resolved, that a General order be published, notifying that the troops in the several divisions are to be considered in cantonments without being put upon a field establishment of bullocks and public followers, excepting those only that are under marching orders to join at the General rendezvous of their respective divisions." Fort St. George, Pol. Con. 26th January 1790.—again—"We have not thought it expedient to put the army entirely on a field establishment, as the expence attending it would be very heavy, and productive of great inconvenience by the diminution of our pecuniary resources, an inconvenience that would probably be greater than the short delay which might be occasioned in the provisions of bullocks and followers, when indispensably necessary."—Ibid. 16th February 1790.

(2) EDWARD JOHN HOLLAND to EARL CORNWALLIS.—"It has been a subject for real concern to me, that your Lordship should have entertained an opinion that there was a disposition in this Government to act contrary to the instructions from your Lordship in Council. In a situation of affairs so critical respecting TIPPON SULTAN, your Lordship will be sensible of the peculiar embarrassment in ordering a large Army, in all its divisions, on a Field Establishment, at a very heavy expence, every month of which is an object of great magnitude. Any explanations on my part of the measures adopted by a Government, of which I was only an individual Member, cannot be supposed to be complete, and may not, perhaps, be considered strictly proper. I have considered it, however, as a tribute of regard and respect due from me to the late President; but your Lordship will, I hope, perceive that it has

an individual is innocent, as it only descends to meanness, even in its very worst stage; but, when it affects the interests of a nation, it alters its nature, and assumes a very different title. That a parsimonious war, drains a state of more money by protraction, than sudden and extraordinary exertions at the beginning, is a fact too well established to require additional proof. But, from contemplations that afford nothing besides melancholy reflections, we turn without regret, to trace the honest exertions of zeal and honour, whether accompanied by shining abilities, brilliant success, or, even, by the inseparable attendants on adverse fortune.

To prosecute the war with vigour and effect, it now became necessary, not only to provide for the protec-

“ been a particular object of attention with me, to avoid all observations tending to controversy which I know was a rule of conduct with the late President; as it was always his wish, as well as my own, both from inclination and situation, to shew every deference, respect, and attention to your Lordship, to which you are, in every respect so justly entitled ” 2d March 1790 ————EARL CORNWALLIS to EDWARD JOHN HOLLAND.—“ I have received your letter, dated the 3d instant, and although I dislike controversy as much as the late Governor of Fort St. George, and felt it a very painful task to be obliged to write letters of reprehension, the duty of my station requires that I should say, that I think the late Government of Fort St. George were guilty of a most criminal disobedience of the clear and explicit orders of this Government, dated the 29th August and 13th of November, by not considering themselves to be at war with TIPPOO from the moment that they heard of his attack on the lines of the Rajah of Travancore, which made a part of his former possessions, and were guaranteed to him by us in the late Treaty of Peace—So far am I from giving credit to the late Government for economy, in not making the necessary preparations for war, according to the positive orders of the supreme Government, after having received the most gross insult that could be offered to any nation. I think it very possible that every Cash of that ill-judged saving may cost to the Company a Crore of Rupees, besides which, I still more sincerely lament the disgraceful sacrifice which you made, by that delay, of the honour of your country, by tamely suffering an insolent and cruel enemy to overwhelm the dominions of the Rajah of Travancore, which we were bound, by the most sacred ties of friendship and good faith to defend.” 30th March 1790.

tion of the posts and districts, that range along the bay of Bengal, from the northern extremity of the Circars to Cape Comorin, but by the most strenuous exertions to penetrate into the very heart of the enemy's dominions. At Calcutta, it was determined, by the Governor General in Council, to strengthen the Carnatic army with six complete battalions of sepoy (1), and one of artillery, from the Bengal establishment (2). Thus augmented, the actual force destined for the war, on the eastern side of the peninsula, consisted of one regiment of British dragoons, five regiments of native cavalry, three battalions of artillery, twelve regiments of European foot, and thirty-six battalions of native infantry. Exclusive of this force, eight native battalions, employed, in times of peace, on the collection of the revenue, together with about fifteen hundred European

(1) "Agreed, that the Commander in Chief be requested to form a detachment of six battalions of Sepoys, with a proportion of artillery and lascars adequate to the service of four six-pounders, to be taken from the second battalion of artillery, and from the twelve companies of lascars ordered to embark on the Houghton and Chesterfield, which detachment is to proceed by land to the Southward under the command of Lieutenant Colonel COCKS-  
"BELL"——Minute of Council in the Military Department, Fort William, 1st Feb. 1790.

(2) "The Second battalion of Artillery is directed to be held in readiness to embark for Fort St. George, at the shortest notice. All men incapable of field duty belonging to this battalion are to be transferred to the Companies of the other battalions at the Presidency, from which the second battalion is to be immediately completed to the fixed establishment, with men fit for field service. Twelve complete companies of lascars are to be attached to this battalion, and held in readiness to embark with it."——G. O. by Earl CORNWALLIS, January 30, 1790.

and native invalids might be stationed for the defence of the several garrisons as occasion might require. The gallant Commodore CORNWALLIS, whose spirited exertions in the western hemisphere, during the former war, justly obtained the general applause of his country, was at this period in charge of his Majesty's Squadron throughout the Indian seas; and, to connect the operations of the Carnatic army with those of General ABERCROMBIE on the Malabar Coast, and of our Allies along the shores of the Decan, the naval arrangements could not have been intrusted with a more vigilant or zealous officer. In short, the resources of Bengal; the weight of the hosts in alliance; and the magnitude of the British power in India, when directed by such ability and experience, furnished ample grounds to hope for a favorable termination to the war.

Early in the year 1790, positive orders again dispatched by the Governor General to the Governor and Council of Fort St. George, evidently discovered a determined resolution to demand speedy redress of TIPPOO SULTAUN for his presumptuous, and daring breach of the

treaty which he executed in 1784 (1). The military preparations already commenced were prosecuted with vigour (2). At Trichinopoly and Waulajabad, two distinct armies were ordered to be in readiness for motion (3), either of which was supposed equal to encounter TIPPoo in the field (4); but, they were intended to act against him in conjunction or separately according as the circumstances of the war might require. In the Northern Circars, a detachment was directed to as-

(1) " Our letters dated the 29th August and 13th of November last, instructed you to consider the company to be at war with TIPPoo, if he should attack any part of the dominions of the Nabob of Arcot or Rajah of Travancore, that were in their possession at the late treaty of peace. And our letter dated the 27th of January last, expressly said, that TIPPoo's attack on the Travancore lines left no further room for deliberation, but was to be looked upon as a declaration of war. Under these circumstances we have conceived that you have been occupied for some time past either in making the necessary preparations, or in carrying on the war with the utmost vigour in your power, according to our positive and repeated instructions."—Governor General in Council to the Governor and Council Fort St. George, 17th March 1790.

(2) " Affairs are so critically situated, and the last letters from Bengal seem so strongly to imply that vigorous measures are necessary, that averse as I am to incurring unnecessary expences, I am decidedly of opinion, that the rest of Colonel MUSGRAVE's Plan should be put into immediate execution, of assembling and encamping the corps under marching orders at Waulajabad, and then joining them, perhaps, to the Camp at Trichinopoly, with bullocks and provisions sufficient to move for forty days, every exertion being made to supply the different garrisons with grain."—Minute of Major General MEDOWS, Fort St. George, Mil. and Pol. Con. 5th March 1790.

(3) " We have issued the necessary orders for the provision of the draught and carriage bullocks, which will be required for the equipment of the troops and ordnance in the centre and southern divisions, ordered to be in readiness for field service; and we are employed in taking the measures requisite for storing the garrisons in the Carnatic with grain."—Governor in Council Fort St. George, to the Governor General and Council 23d February 1790.

(4) " The idea of the centre army not being able to penetrate the Myfore Country arose wholly from the apprehension that there might be a deficiency of equipment, but by no means from an opinion that the force under your command when properly provided is not equal to the accomplishment of whatever operations it enters upon."—Major General MEDOWS to Colonel KELLY, 22d Sept. 1790.—For this voucher and for many of those that appear throughout this volume, I am indebted to my much esteemed friend, Captain ROBERT BARTON, of the 76th Regiment.

femle, which from its strength would be capable of protecting supplies, of co-operation with the powers in alliance, or of desultory inroads into Myfore, should the movements of the enemy render that measure advisable. It was now rumoured, that EARL CORNWALLIS meditated to take the charge of the war upon himself. The arrival, however, of Major General MEDOWS at Fort St. George, about the latter end of February, put a stop to this report; and as the indefatigable spirit of that Officer was immediately directed towards assembling the troops, the gloom that inaction had formerly thrown over the British interest throughout the Decan, gave way before brighter prospects. By the 18th of March, an encampment might be seen in the neighbourhood of Conjeveram (4) under the command of Colonel MUSGRAVE, an officer who had particularly distinguished himself in America. This force moved towards Trichinopoly on the 29th, and was joined on the following day by the first division of the reinforcements from Bengal, which consisted of three well disciplined companies of Artillery, being part of

(4) 19th L. D.  
52d  
71st

3d Native Cavalry,  
4th ditto  
1st bat. coast Art.

2d Bat. Coast Infantry, 14th ditto  
4th ditto 25th ditto  
9th ditto

a complete battalion sent from thence by sea, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel CHARLES RUSSEL DEARE.

A minute detail of every trifling circumstance that might occur on the march of a body of troops, through a well-known country, would afford but little entertainment to the reader, especially as the enemy had kept at a distance of about one hundred miles; nor is it conceived that an acquaintance with the several grounds of encampment, which must be acquired through a chain of harsh Malabar expressions, can furnish either adequate amusement or information (1). One circumstance however, alike authentic and remarkable demands notice. Various extensive tracts, through which this division of the army had to direct its route, are covered with thick jungle, particularly, in the neighbourhood of Trinomalee, and from thence to Tyagar. In passing through these tracts, many followers of the camp, some of them armed, were carried off by tygers, the principal

(1) The Reader of a different opinion may satisfy curiosity:

March, 29, Oollore,	April, 19, Manoorlapetta,
April, 19, Maundoor,	20, Paundoor,
11, Walcherry,	21, Benavoor,
12, Wandiwath,	22, Warianagur,
14, Mailoor,	24, Rajanagur,
15, Chittapet,	25, Ootatore,
16, Maungulum,	28, Munlapetta,
17, Trinomalee,	29, Trichinopoly,

inhabitants

inhabitants of these jungles: nay, out of a small party of sepoy, that had resolutely determined on a joint defence against one of those animals, four were miserably wounded. On the 29th of April, the corps under the command of Colonel MUSGRAVE, formed a junction with the division assembled under Colonel NIXON at Trichinopoly (2).

Having declared his opinions with respect to the outlines of the measures necessary to be adopted by the Presidency of Fort St. George, and relying on the integrity of those to whom their execution must be intrusted during his absence, Major General MEDOWS resolved to take the field in person (3), and commanded that the Army should wait his orders on the plains of Trichinopoly. From Madras, he took passage by sea to Tranquebar in the Vestal frigate; arrived in camp on the 24th of May; reviewed the Army that day, and on

(2)	36th,	1st Bat. Coast Infantry,	16th ditto,
	72d,	5th ditto,	20th ditto,
	2d, N. Cav.	6th ditto,	23d ditto,
	5th ditto,	7th ditto	

(3) "The President has the honor to announce to the Board his intention of proceeding a few days to the southward, in order to take the Command of the Army. The President cannot think of laying down any rules for measures to be transacted in his absence; the Board will act as circumstances may require. He is prepared to have the fullest confidence in them, and desires that all letters, not of a private nature, may be opened by them. When immediate decision is necessary, they will of course decide upon them; but when the certainty of communications admit of it, and the subjects are of importance, he requests that they may be communicated to him, previous to any determination upon them." Minute of Major Genl. MEDOWS, Fort St. George, Mil. and Pol. Con. 7th March 1790.

the 26th, opened a campaign which ultimately turned out advantageous to Great Britain, and creditable to her Arms. Whilst the climate proved favourable to the operations of the troops in one collected body, the General was secure of brilliant success; but, the annual visitations of the monsoon, together with the difficulty of procuring subsistence during the approaching rainy season, rendered a separation of the troops indispensably necessary. Consequently, distinct command ensued: and, on the experience of the leaders their country had now to depend. The strict discipline, the stubborn valour of a few corps, however, on a very critical occasion, turned out the best bulwark of the public weal. The operations and movements of the Army from the day that General MEDOWS assumed the command, became particularly interesting, as they materially affected the duration and general issue of the war, consequently they lay claim to minute detail.

The General that wars in the East, although he has provided an ample porportion of troops, stores, and treasure, for the execution of his designs, will still find that he has many obstacles to remove and difficulties to encounter. The climate is highly unfavourable to the  
European

European part of an army. If rumours of hostilities have gone abroad, the utmost exertions, together with the most lavish expenditure of money, cannot, on some occasions, procure carriage and draught cattle either to purchase or hire(1). Coolies, Lascars, Bearers, with various other descriptions of followers are indispensably necessary to attend troops in the field (2); and, these can only be obtained through individuals who already possess the confidence of the natives. Here, it is in times of peace only that preparation for war can be made with effect. In a country where not only the necessaries of life, but every species of equipment must be conveyed on beasts of burden, forage too becomes a most material object of attention. Every expectation for that article must

(1) " Upon the slightest rumour of an approaching war, the inhabitants almost equally apprehensive of their Cattle being seized by the Nabob, or plundered by the Enemy, always drive them into impervious woods and other inaccessible places, where they must remain concealed from our most diligent researches, and when once the inhabitants have thus secured their Cattle they are not to be allured by money, or terrified by threats to produce them again, at least in numbers sufficient for our demand. We must either purchase or hire Bullocks; but, it is not, in our option to do either, unless authorized by Government, and ensured that they will be employed for at least four months certain, which will be some, indemnification for taking them from other employments, and leaving them exposed to the risk of falling into the hands of the enemy; nor can we flatter ourselves that any subsequent exertions on our part, even with every support that Government can afford us, will enable us to provide a sufficient number of draft and carriage cattle for the guns, ammunition, stores, camp, equipage, and provisions required even for any considerable detachment".—Carnatic Bullock Contractors to JOHN HOLLAND, 21st January 1790.

(2) " I take the liberty to state that various other species of equipment are also absolutely necessary for enabling the troops to take the field, such as Coolies, Lascars, Doolies, &c. without which (granting that it is in all respects complete as to bullocks) the Army must unavoidably remain inactive." Colonel Musgrave to the Governor and Council of Fort St. George, 18th February 1790.

depend

depend on the nature of the soil where the army is to act.

In districts where forage does not abound, food not only for the bullocks that convey the stores must be provided, but, provender and the means of transporting it must be procured for the cattle that carry food for those first loaded. In calculations for this branch, the numbers must diminish progressively until the lowest is reduced to one bullock carrying somewhat more than is sufficient for selfmaintenance. But, as these speculations lead from the intention of this work, it becomes necessary to return to the Military operations.

The army, now nearly fifteen thousand fighting men, was formed into six brigades. The Europeans into two, the Natives into four. To each European corps were attached two twelve pounders, and to each Native battalion two six pounders. The park consisted of eight brass eighteen pounders, four iron eighteen pounders, and four howitzers. Stores, ammunition, provisions for fifty days, the necessary conveyance, in short whatever was considered essential to the grand object of the campaign was in readiness for motion.

Carrore, a regular garrison, the capital of a fertile district,

triā, and distant from Trichinopoly about fifty miles, was at that time the nearest place occupied by the enemy. Thither the General directed his course, advancing by easy marches until he reached Coitore(1). In order to collect grain and to afford protection to the country, the army halted ten days at this place. With similar intentions Major CUPPAGE was detached on the third of the month with three battalions of sepoy to Kistnave-ram. Captain BROWN with the same views had been previously detached to Coortallum with his own battalion. These judicious arrangements, besides securing to the General what supplies the country could afford, furnished an opportunity to repair the carriages that had been damaged, and to refresh the cattle after their fatigue.

Previous to any effusion of Christian blood, some interchange of civilities took place between the leaders of the two hostile armies. The SULTAUN anxious for the fate of his most valuable possessions hastened to avert the storm that threatened them by conciliatory proposals. The cannon with which he had lately de-

					Miles, Fur.	
(1) 26th, Allitory,	-	-	-	-	6	4.
27th, Pogamoody,	-	-	-	-	10	0.
31st, Poodlopliam } and Coitore,	-	-	-	-	9	4.

I

molished

molished the defences of Travancore now became unnecessary incumbrances, It is said that they were thrown into the deep waters of the Paniani. With a chosen body of horse and foot, the Mysorean rapidly approached the capital of his dominions on the plains to the eastward, whilst the rest of his troops reascended the western Ghauts or remained to oppose Colonel HARTLEY on the Malabar Coast.

Four days before the British army moved from the plains of Trichinopoly, he dispatched a letter from Coimbatore, addressed to Major General MEDOWS, in the following terms: “ I have received your friendly letter of the 20th of Rajub 1204 (the 6th of April) by your hircarrah, and I have understood the whole of its contents; that you wrote me respecting your arrival and appointment to the Government of Madras, and it has been the cause of much pleasure to me, as the friendship and good-will between this Circar, the English Rajah (1), (the King of En-

(1) The haughty Mussulman, habituated to abject submission from the Native Lords of the East, is loath to acknowledge an equal. Rajahs have been made and unmade, as the several Emperors willed, from the first establishment of the Moguls in Hindostan. The day that they submitted to a Mahomedan yoke, their importance sunk beneath the pressure. Without ancestry, or qualities of the heart at all in account surely the Sovereign of Great Britain has a just claim to respect amongst the Princes of this age on the score of might alone. Ere two years had elapsed, pent up in his capital, the proud Sultaun trembled as he opened the gates, whilst his herald submissively approached the representative of his Britannick Majesty to proclaim the truth of this assertion.

“ gland) and the Company, which is founded on parti-  
“ ticular treaties, is so well known that it stands not in  
“ need of explanation; nevertheless, at this time, not-  
“ withstanding the bonds of friendship are firmly estab-  
“ lished, in consequence of the intervention, in cer-  
“ tain necessary and important concerns, and the repre-  
“ sentations, (contrary to the fact), of certain short-  
“ sighted persons to you, they have caused an army to  
“ be assembled on both sides. As this event is improper  
“ among those who are mutually at friendship. I there-  
“ fore wish, that in order to clear it up, and to have cer-  
“ tain important matters represented, to send to you a  
“ person of dignity, together with some other persons,  
“ that the Vakeel of the Circar having arrived with you,  
“ may explain the whole circumstances to you; and,  
“ that the dust, which has obscured your upright mind,  
“ may be removed. Agreeably to the custom of friend-  
“ ship, you will quickly inform me of your approval  
“ of my sending a dignified person of this Circar, and  
“ you will send orders to the confines of the Carnatic  
“ not to molest him, but that the Vakeel be escorted to  
“ you in safety. In a word, the wish of my heart is  
“ this, that agreeably to the articles of the Treaty of

“ peace, our friendship may daily encrease; and that by  
“ the favor of the Almighty, there may never be the  
“ smallest deviation therefrom. In the same manner  
“ as I before wrote on this subject, so I now again write  
“ to you—Constantly rejoice me with accounts of your  
“ welfare—may you be prosperous!”

To this letter the General dispatched the following answer just as the Army entered the dominions of the Sultaun. “ I received your’s, and I understand its contents. You are a great prince; and, but for your cruelty to your prisoners I should add an enlightened one. The English equally incapable of offering an insult as of submitting to one, have always looked upon war as declared from the moment you attacked their ally, the King of Travancore. God does not always give the battle to the strong, nor the race to the swift, but generally success to those whose cause is just—upon that we depend.”

The SULTAUN no sooner received this letter than he set out for Seringapatam with the utmost expedition. He directed that all his regular troops should assemble in that neighbourhood. For a time, he abandoned his eastern low countries to their fate; and, regardless

gardless of the stores with which his numerous garrisons on the plains were provided, he committed their protection to looties and peons.

On the 12th the British army again proceeded (1), and three days afterwards possession was taken of Carrore, which had been previously abandoned by the enemy. This fort is well built. It has a strong stone wall with several bastions, a deep ditch, and good glacis. The strength of the place, the sickly state of the army, the importance of the conquered district, and the advantage of communication with Trichinopoly, contributed as inducements towards fixing on Carrore for a constant post (2). At this station an hospital was established. All the sick amounting to upwards of twelve hundred men; all the iron eighteen pounders, two of brass, and two howitzers, were deposited in the fort; all the convalescents, with two companies of

	Miles.	Fur.
(1) June 12th, Vetticutty, - - -	7	
13th, Kistnaveram, - - -	7	
15th, Carrore, - - -	10	

(2) " When Rice arrives from Tanjore or Trichinopoly, be pleased to acknowledge the receipt of it, and do the best you can to keep it in a state of preservation; and, as nearly as you are able to ascertain, send weekly returns of the grain you have in store, specifying the quantity of Kistnaveram Paddy beat out, what remains, the prize-grain, and the quantities of Rice you may receive at different times from Tanjore and Trichinopoly, that I may be able to inform the General of the supplies he may expect from your Garrison; and be particularly attentive in keeping the Tanjore and Trichinopoly grain separate from the Kistnaveram."—THOMAS KINGSCOTE, to CAPT. PARR, 31st July, 1790.

the first European coast regiment were ordered for its garrison; and the command of the whole was conferred on Captain PARR.

The enemy's horse now began to appear. They were wary, yet troublesome. They avoided action, yet were teasing and vexatious. Whenever our cavalry advanced they fled, but as often returned, and hovering on the skirts of the army, they contrived to carry off great quantities of cattle, and to wound many followers. In one of these excursions, four men on horseback and two on foot, strayed within the Piquets at night and surrendered. Next day, Cornet FORBES, with a party of STEVENSON's regiment, found means to come up with a body of their horse whom they instantly attacked and put to flight. The leader of this detachment, being of a higher cast than the generality of those in similar situations, determined to measure swords with Mr. FORBES. The combat immediately commenced. Spirit and dexterity in horsemanship was opposed to firmness of mind and superiority of bodily strength. On the third rencounter the Caledonian brought the Hindoo to the ground; but, he had the credit of shedding the first Christian blood, in this war, as he had inflicted

a slight wound on Cornet FORBES. This party flew a considerable number of the enemy, and returned to camp with four prisoners. Intimidated by these checks, the looties for some time kept at a more respectable distance, although they still continued their usual daily visits.

About this period, a chain of regular fortifications, with extensive dependant districts submitted to the British arms, in such rapid succession, and with loss so very inconsiderable, as not only to exceed the expectation, but to gratify the utmost wishes of the General. on the 3d of July the Army marched from Carrore and advanced towards Aravacourchy (1). That post totally incapable of resistance surrendered immediately, and was put in possession of some friendly Polygars. The Killedar, with ridiculous pomp, fired two cannon at the advance guard of our Army before he received a summons for the delivery of the Fort; he, then, after some further gasconade, requested permission to discharge more guns, protesting at the same time that no damage should be done to our troops, and urging that

		Miles.	Fur.
(1) July 3d.	Coilpetta,	- - - - -	13 4
	5th Aravacourchy,	- - - - -	7 4

the Sultaun would be much offended at the surrender of his garrison without an adequate defence. But as apparent resistance now, might from the contagion of example, occasion serious opposition by other garrisons at a future period, this request met with a peremptory refusal.

Daraporam, abandoned by the enemy, was taken possession of without opposition on the 10th (1). Cornet RIDEOUT, on this day, having under his command a troop of Stevenson's regiment surprised a body of the enemy's horse, that were negligently dressing their victuals. They amounted to about a hundred and fifty in number; and, although half the troop had been on detachment, the attack was made with such spirit, that the whole party were put to death, with the exception of one firdar and ten privates, whom he brought prisoners into camp. Sixty horses too graced the successful address of the victors.

At Daraporam, the General found a large supply of grain and other necessaries. He determined to form

	Miles.
July 7th, Tallyoor, . . . . .	10,
8th, Poombaddy, . . . . .	10,
9th, Rangapalliam, . . . . .	5,
10th, Daraporam, . . . . .	11,

a depot at this station, and from thence to move with as little incumbrance as possible towards Coimbatore. He directed that all the sick, all the convalescents of the army, all weak horses, all draft and carriage cattle unfit for immediate service, all the battering cannon with their stores, all wheel carriages not absolutely necessary should remain behind; that captains, staff officers, subalterns of cavalry and artillery should double up in their tents; that in the infantry four subalterns should have but one marquee; and, in short, that all the camp equipage which could possibly be dispensed with, should be put into the fort. Four companies of the first European Coast regiment, with a detachment of two hundred sepoy were ordered in as a garrison, and the command was bestowed on Captain SWAIN.

Besides the garrison left in Daraporam, Major YOUNGE with his own regiment of cavalry, the 2d, 7th, and 20th battalions of native infantry and six six-pounders had directions to remain in that neighbourhood, until further orders. This detachment from its central situation was well calculated to escort provisions from Carrore for the army, and to co-operate with any body of troops, that might be employed in the reduction of

Dindigul or Palligautcherry. There were also good grounds to expect that a considerable supply of grain might have been collected and thrown into either of the magazines that must of necessity have been established previous to any irruption into the upper country. The Army divested by these measures of every possible incumbrance, marched towards Coimbatore (1), and took possession of it on the 21st without molestation. Fifty Peons that garrisoned the place attempted as they fled to burn the Pettah. They did not however succeed.

Coimbatore washed on one side by a very large lake, and situated on the skirts of an extensive plain at the distance of about seven miles from the mountains, had formerly been the capital of an independent and powerful Rajah. The fort, which is very extensive, was found in good repair, and the town although abandoned by its inhabitants, suffered but little damage. Here the Sultaun had erected a stately Palace wherein he occasionally re-

					Miles.	Fur.
(1)	July 17th, Coodavi,	-	-	-	16	4
	18th, Trippeer,	-	-	-	13	4
	20th, Shamalaperam,	-	-	-	12	
	21st, Singanalore,	-	-	-	13	
	22d, Coimbatore,	-	-	-	5	

fided. It is a masterly piece of architecture decorated in the Mahomedan stile. Some of the apartments are very spacious though not much ornamented. The upper rooms, which constitute the haram, are richly painted, and have annexed to each two closets and a bath. In front of the palace, a veranda highly finished, looks into a large area with an elegant range of buildings on either side, and directly opposite stands a well built treasury which compleats the square.

The dependence that districts have on their capitals throughout Hindostan, together with the extraordinary fertility and vast extent of the country, rendered Coimbatore a post of the utmost importance; it was therefore furnished with a strong garrison, which was augmented or diminished according to the exigency of the service. From their first appearance, until now, the enemy discovered by their want of countenance that none of the Sultaun's stable horse, had as yet appeared in the field. Those that hitherto opposed the army were a despicable banditti called looties. A set of unprincipled wretches that feel attachment for the banners of no Prince; that exist by indiscriminate plunder; that acknowledge no distinction of friend or

foe, where their interest is concerned ; and, that are consequently alike obnoxious to and detested by the regular troops of all states whatsoever.

The General had now to combat with an enemy far different from that just described. On the 22d of the month, he received intelligence of SAHID SAHIB's approach to Demiacotta with not less than three thousand stable horse. He immediately determined to give battle, and for that purpose detached the whole cavalry supported by two companies of sepoy, with four pieces of cannon to that post. By 10 o'clock at night, the detachment came up with about thirty of the horse, all of whom were made prisoners. The fort having now taken the alarm commenced a heavy fire, which, together with a scarcity of forage, rendered it necessary to fall back some distance.

On the 28th, the cavalry again advanced towards Demiacotta with the sepoy and guns. They passed close to the fort without a shot on either side, and soon after the enemy's tents were seen at the distance of about two miles. When our troops had approached as near as the river, which run between them and SAHID SAHIB would admit, a few shots, well aimed by Captain How-

LEY of the Madras establishment, from the six pounders, made him decamp with great precipitation and confusion, directing his flight towards the Guzzlehatty pass. The immediate object of the detachment being thus effected, the whole fell back to Velladi, from which place they moved occasionally to Shawore, Shallore, Occarro and to the other adjacent villages, according as it became advisable from the intelligence obtained with respect to supplies of grain and of forage.

Other objects, however, besides that of repelling SAHID SAHIB'S division rendered it necessary to continue this detachment in advance for some further time. Whatsoever plan of operations the General might think proper to pursue in the low countries, it was evident that a chain of posts closely connected with each other, extending from the Coromandal Coast to the foot of the Guzzlehatty-pass, must be attained previous to any invasion of Myfore from the Coimbatore district. On this principle, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Carrore, Erroad and Sattimungulum, presented themselves as links that must of necessity be secured; and, in order to obtain possession of such of these posts as were still occupied by the enemy, as well as to keep the  
country,

country, and in particular the line of communication, free from SAHID SAHIB's horse, it became requisite to watch his movements at Sattimungulum and Poon-gaur, the only places at which the Bevanee river was at that time fordable.

Motives of still greater importance urged the propriety of keeping a watchful eye on those fords. Captain Sir JOHN KENNAWAY, resident at Hyderabad, had intimated to the English commander, that the Sultaun had reviewed a well appointed army to the eastward of Seringapatam, about the 7th of this month, and a Bramin that had arrived in camp from that capital, with various other testimonies confirmed this intelligence.

Just as Lieutenant Colonel FLOYD advanced towards SAHID SAHIB, Lieutenant Colonel STUART had instructions to proceed against Palligautcherry. The monsoon had by this time set in to the southward at a season of the year much earlier than usual; incessant showers of rain had overflown the whole face of the country; and, the unfurmountable obstacles that from this circumstance took their rise, rendered it necessary to abandon the design of reducing Palligautcherry until the waters should subside.—The detachment, consequently

ly

ly, fell back to Poodoor, distant from Coimbatore about twelve miles.

Another detachment consisting of the first native Carnatic brigade, with one eighteen and six six-pounders, which set out on the first of August, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel OLDHAM, to reduce Erroad, was attended with better success. To strengthen this detachment, Lieutenant Colonel DEARE, of the Bengal artillery, with his Majesty's 36th regiment, the 5th and 25th battalions of Coast native infantry, two native companies excepted, proceeded by the same route on the 5th of the month. This reinforcement, which conducted six pieces of cannon, four six and two twelve pounders proved unnecessary, for, Erroad had surrendered to the first division, on the day that succeeded the departure of the second from camp, after an interchange of a few shots with the advance guard.

Two other divisions of the army were put in motion at the same instant with that under the command of Lieutenant Colonel DEARE. Major SKELLY, with his Majesty's 52d regiment and two twelve-pounders, was sent to command at Daraporam; and, in order to reduce the strong fort

fort of Dindigul, Col. STUART advanced by the route of Yarriacottah with a detachment consisting of the 2d regiment of native cavalry, the 2d, 7th and 20th battalions of Carnatic native infantry, two companies of the 1st European Coast regiment, together with about two hundred men from the engineer and artillery departments, with six six-pounders and two mortars, under the immediate command of Lieut Colonel MOORHOUSE.

To render this corps the more competent to the present service, Lieutenant HELASS of the coast establishment, had been sent to Carrore with four companies of the 2d battalion of native infantry, some days previous to the departure of Colonel STUART, in order to escort two iron eighteen pounders to Yarriacottah, at which place he had been directed to wait the orders of that officer (1). Captain ORAM, then on his way from

(1) " I have also the honour to acquaint you, that a detachment will march from Camp on the 5th instant, under Lieutenant Colonel STUART, against Dindigul, which is to be supplied from Carrore, by order of the Commander in Chief, with two battering guns (iron eighteen pounders) and two mortars; and, that Lieutenant HELASS marched from camp yesterday, with four companies of sepoys in order to escort from Carrore the guns and mortars for Lieutenant Colonel STUART's detachment.—Lieutenant HELASS has orders to be at Carrore on or before the 9th instant, and to march on the 11th from thence with the guns and mortars for Lieutenant Colonel STUART's detachment and to be at Yarriacottah with them on the 15th instant. The Commanding Officer of artillery has been directed to make the necessary arrangements for both detachments. A conductor of stores and gun lascars, with a proportion of bullocks, have in consequence gone with Lieutenant HELASS, and what further is required will go with Lieutenant Colonel STUART's detachments, or be provided from Carrore, agreeable to the arrangements made by the Commanding Officer of artillery.—The General

Madura to camp, with the 22d Coast battalion and some recruits, was also ordered to join this detachment; but, as this officer was high in the confidence of his general, he had instructions to attempt the reduction of Dindigul on his advance either by surprise, by stratagem, or by negotiation, according as circumstances might render the enterprize advisable (2). On this occasion, however, discretion was recommended not less than zeal

“ desires that you will lose no time in making the necessary preparations, depending upon  
 “ your command for the above detachment, and that you will provide the detachment of Lieutenant HELASS with rice, to enable him to march from Carrore with seven day’s provisions,  
 “ as the two mortars have been added to the detail of ordnance for Lieutenant Colonel STUART’s detachment since Lieutenant HELASS marched from camp. I request you will inform  
 “ Lieutenant HELASS of this circumstance, that he may take the mortars as well as the eighteen pounders under his charge.—Adjutant General to Captain PARR, 3d April, 1790.

(2) “ From every account received by the Commander in Chief, it appears that Dindigul is  
 “ not strongly garrisoned, but on the contrary, that the troops in it are few and ill disciplined,  
 “ and the reports received from different quarters intimate, that TIPPOO has given orders to the  
 “ Killedar there to evacuate the place on the approach of the army; under this consideration,  
 “ joined to the importance of the post, and the quantity of provisions it is said to contain, the  
 “ Commander in Chief desires that you will endeavour to possess yourself of Dindigul, if the measure appears to you practicable from the intelligence you may have received, or may receive  
 “ on the march. If you judge it practicable to seize the post by surprise, the Commander in Chief  
 “ will have no objection to your attacking it in that manner; but I am directed to acquaint you  
 “ at the same time, that while the Commander in Chief leaves it hereby in your option to attempt to possess yourself of the post by surprise, or in any other manner you may judge practicable with the detachment under your command, he trusts as much to your discretion as to  
 “ your spirit, as he is equally anxious to guard against the consequences of a failure in this  
 “ service, as to obtain possession of the post. You are therefore to consider on this principle  
 “ the orders now signified. Should you judge it imprudent to attempt taking Dindigul by surprise, the Commander in Chief desires you will take a position near the fort and summon  
 “ it to surrender, provided the strength of the garrison, or of detachments of the enemy near  
 “ it are such as to warrant the measure, and that you are to signify to the Commander of the  
 “ Fort, by the person you send in with the summons, that the Commander in Chief is determined to put the garrison to the sword, if it is not delivered up to you.—Should you succeed  
 “ in any attempt that puts you in complete possession of the post of Dindigul, the Commander  
 “ in Chief desires that you will remain in it with your detachment, until you receive his further orders, and that you will communicate your success without delay. I am desired to  
 “ repeat to you the Commander in Chief’s reliance not only on your gallantry, but on your  
 “ discretion in the execution of the orders now signified, and that if you cannot with prudence  
 “ attempt getting possession of Dindigul you will so regulate your march as to join the army  
 “ by the most safe route.”—Instructions to Captain ORAM, 25th July, 1790.

for the service, and with propriety, for the strength of the hill, together with the incorruptible integrity and resolution of the Killedar, discovered that all expectation of reducing the fort, by any other means than by regular approaches, had been founded on false intelligence.

On reconnoitering Bindigul, Captain ORAM discovered that it had undergone considerable repairs and improvements since the late war; the wall of the upper fort had been almost wholly rebuilt; instead of two bastions which was all it then had, eight were now completed; three cisterns that had been repaired by the directions of SAHID SAHIB supplied it with abundance of water; and, as the upper and lower forts, contained from six to seven hundred fighting men without any scarcity of cannon, ammunition, or provisions, it was judged advisable not to hazard an attack.

Agreeably to his instructions Captain ORAM summoned the Killedar, HYDER ABBAS, to surrender the fort; he protested that private property should not be touched, that the troops should be escorted through the late acquired territories into whatever part of Mysore they preferred,

ferred, and denounced at the same time the Commander in Chief's determination to put the garrison to the sword, should they persist in a wanton and useless defence. This summons was sent by a Subadar.

The haughty Mahomedan although he deigned to send a verbal reply, could not be prevailed on to keep the letter. "Tell your Officer, that it is not possible to account to my Prince, for the surrender of a fort like Dindigul, therefore, if any other person comes on that errand, I will blow him from a cannon."

Notwithstanding the difficulties that arose from great improvements in the fortification of Dindigul, as well as from its natural strength, the service was so vigorously prosecuted, that by dint of perseverance and extreme fatigue, all the ordnance of the detachment opened against the walls on the morning of the 20th, from batteries that had been erected to the northward of the Pettah, within five hundred yards of the hill. Embrazures, however, that had been opened for two guns on the 21st would not bear on the breach, yet, although there was an incessant fire kept by the fort upon the parapet, it was taken down, and by ten o'clock, the

whole of the heavy cannon had their proper direction.

Two additional iron eighteen pounders now arrived under the escort of Lieutenant JOHN TAYLOR, with some European artillery from Carrore; and the cannonade which lasted for two days, though answered by the fort, with considerable effect, made a breach of some extent in that part of the work which was visible to the besiegers; but, as the nature of the hill concealed about six feet in height from the foundation of the wall, so much of it remained intire. Several circumstances at this time induced Lieutenant Colonel STUART to determine on a storm, of which he directed that Major SKELLY should take the lead.

A serjeant and twelve, supported by Lieutenant EVANS, with thirty men, in equal proportions from the grenadiers of the 52d regiment, from the light infantry of that corps, and from the fourth European coast regiment, composed the forlorn hope. After this division, the European flank companies, together with the 2d and 22d Coast battalions, advanced in succession. The onset was resolute and fierce. The reception was determinate and bloody. Attack succeeded attack with fresh and redoubled fury; but the Killedar inured to  
danger,

danger, and not to be surpassed in valour, headed his best troops at the breach, which was further defended by musquetry from a turrett at one extremity, and from the flank of a bastion at the other, neither of which defences had been hurt; a number of pikemen too stood ready to push down whosoever obtained the top of the wall. Animated by the example of their leader, again and again, the assailants repeated their efforts; yet the desperate resistance of the garrison supported by various advantages from nature and art, rendered it necessary to abandon the design of carrying Dindigul by storm, for a time. The party consequently foiled, remained in the ditch of the lower fort, leaving the gallant Mahomedan in possession of his shattered yet well defended ramparts.

Towards ten o'clock, Major SKELLY judiciously directed that Captain ORAM who had the immediate command of the native troops should advance some companies up the hill. The ready execution of this order prevented the enemy from strengthening the defences at the breach by keeping up a constant and well directed fire during the night. About four o'clock in the morning, this party was withdrawn, and  
the

the whole division, disappointed of their object retired to camp. Abandoned by a great part of his garrison during the night, the Killedar with the light of the ensuing day exposed a white flag on the breach in token of a disposition to surrender (1). Terms of capitulation moderate yet honorable being readily granted, Captain BOWZER with two companies of the first European Coast regiment was commanded to take charge of the fort (2).

At the time that Lieutenant Colonel STUART was thus occupied in reducing the posts, which held the Polygars and others, that inhabited the southern extremity of the SULTAUN's dominions in awe, Captain WAHAB with his own battalion was employed in collecting a supply of cattle and of grain, from the fer-

(1) Return of the killed and wounded of the detachment under the command of Lieut. Colonel STUART at Dindigul.—Killed, 1 Ensign, 2 Serjeants, 1 Corporal, 1 Matriot, 2 Privates—Wounded, 1 Drummer, 18 Privates, 1 Havildar, 1 Lascar, 9 Sepoys—Killed Ensign GEORGE DAVIDSON, 20th battalion.

(2) "The Commanding Officer congratulates the detachment on this day's important acquisition; which is entirely due to the impression made by their spirit and activity on the minds of the enemy. His sense of this, he will take the earliest opportunity of mentioning to the commander in chief, in terms the most honourable to all concerned. In the mean time he begs that Lieutenant Colonel MOORHOUSE will please to accept his warmest thanks for the judgment and perseverance with which he conducted the attack of the place, and in which he was perfectly seconded by the Artillery Officers and men under his command. Major SKELLY will be pleased to accept his best acknowledgements for the exertion made by him and the storming party under his command last night; and he is confident nothing but the unusual difficulties, that opposed themselves to an assault, which circumstances made it necessary at all events to attempt, could have prevented its entire success."—Detachment Orders—Dindigul 22nd August 1790.

tile and extensive districts, that were held in subjection by the vicinity of these strong holds.

Whither the cruel treatment of inferiors attributed to the SULTAUN, be real, or exaggerated, or altogether imaginary (3), it is certain that his subjects in this quarter yielded to a change of Government with a degree of reluctance, seldom exhibited by the inhabitants of Eastern countries. After a careful concealment of all grain and other valuable articles in pits dug into the earth, they abandoned their houses removing at the same time their cattle of whatsoever description, yet the fertility of the soil and the dexterity of the natives in searching, rendered it impossible to prevent the invaders from procuring considerable supplies. In traversing these districts, Captain WAHAB experienced but little opposition. Chucklegurry alone ventured to resist. The Polygars of this fort, about four hundred in num-

(3) "If a farmer neglecting the cultivation of his farm, and suffering the lands to lay waste, shall impose fines upon the Ryuts and make undue exactions from them, to enable him to fulfil his own engagements, he shall be made to pay to Government the amount of such undue exactions over and above the stipulated rent; measures must also, in future, be adopted to prevent any person from levying oppressive fines, &c. from the Ryuts; and defaulters in this respect shall be made to pay the amount of such exactions and be moreover fined themselves."—Again—"Land which has lain fallow ten years, shall be delivered to Ryuts to cultivate upon Cowle; the first year they shall be exempt from paying any revenue, and the second year they shall only pay half of the customary assessment, but the third year the full amount thereof shall be collected from them. Land which is barren, mountainous and rocky, shall also be given to the Ryuts to cultivate; and the first year they shall be intirely exempted from the payment of revenues; the second year they shall be assessed at only a fourth of the usual rates, and the third year at one half, but the fourth year they shall be assessed at the full rate."—Mysoorean Revenue Regulations, p. 4-6 & 7.

ber, confident from the strength of the place, insisted on certain terms; but as these did not at all infringe on the principles that the General had adopted with respect to the garrisons of the enemy in the low countries, they obtained his ready consent (1). Pyny, Collumbrum, Colaveram, Animally, with various inferior posts surrendered without opposition.

After some necessary arrangements had been adjusted the detachment that had reduced Dindigul marched against Palligautcherry by the route of Daraporam (2). In order to insure speedy success to this design, it was judged advisable to reinforce Lieutenant Colonel

(1) "The General Orders that you allow the inhabitants of the hill fort of Chucklegurry to carry off their private effects on their delivering up the fort. TRIMULROW is directed to send a party to take possession of it; and you are to give it over in charge to the persons TRIMULROW will appoint. I am directed by the General to observe, that he expects the hill fort of Chucklegurry will be given up immediately on the Killedar's being acquainted that the terms of security to private property are admitted."—Adjutant General to Captain WAHAB, 25th Aug. 1790.

(2) "The General approves in the most extensive sense of the word, of the whole of your conduct in the attack of Dindigul, and in every other respect, but is extremely concerned to hear of your indisposition, and desires that you will not think of further fatigue immediately, unless you find yourself in every respect equal to it. He wishes you to carry towards Palligautcherry as much shot, stores and grain, as you can possibly find conveyance for, and that you will be at Palligautcherry as soon as you can conveniently arrange matters. What may farther be necessary, besides what is with your present detachment, will meet you there from this quarter; and, the General begs you will let me know the probable day of your arrival at Palligautcherry, that whatever is sent from here may arrive there the day after your detachment. The route is left intirely to your own judgement. As the General is desirous to keep his original field force as complete as possible, he wishes you to let me know your opinion as to the garrison that will be required for Dindigul in order that a proportion of troops for the purpose may be drawn from Trinchinopoly, Madura, or Palamcottah, either to Dindigul or to join the army in the room of those left in Dindigul."—Adjutant General to Lieutenant Colonel STUART, 27th August 1790.

STUART with the flank companies of the 71st and 72d regiments, with eight companies of the 14th battalion of native infantry, and with four battering pieces of cannon, eighteen pounders. The other two companies of Captain WAHAB's battalion had been stationed at Warriore and Madoogery under Ensign SHAW, on purpose to protect the cattle of the army whilst grazing, and, as these several detachments had considerably weakened the line, it was judged advisable to continue Ensign SHAW on that service for a time. KISTNA and PRUMAIL, two of the enemy's spies, who had been taken on the former attempt against Palligautcherry, attended this force; their lives having been forfeited, it was natural to suppose that they would endeavour to redeem them by some essential discovery.

The batteries opened against Palligautcherry on the morning of the 21st September, with such just aim and scientific effect, that the guns of the fort had not only been silenced, but before night a practicable breach was reported (2). Lieutenant Colonel STUART had by this

(2) From the following account of this siege I find occasion to differ but little. It was evidently written on the spot, and with the very best intentions. On that account it is after the most careful enquiry and correct information that I venture to deviate in a few particular points from the narrative of that writer.—“Palligautcherry, September 22d.—The batteries against Palligautcherry opened yesterday morning between six and seven o'clock, and in an hour after, the

time observed, that part of the glacis, from a defect in its construction, would afford cover from the fire of the Fort. In order to favor a storm, and to benefit as much as possible by this discovery, Major SKELLY, then on duty in the lines, was directed to form a lodgement, under this cover before break of the ensuing day. In the mean time, Captain ORAM, with Lieutenant MACKENZIE of the Coast engineers, who had both been here in the course of the former war; attended Lieutenant Colonel MOORHOUSE in the early part of the night to reconnoitre, and to shew him the bed of a tank where a party might be lodged in front of the workmen. The Colonel return-

“ enemy’s guns were silenced; by four in the afternoon a practicable breach was made in the  
 “ curtain of the east face; and at two o’clock this morning, after seizing the outwork by sur-  
 “ prise, the Killedar called for Coule, and agreed to surrender the fort.”—The following cir-  
 “ cumstances accelerated the fall of the place:—“ Colonel STUART having seen, that  
 “ part of the glacis opposite to the north extremity of the east face of the fort, was  
 “ raised high, with little or no slope, and would probably afford perfect cover from  
 “ the guns of the fort, directed Major SKELLY who was field officer of the day, to  
 “ endeavour to get possession of it during the night, or rather just before day-break in  
 “ the morning, when his party might be supported by the fire of the batteries.—That  
 “ part of the glacis adjoined the Sortie or gateway of the covert-way, and on the other, the  
 “ south side of the gateway, was a ruined circular work, which had been raised high and  
 “ protected both the Sortie and the hollow under the glacis beyond it from the flank fire of  
 “ one of the two bastions on the middle, and one on the south-east angle of that face—  
 “ The high part of the glacis and the gateway, which was directly opposite to the  
 “ breach, were of course the parts fixed on for the lodgement. Captain ORAM of the  
 “ 22d battalion, and Lieutenant MACKENZIE of the Engineers, who were both here  
 “ formerly, and knew the place, went to reconnoitre in the evening, and not only  
 “ found that the men were all withdrawn from the covert-way; but, imagined from the  
 “ great silence, that the garrison had deserted the fort.—They even called out, and nobody an-  
 “ swered or seemed to hear them.—Captain ORAM went immediately and mentioned these cir-  
 “ cumstances to Major SKELLY, who was at the north battery and field officer of the trenches—  
 “ He consulted also with Captain WAHAB of the 14th battalion, who was on duty and com-  
 “ manded the native troops in the trenches; he agreed in the propriety of seizing the favorable

ed to camp to issue some necessary directions; but the other two gentlemen, joined by Lieutenant MEULH of the Madras Establishment, proceeded with extreme caution to the crest of the glacis, where, on looking into the covered way, they discovered that the enemy had retired from thence, and imagined from the dead silence which prevailed that the garrison had evacuated the fort. They repeatedly called aloud, but no one

“ opportunity, and instantly went down with one of the grenadier companies of the 2d battalion of sepoys, and took possession not only of the high part of the glacis and gateway, but also of the circular work. Major SKELLY followed in a few minutes with three more grenadier companies of sepoys, and half a company of the 52d regiment; the other half that was at work soon followed. The company of the 2d battalion was discovered and fired on from the fort; but returned the fire, and kept their ground with great steadiness till the rest of the party came up and enabled them to maintain the lodgement. Lieutenant MACKENZIE with the pioneers and working parties, with gabions and fascines also came up from the east battery, and in the face of an incessant fire of musquetry and frequent discharges from a gun on a bastion immediately opposite, soon converted the top of the glacis into a parapet, closed up the gateway and the gorge of the circular work six feet high, made a platform of the gate; and in four hours, by midnight, an eighteen pounder was firing from the gateway, as through the port-hole of a ship, laying open the breach, and from end to end raking the fort. The four mortars were also brought down and chucked the shells over with inevitable effect. The fire of our musquetry from the glacis and the circular work at length overcame that of the enemy, and at three o'clock in the morning, just as the gorge of the circular work was ready to receive two more eighteen pounders which Major MOOREHOUSE had ordered for the east battery; we unexpectedly heard a man cry out Coule, and desired to treat. The terms of protection from the Nairs; security to persons and property granted.—Our men were admitted into the covert-way, and in the morning the garrison assisted us to get the plank over the ditch, which had served them as a bridge, and had been thrown down in the afternoon, on withdrawing their parties from the covertway. At six in the morning the companies of grenadier Sepoys, who had behaved so steadily during the night, marched over this bridge in great triumph and with still more ease, marched into the body of the place through the breach. When the troops entered the fort, the Killedar JEMEN KHAN, a Pitan, was seated in his Durbar, in great state, opposite to the parade, and seemed to expect that Major SKELLY was to come and make his Salaam to him. He was allowed to sit still, till all the guards were posted, and after an explanation with some of his people whom he sent out, he at length came himself and apologized for his conduct, by saying he did not know our customs.—He had been wounded in his sword hand, is a very athletic stout man, and no doubt a person of reputation in TIPPOO's Army. His garrison, he says, consisted of 400 fighting men, and 200 Pioneers, but they were not so brave as he could have wished them; he says, he had six

made answer. Captain ORAM's voice was however heard at a battery where Captain WAHAB was then on duty. That Officer immediately advanced with the grenadier company of the 2d Coast battalion and took possession of the glacis, barrier, and of a high circular outwork which commanded the other defences in this quarter. Major SKELLY, field officer on duty, to whom Captain ORAM had sent early information of these transactions instantly arrived, and on examining the posts that had been obtained, he determined to maintain the lodgement, and directed that three companies of sepoy, and one of the 52d regiment, should immediately be called for that purpose.

The fort, which by this time had taken the alarm, kept up a brisk fire, but the sepoy grenadier company maintained their ground with much steadiness until

“ or eight killed, and eight or ten wounded, but his killed must have been considerably more, as we found several dead bodies on the ramparts, and in different places, of whom he did not know. Our loss during the the siege is only one Serjeant, and two Sepoys, killed in the trenches by cannon shot; and Ensign MACMILLAN, of the 52d regiment, three privates of that regiment, and three Sepoys wounded last night, but none of them dangerously. The fort is quadrangular, a small but neat place; none of the faces 200 yards in length the rampart, berm, ditch and covertway, all remarkably good and broad, particularly the ditch which is also very deep, and without the assistance of the garrison would have cost us both time and trouble to pass. The fort is wretchedly provided with guns and military stores, and has nothing in it of any value, except 200,000 musket bullets, and provisions for 1000 men for two Months. Among some of the Killedar's papers, delivered over with the public accounts, is a letter from TIPPOO ordering him, to make Musselmén of all the Nairs and Infidels in this district, which has the following emphatical conclusion. In short, you are by every exertion of judgement and policy, whether by violence or by consent, to make a Mussulman of every infidel in your district.”—Periodical Publications of the time.

the arrival of the reinforcement enabled them to secure the lodgement. Ensign MACPHERSON of the 52d regiment, who acted as an assistant engineer, having brought up the workmen, in a few hours converted the gateway into an embrasure from which an eighteen pounder raked the fort with irresistible effect. By three o'clock in the morning, two other guns of the same calibre were ready to open from the gorge of the circular work, but the enemy intimidated further by a constant discharge of shells from four mortars and by volleys of musquetry, requested permission to surrender (1). Terms nearly similar to those allowed to the garrison of Dindigul were granted on this occasion, and possession was taken of Palligautcherry early in the morning. Here, a considerable quantity of grain, and other articles fell to the captors. It was directed that all the iron battering guns should remain in the fort. The 2d and 22d Coast battalions were ordered for its garrison; and, as capacity for the arrangement

(1) It is somewhat extraordinary that this strong hold should be reduced at this period by means so nearly similar to those by which it fell in the former war, "At night, Captain MAITLAND, with a part of the four flank battalions under his command, took advantage of a heavy rain to drive the besieged from the covert way. He was so fortunate as to succeed, and pursued them within the first and as far as the second gateway; there he was stopped; but maintained his ground with great spirit and ability until an addition of troops arrived. The enemy was so much alarmed with this mode of attack, that they called out for quarter, and put us in possession of a fort capable of making a long and desperate resistance."—Ful. on India, p. 298.

of the supplies that must be drawn from the Palligautcherry district was not less necessary than experience and military talents. The command was bestowed on Captain WAHAB.

Whilst the successful and meritorious exertions of Lieutenant Colonel STUART, of Lieutenant Colonel OLDHAM, and of Major SKELLY, deprived the SULTAUN of the territory which had until now remained in his possession in the low countries to the southward of the Bevanee and Cauvery rivers (1), the detachments that SAHID SAHIB advanced to ravage the country in his front met with perpetual rebuffs. Of these, the most considerable were opposed by Lieutenant Colonel FLOYD, by Major AFFLECK, and by Lieutenant BAILLIE, all of his Majesty's 19th light dragoons, on occasions distinct, both as to time and situation.

On the 16th of August, Lieutenant Colonel FLOYD with a corporal and six dragoons set out from his encampment at Shawore towards a troop that had been sent on detachment in course of the foregoing day, un-

(1) "The rich tract that lies below the mountains of Mysore, extending from Carrore to Coimbatore, and from the bottom of the hills to the confines of Madura and Trichinopoly. A country abounding in every kind of production for the support of armies, and which may be considered as a chain of magazines established by TIPPOO SULTAUN for the invasion of the southern provinces, in the same manner as the Baramahal country may be considered as affording him the means of invasion on the east."—*Pul. on India*, p. 112.

der Lieutenant HUDDLESTONE. On the Colonel's arrival at Oucarro, he had intelligence that a body of the enemy's horse plundered the country, and advanced to attack the detachment. With twelve file from the troop and his own original escort, Lieutenant Colonel FLOYD proceeded in quest of this enemy, he discovered their advance within one hundred yards of the village of Oucarro, and by an immediate and resolute charge, he put the whole body of the enemy to flight. Subadar CAWDER BEG with MAHOMED HOOSSEIN, of DARLEY's regiment, particularly distinguished themselves by their gallantry on this occasion (2).

Four days after this skirmish, Major AFFLECK having under his command two troops of dragoons, and an equal number from DARLEY's regiment, had been abroad to scour the country, and to avenge whatever injuries had been done to the inhabitants. The party had advanced but an inconsiderable distance when it fell in with a large body of the enemy's horse whom

(2) "The Commander in Chief is highly delighted with the decided and spirited manner in which you so successfully attacked the superior numbers of the enemy's horse, that appeared on your arrival near Oucarro, and has some hopes that before you receive this, you may have recovered the three horses from the sudden manner in which the enemy retired to the opposite side of the river. The General also notices with much satisfaction your report of the good conduct of Subadar CAWDER BEG and MAHOMED HOOSSEIN, of Darley's regiment."—Adjutant General to Lieutenant Colonel FLOYD, August 18, 1790.

they instantly attacked with spirit and success (1). The fugitives that escaped were indebted for safety to their usual habit of flying in all directions. Upwards of forty were cut to pieces, but as their horses were trained to push for camp on the fall of their riders, twenty only could be caught.

Not many days after this skirmish, Lieutenant HUDDLESTONE whilst he reconnoitred in front of the encampment, fell unexpectedly on a considerable body of SAHID SAHIB'S horse that lurked on the southern banks of the Bevanee river. These he immediately attacked and repulsed, but supported by a body still larger, they faced about, and attempted not only to surround the troop, but threatened to cut off its retreat. In the mean time, news of these untoward circumstances had reached the encampment. The picquets which consisted of one troop of the 19th light dragoons and two of native cavalry under the command of Lieutenant BAILLIE, rushed on to the relief of Lieutenant HUDDLESTONE, they cut in amongst a large body of the enemy's horse and put them to the route; they drove the

(1) "The General is exceedingly pleased with the report of your proposed operations against Sattimungulum and Demiacottah, and of the success of the party under Major AFFLECK. "The General assures himself that every thing will continue to be conducted in the best and "most spirited manner."—Adjutant General to Lieutenant Colonel FLOYD, 22 August, 1790.

fugitives headlong into the river which was both deep and rapid, and, having completely effected their design, both parties returned in safety to camp.

Whilst the cavalry were engaged in these skirmishes against SAHID SAHIB'S division. Lieutenant Colonel OLDHAM and Major YOUNGE were employed on the important service of filling the Magazine at Erroad (1). In order to benefit further by the exertions and experience of Colonel OLDHAM, in this capacity, he had in-

(1) " I am directed to signify to you from the commander in chief, that his first object at present is to lodge in Erroad as much rice as can possibly be conveyed to that station, from Carrore and Trichinopoly, or from any other quarter, and that your detachment is to be employed until further orders in furnishing escorts for that purpose. As Erroad will be chiefly supplied with rice from Carrore and Trichinopoly, (and from Tanjore, via Trichinopoly) you are directed to consider Carrore as the head quarters of your detachment, it being a central situation, in communication with the posts of Trichinopoly and Erroad from whence the necessary escorts may be most conveniently furnished. In order to accomplish the object so earnestly desired by the commander in chief, as far as it can be done, by the bullocks that went from camp with your detachment, you are directed to furnish an escort to Erroad for the bullocks that can be loaded with rice at Carrore, on receipt of this letter, and to send another escort to Trichinopoly with those that cannot be loaded at Carrore, provided you learn from Mr. GORRY that bullocks cannot be supplied from Trichinopoly, agreeably to the expectations of the commander in chief, in consequence of the instructions sent to Mr. GARROW. It is to be observed, that bullocks sent to Erroad are invariably to be returned to Carrore after they have delivered their loads, in order to be employed as often as possible, in completing the deposit, intended to be placed in Erroad. I have furnished Mr. KINGSCOTE, and the officers commanding the posts of Trichinopoly, Carrore, and Erroad, with a copy of this letter, in order that the necessary arrangements may be made on their part in communication with you and all other parties concerned for promoting with method and dispatch every matter connected with the important object of placing a deposit of rice at Erroad. Although the article of rice only is mentioned in the above instructions from the Commander in Chief, I am directed to signify that you are to consider every other article in Mr. KINGSCOTE'S department to be protected and escorted between Trichinopoly and Erroad, by the detachment under your command. I am directed to add, that as the recovered men of the sick left at Trichinopoly, may be usefully applied to lessen the detail of escort from your detachment, it will be advisable for you to communicate immediately on that head with the Officer commanding there."—Instructions to Major YOUNGE, August 11, 1790.

structions to continue in the collection of what grain the adjacent districts could afford, and, at the same time, to send a detachment consisting of the 5th and 25th battalions of native infantry, with one eighteen, two twelve, and two six pounders, under Major CUPPAGE, to Allicooly, to co-operate with the cavalry in the reduction of Sattimungulum and Demiacottah (1). The 16th battalion of native infantry had been also ordered to the same place a few days previous to the march of this detachment. These three battalions, the 19th light dragoons, the 2d and 5th regiment of native cavalry, with all the artillery of this corps, crossed the Bevanee on the 26th of August under the command of Lieutenant Colonel FLOYD. Sattimungulum was immediately summoned to surrender, but the Killedar

(1) "As Lieutenant Colonel FLOYD happens to be senior to you, and as his original orders carried him with the cavalry to explore the country between Coimbatore and the Bevanee, and to the forts on that river, in communication with Sattimungulum and Demiacottah, on which service he has advanced part of the cavalry towards the river opposite to Sattimungulum, the General has thought it more advisable to leave the operations against Sattimungulum and Demiacottah to Lieutenant Colonel FLOYD's direction, without subjecting you to the command of an immediate superior, while the service does not render the measure necessary. For this reason, as well as to have the benefit of your arrangements and exertions, for accomplishing the important object of placing a depot in Errood, and, until a large proportion of our force is advanced to the north side of the Bevanee, the General has thought proper to direct the detachment from your force to proceed under Major CUPPAGE, and to act under the orders of Lieutenant Colonel FLOYD, and desires me to acquaint you that he hopes two battalions with the assistance of the cavalry, will be sufficient for the operations that will fall to be carried into execution at present at Sattimungulum and Demiacottah, and that whatever part of Major CUPPAGE's detachment is left on this side the river, may be usefully employed in protecting the escorts of grain, which it will probably be found advisable to draw from Errood to Sattimungulum and Demiacottah."—Adjutant General to Lieutenant Colonel ORDHAM, 20th August, 1790.

hesitated on the measures that he ought to adopt, In the mean time, Captain STEWART, who had been sent with his battalion in advance, discovered that the troops on guard at one of the gates had abandoned their post. Of this circumstance he neglected not for a moment to take advantage. He rushed into the body of the work, and by this sudden and judicious movement he obtained possession of the fort without loss of blood.

Although the troops in the field had hitherto subsisted, in a considerable degree, at the expense of the enemy, such were the exertions of the respective commanders, that grain had been collected in the several Magazines, sufficient for upwards of one year's consumption; the draught and carriage cattle of the army, from the rich verdure that covered the whole face of the country, had completely got the better of their fatigue; and, the cavalry horses, fattened with luxuriant choulum, rejected all grain and enriched the contractors.

To account for the high state of cultivation at which Coimbatore had arrived will be found a less arduous than interesting task. The mountains called Ghauts, whilst  
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they deeply indent the plains at several distinct points, do not terminate, but, in their range they frequently advance and recede without any break or diminution of height: consequently, they give rise to an incredible number of streams. The Cauvery, the Bevany, and the Noel rivers, too; from their intersection of the country in so many different directions; from the various branches that are forced out of them into separate and distinct channels, as well as from the supply of water that they receive from a double monsoon, contribute in a high degree to the fertility of the soil, and, though the religious tenets of the Bramins have a strong tendency to forward cultivation, the moral and political doctrines of that sect are not less calculated to encourage agriculture.

Quiet, sober, diligent, and abstemious, though corrupt as vice can make him with respect to some other duties, the Hindoo ryut more than compensates for the want of that active industry which characterises the christian husbandman, by a degree of patient perseverance unknown amongst the inhabitants of other countries; accustomed through every stage of life to bend his body or to squat upon the ground, he readily becomes an  
excellent

excellent cultivator of the earth, and, from the minute attention with which he regards whatsoever is the object of his pursuit, no weed is so trifling as to escape his observation, no tendril so concealed as to avoid his research. The land, too, as if grateful for such extraordinary attention, yields a return beyond any equal space on the surface of this globe. Without any manure whatsoever, and solely dependant on water to fertilize the soil, Hindostan, in general, produces two, three, and sometimes four harvests (1). Tanjore annually produces five, nay six successive crops have been reaped in that country. But, though fascinated beyond all measure by these bewitching scenes, by these choice gifts of nature and of industry, still, as the description of them is in some degree foreign to the present design, it must give way to the continuation of military operations.

With what anxiety and concern the SULTAUN beheld his most valuable and productive territories, thus

"Most of the rivers of Bengal have their banks cultivated with rice, of which there are a variety of species, the soil is so fertile in some places, that a single grain of rice will yield a measure of two or three fers. Some land will produce three crops a year, vegetation is here so extremely quick, that as fast as the water rises, the plants of rice grow above it, so that the ear is never immersed. Men of experience affirm, that a single stalk will grow six cubits in one night."—Again—"The stalks of rice rise as fast as the water, unless the inundation be very rapid before the grain is in the ear, in which case the crops are destroyed." Ayeen Akberry, vol. 2, p. 9-40.

wrested out of his possession, can be better conceived than conveyed by any communication of thought. The fall of Sattimungulum having deprived him of all access to Coimbatore but by the ford of Poongar, he boldly determined to descend the ghauts, at the Guzzlehatty pass, and to try his fortune on the plains before that ford should be also occupied. Widely different was the army that he assembled for this purpose and reviewed in the beginning of August at Seringapatam from that with which he invaded Travancore in the foregoing December. Yet, the difference was still more wide between the corps that he had now to encounter and his antagonists on the former occasion. However, in expectation of bringing about by stratagem and finesse, what he was unable to accomplish by force of arms, he put his troops in motion as soon as he had satisfied himself with their equipment.

Until this period of the war none of those calamities that invariably tarnish Mahomedan invasions had extended their baneful influence to the low countries. Conquest was not disgraced with murder or rapine. Whatsoever tended to bring discredit on the cause met with condign punishment. Humanity, the constant attendant

attendant on Protestant armies, circulated with free scope. Mercy and mildness softened the hardships that the necessity of the times had inflicted upon the people; they cherished the peaceful husbandman that could not be completely protected, and closely accompanying the anxious and watchful care with which the new subjects had been treated, they convinced them that nothing necessary to their happiness should suffer the most distant neglect (1).

(1) "Conciliation, to the Company's Government, of the inhabitants of the country through which your detachment marches, must be of essential service, not only as it relates to supplies of provisions of every description, but to procuring intelligence of the force and situation of the enemy. The Commander in Chief, enjoins your utmost attention to that object, by maintaining strict discipline among the troops and followers of the detachment, and by indulgent treatment to the natives. The Commander in Chief thinks it will be an advisable measure, on account of the natural timidity of the natives, to advance a few companies of Sepoys, under an intelligent Officer, a days march, at least, in front of the main body of your detachment, to cover the supplies the country affords, and to prevent the inhabitants from deserting their villages on your approach, by assuring them of protection and fair dealing in every transaction."—Instructions to Lieutenant Colonel OLDFHAM, 1st August 1790.——"The General assures himself that you will maintain strict discipline amongst the troops and followers of your detachment, and that indulgent treatment of the natives will be attended to on the march."—Instructions to Major YOUNGE, 3d August 1790.——"You are further directed from the Commander in Chief to maintain strict discipline among the troops and followers of your detachment, and to use every exertion that the inhabitants may be treated with indulgence."—Instructions to Lieutenant HELLAS, 2d August 1790.

# A S K E T C H

OF THE WAR WITH

T I P P O O S U L T A U N.

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## *CHAPTER THE THIRD.*

**T**HE torrents of abuse that have been poured forth by popular orators against their countrymen in the east, to answer certain political purposes, can never be stemmed whilst learned writers, through mere declamation, contribute to impress on the minds of the public vague ideas of oppressions, extortions, and other viola-

tions of good order unnecessarily committed on the “harmless Hindoos.” — “Happy would it be”, says a learned professor, “if any of the four European nations “who have, successively, acquired extensive territories “and power in India, could altogether vindicate itself “from having acted in this manner.” As steams that find vent from alembicks catch fire at the approach of a light, and endanger the adjacent vats, so do these mischievous allegations arrest dispositions prone to humanity and poison the minds of the people. Like mephitick fumes, that collect on water-butts in the holds of ships, they do no hurt whilst in confinement; but the moment that the bung is started, the mariner must look to his candle.

How far other European nations can acquit themselves of these cruel insinuations, however necessary for them to declare, is wide from the subject of the present enquiry; all that is now intended, is to affirm with confidence, that although in the transfer of extensive dominions from one people to another by conquest, it is impossible that many individuals, particularly amongst the principal families, should not suffer hardships; yet, no great revolutions were ever so strongly

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ly marked by humanity and general benevolence as those effected by the British nation in India.

When crimes of such deep hue come to light the perpetrators of them, must, at all times, be branded in civilised society with a stamp of infamy; consequently, allegations of that tendency, ought never to obtain belief until every prepossession has been minutely sifted; until every tendril of prejudice has been eradicated; until truth has been traced through every possible fibre; and until proof and conviction have been substantiated beyond the possibility of error. Indirect insinuations of barbarity always wound more deeply than specifick attacks, because, their poignancy being artfully concealed, they evade all detection, and readily impose on the humane malicious presumptions for positive proofs. It is not whether the natives of Hindostan enjoy more comfort under the British Government, than they did before their country had been visited by strangers of the Musselman persuasion, that can here determine. The point at issue is, whither their sufferings have been increased or diminished by the introduction of Christians into India; and, whither the principles and practice of a Mahomedan or Christian Government,

on a candid comparative view, are best calculated to render the Aborigines happy.

If a greater progress in scientific knowledge and civilisation; if perfect toleration in religion however dissonant from reason and nature; if a certainty that their burdens have not been increased by their present rulers; and, if the consideration that it is not Hindoos, but the followers of Mahomed, that have suffered by the conquests of the Christians, can assist in fixing a just criterion for decision, there can be little room to hesitate.

British declaimers against their countrymen in India, will find it difficult to produce one instance of cruelty in the East, that does not owe its invention, either to the Aborigines themselves or to their Mahomedan conquerors. They will find it difficult to prove, that a Briton has been at all privy to these barbarities, or that he has introduced others in their stead.

At the punishments that Hindoos inflict on their delinquents, the most hardened christian would shudder; and at the inhuman villanies that they commit under the cloak of religion, his very hair would stand on end.

A despot that sews up inferiors in raw-hides, on the  
supposition

supposition of offence, is not known among christians. It is not to Britain that India is indebted for the invention of pinching with cloven bamboos the extremities of the human frame; neither was the practice of burying a delinquent to the chin in an erect posture, and of tantalizing with his cravings, by exposing food and water at a short distance, imported into India by Britons; still more detestable to that people, must appear the abominable and cruel wretch, that deprives his father of existence, as soon as he outlives the power of self-maintenance, although the act from its frequency, attracts not the least symptom of compassion among the "harmless Hindoos."

From whatsoever delusion these unjust declamations prevail, it is a notorious fact, that one uniform attention to the dictates of humanity has invariably marked the footsteps of Britons, and the progress of their arms, from a CLIVE to a CORNWALLIS; and, those who have served in stations of responsibility are not to be told, that the fatigues of their appointment are considerably increased by the vigilance necessary to prevent the natives from cruelly abusing each other.

After a residence of many years in India, Mr. HOL-

WELL says, that the Gentoos, in general, are as degenerate, crafty, superstitious, litigious, and wicked a people, as any race of beings in the known world, if not eminently more so; and, in a letter from Colonel HARRIS to Captain PARR, whilst in command of an out station in the Coimbatore district, are the following words “ As the natives holding a trust or appointment are often impressed with sentiments which lead them to practices highly unjustifiable, General MEDOWS places implicit confidence in your zeal and vigilance, to prevent, as much as possible, SAHAJE, from abusing the trust reposed in him, either by oppressing the inhabitants by unusual exactions, or by observing any conduct towards them that is repugnant to the dictates of humanity and justice” (1). Now, this very SAHAJE was so high in the estimation of the natives for humanity, that the same letter deprived NANA-SUBIA of the trust in question notwithstanding his be-

(1) “ The black Agents, who manage the whole detail of collection in the different districts, are eager to perpetuate oppression, and to enforce unusual measures by unprecedented means” —again—“ If an individual native is incautious enough to display his wealth, the Rajah’s Ministers seldom rest till he is caught and plundered: whips, scourges, thumb screws, and other instruments of Indian torture, are daily applied to the unhappy subjects in every Cutcherry, or court of justice, throughout the country.”—*Enl. on India*, p. 248 53.—Instances out of number, might be adduced in confirmation of the text. During the Rohilla war, ample protection, afforded to the natives by the British troops under Colonel CHAMPION, availed them nothing. The instant the army advanced SUJAH-UL DOWLA ravaged the country, plundered the inhabitants, cruelly abused their persons, and after robbing them of all their jewels and other valuables, he set their villages on fire.

ing a man of fair repute; but, a sincere wish to do away any part of that odium, which is so freely, wantonly, and unjustly lavished in the speeches and writings of learned men, is offered in apology for a digression, which may be closed with this remark, that it would be commendable in orators and authors, to measure their assertions by the test of established facts, and not by the unfounded aspersions of individuals soured into abuse by disappointment or discontent.

The descent of the SULTAUN into the Coimbatore district was so sudden, so silent, and so skilful in all respects, that it instantly occasioned a very material change in the general aspect of affairs. It laid open prospects that threatened with disastrous calamity the interests of Great Britain throughout the Carnatic. In a just balance it appeared, for a time, not only to render the war, at the best, tedious; but, evidently to outweigh all former successes. It was a touchstone to British prowess.

That an enemy not short of forty thousand fighting men accompanied by double the number of followers, provided with an immense train of artillery, and supplied with a considerable stock of provisions, should descend

descend the ghauts at Guzzlehatty undiscovered, must appear truly strange, to such as are at all acquainted with the nature of that pass, and with the situation of the detachment in advance. But that they should have crossed the Bevany river, without any intimation of their approach, must have struck the General as the least probable of all improbable events. Of this picture whatsoever is masterly appertains to the SULTAUN; and, until the discipline and valour of the troops are brought into view, the patriot that attempts to paint the scenes in their true colours, must for ever wish the first features veiled under a deep shade or thrown into a distant back-ground.

At two o'clock in the morning of the 13th September, Captain CHILD having under his command the picquet of his Majesty's 19th light dragoons, and those of the 2d and 5th regiments of native cavalry, was ordered to reconnoitre the country as far as the ford at Poongar, some miles distant from the encampment. A few hours afterwards the 5th regiment of native cavalry under the command of Major DARLEY, was also ordered to advance halfway to Poongar to support the picquets if necessary, several large parties of the enemy had

had by this time crossed the Bevanee, and towards break of day, Captain CHILD discovered a formidable body of horse at a very inconsiderable distance. This was not a time to hesitate. An immediate and judicious charge secured to the picquets a safe and unmolested retreat.

Two roads lead from Sattimungulum to Poongar, one winds with the river, the course of the other is in a more direct line. The former was taken by Captain CHILD, but as Major DARLEY had no intimation thereof he followed the latter, and therefore did not fall in with the Picquets. The country through which these divisions had to pass is in a very high state of cultivation, and, being almost wholly laid out in enclosures of from one to two hundred feet square, bound by a close milk hedge, the range of the eye is very confined.

The regiment had advanced but a few miles when about two hundred of the enemy's horse were observed at a small distance. A disposition was rapidly made for attack and pursuit. From the nature of the country it became necessary to form into two divisions; the one on the right was commanded by Lieutenant WILSON, the other by Major DARLEY; both advanced

to the charge, came up with the enemy, and put them to flight. The fugitives being mostly dismounted by the onset, or slain by the sword or carbine, few escaped, except such as concealed themselves among the bushes, whilst our loss was trifling. Large bodies of horse now appeared advancing from different directions; Major DARLEY therefore judiciously determined to take post on a height in his rear, where both flanks would be covered by a strong hedge.

Having dispatched a well mounted European Serjeant to Colonel FLOYD with intelligence, the Major ordered a squadron to cover whilst the remainder of his corps passed a narrow defile to obtain the position which he intended to occupy. The squadron stood firm, and repulsing by the fire of their carbines a large body that threatened the regiment; the whole passed the defile in safety. Major DARLEY now formed his men on the ground that he determined to dispute; and although their Virgin Swords were opposed to ten times their numbers, he had the satisfaction to witness the adroitness of a field day evolution, as well as the discomfiture of the Enemy..

The advantage that discipline has over the bravery of individuals and the power of disjointed multitudes, never appeared more conspicuous than on this occasion. A corps of cavalry not exceeding three hundred in number, remained unbroken and unmoved in the face of from six to seven thousand horsemen, equally armed, and as individuals nothing inferior in personal courage. Various movements were now made by the Mysoorean horse in order to induce Major DARLEY to alter his position; a smart fire was kept up on different parts of his regiment; nay, many Sirdars of the Sultan's army in order to encourage their main body to advance, charged our Officers and perished in the attempt. Several, however, from their amazing dexterity in the management of their horses had the good fortune to escape unhurt.

Under these circumstances it is impossible to ascertain the exact lapse of time. In all probability, upwards of three quarters of an hour had passed, before the 3d regiment of native cavalry, commanded by Major STEVENSON was announced in the rear. The junction was at a period critical indeed, for it intimated that on this day the cavalry of the King and

Company should prevail decidedly over those of the Sultaun. At a short conference the two Majors determined that no time should be lost in charging the enemy; but, as DARLEY's had already undergone much fatigue, it was proposed by Major STEVENSON that his regiment should lead the attack. The picquets under Captain CHILD on their retreat to camp, attracted by the sound of the musquetry now approached the field of action, Colonel FLOYD was also seen at no great distance with the 19th light dragoons.

The enemy observing so many parties hastening to the support of their opponents, and conscious of the ill success they had already experienced against this small body, gave up the contest. Consequently they began to move off; still, however, they preserved order. Our cavalry advanced with spirit; came up with the fugitives, and pursued them with considerable slaughter. Two troops of the King's dragoons had got into an enclosure in which there was a large body of the SULTAUN's horse without any passage for escape except that by which both parties had entered. In these troops there were several men that had severely suffered in captivity after the late war; and, as they had it now in their  
power

power to satiate their resentment, the opportunity was not neglected. The enemy made bold resistance; yet the contest was soon decided by the nervous arm of the British dragoon. A standard of Mahomed graced the victory, and with it upwards of five hundred brave Musselmén with most of their horses, were for ever lost to their prince, whilst our sufferings were confined to a few flesh wounds.

For some days previous to this action, rumours of the SULTAUN's descent into the Coimbatore country, by the Guzzlehatty pass, had circulated through the detachment. An immense cloud of dust that rapidly approached the cavalry now confirmed these reports beyond a possibility of doubt. Indeed, it was too evident that great part of his infantry had even passed the river. It was therefore judged proper to form a junction with the line, which had been already drawn up in order of battle upon a rising ground in front of the encampment. The captured Horses being secured, this measure was put into effect without any loss of time.

In order to form a just conception of the contest at Sattimungulum, it may be necessary to convey some idea of the ground on which the detachment was encamped, of  
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the adjacent river, and of the country in its neighbourhood. The fort of Sattimungulum, is situated in a plain on the Northern bank of the Bevanee, at the bottom of the mountains. From this fort a road about fifteen miles in length leads through the Guzzlechatty pass into the kingdom of Mysore. An inflection of the river near to the ground of encampment, confined the motions of the detachment either to the front of the enemy, or to the road that leads to Coimbatore; and on the left there was a rock, the ground near to which had a craggy, rugged, and uneven surface.

About nine o'clock in the morning, three guns that had been brought down to the opposite bank of the river, opened upon our grand guard, which was immediately ordered to join the line. The SULTAUN by this measure, expected to attract the attention of the detachment whilst his main body moved to attack our left in a quite different direction. A general disposition was now made to resist the advance of the enemy. The cavalry were posted with their rear towards the rock already described; the Infantry extending the line to the right of the Cavalry, presented a firm front to the SULTAUN; and, the baggage of the detachment under the protection of  
four

four troops of the 2d regiment commanded by Major PATER, was with the Surgeons directed to take post behind the rock, and amongst the stones.

From the closeness of the hedges with which that country abounds, the enemy brought six pieces of cannon to play on the line, without any intimation of their approach, until it was conveyed from their own mouths. The ordnance of our detachment made immediate answer; but as the quantity of ammunition would admit of no waste; and as there was much reason to expect a length of serious and close action, it was judged expedient not to contend with this enemy in what has been always considered his forte a distant cannonade. Unmolested therefore by Colonel DEARE, he rapidly brought more guns into play, and from the semicircular situation in which he placed them, it was evident that he was taking measures to surround the detachment. Various movements now became necessary to prevent the enemy from getting the range of our line.

Before two o'clock fifteen pieces of cannon remarkably well served did much execution. The cannonade seemed principally directed against the 36th regiment, and many brave fellows of that corps were either severely  
wounded

wounded or killed on the spot: Nor did the Native infantry come off unhurt. It is impossible to ascertain the exact number that fell on this occasion; but, as the operations of the detachment were confined to a very small space of ground; as upwards of two hundred men were severely wounded during the day; and, as in a cannonade the proportion of the slain to the wounded, is much greater than in musquetry, the loss must have been very considerable.

The Muffelmén like the Grecians are averse to warfare at night; experience had taught them that the exertions of Britons are clogged by no prejudices; and, to the dread of the bayonet alone must be attributed the retreat of the Sultaun with the sun. Relinquishing at once all the advantages that he obtained during the day, he withdrew his guns towards Poongar, and discovered his motions by the hollow found of the Nagger.

Our infantry lay on their arms; our cavalry at the heads of their horses; the night was exceeding dark, and copious showers of rain poured from the heavens when at a council of war, held about twelve o'clock, it was determined to move towards Coimbatore without baggage or followers.

At this Council a different opinion was manfully supported. It was proposed that the cavalry should join General MEDOWS with all possible expedition, and that the infantry should wait the arrival of the Army in the fort of Sattimungulum. It was argued that the surrender of that fort would abandon a link that must endanger the whole chain, and thereby subvert the entire plan of the campaign. This mode of reasoning was however over-ruled. Some individual apprized of the resolution that had been adopted, directed a favourite servant to escape, and not to attend to the baggage. The servant told the secret to his friend; he to another; in short it was soon made known to all. A report of this nature never fails to circulate amongst a people kept awake by fear.

A diligent search for artificers in order to repair the carriages that had been damaged during the day proved fruitless: very few of them could be found. Some European soldiers however supplied the deficiency, and directed by the inventive genius of Brigade Major DALLAS, and the experience of the artillery Officers, the whole was reported servicable by one o'clock in the morning. From an unfortunate delay in the

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evacuation

evacuation of Sattimungulum, it was four o'clock before the troops could be put in motion; and, from the destruction amongst the gun bullocks by the cannonade, the eighteen pounder, one twelve, and one six pounder, were unavoidably left behind. The detachment had obtained as far as Occarro, distant about twelve miles from the late encampment, when it halted.

It was now about eleven o'clock, and the advance of Tippoos's army was plainly perceived moving towards the right of our corps. The bullocks had undergone much fatigue; the other twelve pounder, four six pounders, with several tumbrils, were consequently left behind: yet the Sultaun continued to gain ground on Colonel FLOYD. He opened a cannonade on the rear divisions which did not cease during a march of several miles. About four o'clock he had advanced his whole force so close as to oblige Colonel OLDHAM to halt and form. The cavalry had by this time foraged in the neighbourhood of Shawore, nearly two miles in front of the infantry; and, as information had been sent to Lieutenant Colonel FLOYD of what had taken place, he returned to the scene of action with all possible expedition. The battle raged with much fury; discipline was opposed to

to numbers; and, the enemy from having succeeded in an attempt on the baggage meditated a charge on the line.

As usual, the ardour of some Sirdars led them to pass through the intervals of corps, and many lost their lives in the attempt. The thickness of the hedges proved highly favourable to the intention of the Sultaun, as his infantry could approach ours unperceived: nor did they neglect this advantage. The several corps, however, closely observing the undaunted countenance of the 36th regiment continued firm and immovable. A large body of horse threatening the battalion commanded by Captain A. BROWN, Major STEVENSON was detached to its support. The Major in a spirited charge routed this enemy. Towards five o'clock several pieces of cannon were opened on both sides, and the continuance of a heavy and well directed fire until six did much execution.

Circumstances, in themselves trivial, often affect the safety of multitudes. About this period a most fortunate report, announcing the approach of Major General MEDOWS circulated, and obtained ready belief throughout the detachment. A shout of exultation re-echoed from the right to the left of the line. The

ding of the sepoy, which always accompanies the hurrahs of the British troops previous to a charge, made the Sultaun imagine that the bayonet was not far distant. He had also some grounds to be anxious for the security of his retreat, as the field of battle, was not nearer to the ford at Poongar, than the actual situation of the Grand Army during the engagement. Perhaps, too; the loss of some considerable Sirdars; the severe fatigue he had lately undergone, and the approach of night, might have contributed towards the determination of the Sultaun. Certain it is, however, that at this period he with-drew his whole force, leaving the detachment in quiet possession of a well-disputed field. (1)

(1) When Officers, high in the service, condescend to detail the operations that they directed, their narratives must ever be sought after in proportion to the degree of curiosity that is awakened by the importance of the transactions they relate. The ideas entertained of the writer's candour, his rank in life, added to the influence of the object on the war, will still contribute to keep alive the avidity with which Lieutenant Colonel FLOYD's description of the contest at Sattimungulum has been perused. Under these impressions it would be highly culpable to with-hold the ensuing letter. It is not with an intention to point out defects that any addition has been made to the facts therein stated. It is with a view to give every individual, as far as possible, his just share of well earned laurels, his just share of claim to the kindness of his country.—— Lieutenant Colonel FLOYD to Lieutenant Colonel STRUART.—Camp at Pachicoliam, September 21 1790. “My dear Colonel, as you will have many relations, with little exactness, of some late occurrences during my command of a detachment of the army on the Bevanee, I am desirous of stating the principal ones to you myself, that a just opinion of them may be formed by an officer I so much esteem and respect. My corps was augmented after the forcing of Sattimungulum, so that it consisted of the King's regiment, and sixteen squadrons of native cavalry, his Majesty's 36th regiment, and four battalions of native infantry, with eleven pieces of cannon served by the Bengal artillery. One of these battalions of sepoy's garrisoned Sattimungulum, the rest of my corps was encamped near it, on the south-side of the Bevanee. For some days I had many vague reports of reinforcements to SAHIB SAHIB, who was stationed at Guzzlehatty, the bottom of the pass; his force consisted entirely of horse, as they said of 6000, but of very little merit: several cavalry skirmishes took place, in which the enemy was always beaten with great

The victors now moved to an advantageous ground somewhat nearer to Coimbatore than the scene of action. From thence the encampment of the Sultaun was discovered by the blaze of his fires which extended

“ lost, and almost none on our part. At length some prisoners affirmed that Tipoo had defended the Ghauts in considerable force, and indeed we observed a much better cavalry than we had been used to. In the night of the 13th instant, Lieut Captain CURTIS, with three squadrons, up the north side of the river, to reconnoitre; and early on the 15th instant, Major DARLEY, with his regiment, to support him. About sunrise, and a half afterwards, I received information that Major DARLEY, was surrounded by a large body of horse: I moved out with the remainder of the cavalry to his relief, beat the enemy, killed about 400 of them on the spot, and returned to camp. Captain CURTIS joined me just before the attack, still having beat a body of the enemy's cavalry at Poombur, forcing them into the river, where many were killed and drowned: the prisoners affirm that Tipoo was at Dinacottah. About ten the same morning a large body of horse and foot, with four guns, moved down the north side of the river, and cannonaded the grand guard; the corps were soon formed in order of battle, and took a position in front of the camp, with the cavalry in the second line; a large body of the enemy now appeared in front, and began to open guns, first on my right wing, and successively on my centre and left. I imagined they fired from about fifteen guns, but deserters and others say, there were nineteen. Lieutenant Colonel DEARE, who commanded the Bengal artillery, was killed early in the day, and his next officer, Captain SAMPSON, was soon disabled by a severe wound in the head; Lieutenant ARMSTRONG of the 36th regiment was killed; Surgeon Assistant MORRIS, of the native cavalry, was severely wounded, and died in the night. The axle-trees of my two twelve pounders soon gave way, and a six-pounder was disabled; the rest fired with excellent aim, but sparingly, as my stock of ammunition was not great. Our line stood on the shoulder of a rising ground to the right on its summit; it was stoney, but free from bushes. The enemy was in strong ground among inclosures and villages, and at a considerable distance, so that most of the shot struck the ground short of our line, though some went an incredible distance beyond it. The cannonade was kept up until perfectly dark; nothing on earth could exceed the bravery and simnels of every man in our whole line. When it was dark I determined to join the Commander in Chief, and to take the shortest route to Coimbatore. Captain DALLAS, who is always active and fertile in expedients, got timbers from the fort, and new axle-trees were made during the night for both twelve-pounders, but one of them only could move with the corps next morning. The 16th battalion was withdrawn from the fort, and we marched off in two columns, one of infantry, and the other of cavalry, about day-break; the baggage forming a third column more remote from the enemy. The slaughter of the gun-bullocks had been so great, that we could not move the eighteen pounder, and it was left on the ground, with one disabled six-pounder, and one of the twelve-pounders. Early on the 14th, as soon as the enemy saw the troops in march, a large body of cavalry crossed the Pevaner, and fell upon the baggage, so that great part of it was thrown down, and left to the enemy. Surgeon's-mate SUTHERLAND was killed here. The country growing more confined at Occarro, the corps proceeded in one column, the cavalry leading, and from thence the infantry was entirely conducted, and most judiciously managed by Lieutenant Colonel OGDEN, my second. Major CUPPAGE whose experience and gallantry are well known to you, commanded one of the brigades. The troops had hitherto marched unmolested by the enemy; but from the high grounds between Occarro and Canianpallam we saw large bodies

to the utmost range of vision, and presented to a contemplative mind an object not less awful than magnificent. Here the detachment remained lying under arms and at the heads of their horses as on the foregoing night, but on certain information of the General's march towards Velladi, it moved about two o'clock in the morning, and reached that place at sun-set on the ensuing day. As the enemy did not continue the pursuit

" of horse moving towards the line. The number of bullocks that had been killed, and  
 " the exhausted state of the remainder, though every one had cheerfully supplied his own  
 " private bullocks, obliged us to abandon the twelve-pounder and two sixes; five six-pounders were now left. The enemy brought guns to bear on the line of march, their cavalry began to press upon it, and our infantry was annoyed from musquetry and rockets.  
 " About five in the evening Colonel OLDFHAM formed his infantry on strong ground, broken  
 " by hedges. The enemy's infantry occupied the hedges also. This was about two miles and  
 " an half short of Shawore. Colonel OLDFHAM had reserved his fire till now. The enemy  
 " seemed to imagine the moment arrived for the destruction of the corps; they shouted from  
 " all quarters, fired hotly from all their guns and musquetry, and plied their rockets: a body  
 " of their cavalry moving down to charge our infantry, other large bodies cutting in among  
 " our baggage, our cavalry instantly faced about, formed, attacked, and beat theirs off the  
 " field, killing many of them and several of their horses, with scarce any loss on our part.  
 " Their attack on our infantry was bold but injudicious; they suffered heavily in man and  
 " horse, and were completely beaten off without doing any injury to our infantry. Some of  
 " their principal leaders fell close to our ranks. Captain HARTLEY, of the 36th regiment,  
 " was killed here in a gallant attempt to storm a gun, and our infantry suffered loss from their  
 " guns and musquetry, but their firmness remained unshaken. Nothing could be more  
 " instantaneous and judicious than the position taken by Major DARTLEY and STEVENSON,  
 " and Captains PATEY and CHILD, each at the head of their respective corps. I had only  
 " to wish, and the cavalry performed. Nothing could be more evident than that the enemy's  
 " cavalry, his stable horse, was held in most complete check by our cavalry. One of our guns  
 " was hid for an howdered elephant, and struck the howder: the enemy now retired beaten  
 " from the field. We took up our ground near Shawore about seven at night, and fired three  
 " signal guns. We marched before day on the 15th; we heard and returned three signal guns.  
 " We reached Vellady at eight at night, having passed three days without eating, but not a  
 " murmur was heard from any one. General MENOWS had passed beyond this place with  
 " a view to relieve us. On the 16th General MENOWS joined us at Vellady, and I thought  
 " myself happy in having brought him my corps, without other accidents than the usual  
 " casualties of the service. On the 13th and 14th, our loss was as follows:—Killed, 42  
 " Europeans, 114 Natives, and 23 Horses—Wounded, 86 Europeans, 194 Natives, and 11  
 " Horses. Of the wounded officers none are severe cases, but Captain SAMPERSON's in the  
 " head, and Lieutenant VERNANCY, who has lost a foot. I can ascertain nothing of the  
 " enemy's loss; but many stragglers whom we have picked up, all say it was extremely heavy.

no extraordinary occurrence took place on this march. No tidings of the army could however be obtained. Brigade Major DALLAS therefore proposed to go singly in quest of them. The offer was approved, and after traversing a country of thirty miles, the Major returned at dusk with directions to remain at Velladi until further orders.

With a decided intention to compel the enemy to come to action, or to reascend the ghauts, the English General, no sooner had intelligence of his descent into the plains, than he determined to put the army in motion towards the ford of Poongar. When he reflected on the number, equipment, and, above all, on the high discipline of the corps which had been posted in advance, not a doubt remained on his mind but that eve-

"and that three principal men were killed; most of them say, Burhan ud Dien Cawn, a brother in-law of Tippoo's, was killed.—I have the honour to be, My dear Colonel, Your's most faithfully, (Signed) J. FLOYD."——"P. S. I should like to dwell on the exemplary good conduct of the sepoys, horse and foot; all I can write cannot exceed their merits. His Majesty's regiments and the artillery did themselves justice, with their accustomed valour and conduct."——Again I repeat, that every deviation from the above letter, and every difference from the accounts of other candid writers, is submitted after the most careful enquiry has been made, and after correct information has been obtained. Amongst the officers wounded at Sattimungulum, besides those mentioned by Lieutenant Colonel FLOYD, the following names ought to have been inserted. Of the 36th regiment, Captains WIGHT and DELANY, Captain Lieutenant OVEREND, and Lieutenant PURVIS. Of the Bengal artillery, Lieutenants HORSBROUGH and WINBOLT. Of the Coast cavalry, Lieutenant FLOYER, and Cornet and Adjutant DALLAS. Of the native infantry, Lieutenant ARTHUR MACALLY. My information also states a spirited charge made by Cornet BRASAZON with a troop of Dragoons on a very superior body of the enemy, but does not mention the exact time. It states the Europeans killed at forty-three, the wounded at ninety-eight, the missing at seven; the natives killed at one hundred and twenty-eight, the wounded at one hundred and thirty seven, the missing at one hundred and forty-eight; the horses killed at twenty-two; the wounded at eight, the missing at twenty-eight.

ry nerve would be strained to maintain Sattimungulum until reinforced, should the Sultaun be hazardous enough to risk an attack. Firm in this opinion he took a direct course for its relief early on the 14th of the month, and encamped on that day within four miles of Velladi. Here the noise of Colonel FLOYD's second engagement was distinctly heard; and, with intention to intercept the enemy at the ford of Poongar, or to obtain any position whatsoever between his army and the Bevancee river, General MEDOWS, still ignorant of the evacuation of his advanced post, marched early in the morning of the 15th to within a few miles of Demiacottah. The Sultaun, however, apprized of these movements, and consequently fearful that his retreat would be cut off, abandoned all designs against the detachment, and fled with precipitation across the Bevancee river (1).

In the mean time, the General, with a view to strengthen Coimbatore, directed that Lieutenant Colonel STUART, who had then proceeded in order to be-

(1) " Lieutenant Colonel FLOYD reached Velladi on the 15th in the evening, from which station the Commander in Chief had advanced to within a few miles of Demiacottah on the same morning, in order to intercept the enemy at the ford on the Bevancee, where they must have crossed to the attack of Lieutenant Colonel FLOYD's detachment, or to fall on their rear in the event of their having advanced to any distance on the south side of that river, which movement had the effect of making the enemy relinquish any further attack on Lieutenant Colonel FLOYD, and of retiring their force precipitately to the north side of the river." Adj't. Genl. to Colonel KELLY, 22d September 1796.

siege Palligautcherry, should send back the flank companies of the 71st and 72d regiments(2). He commanded that the sixth battalion should advance from Erroad in the direction of Sattimungulum(3); and, he apprized Lieutenant Colonel FLOYD of his intention to push the Sultaun, either by advancing by different routes from the two respective divisions, or after forming a junction, by pressing against the enemy in one compact body(4). The wary Mahomedan used every means that caution could dictate to avoid the Christian General in the field on terms of equal advantage. He occupied a strong post on the north bank of the Bevanee; that river afforded protection to his front; on either flank Demiacottah and Sattimungulum strengthened his position; he neglected not to guard the ford at the latter place as

“(2) You are on receipt of this to order the flank companies of the 71st and 72d regiments to march to Coimbatore, where they are to wait further orders. Lieutenant Colonel FLOYD was attacked near Sattimungulum on the 13th, and beat off the enemy, by the firing heard yesterday the attack appears to have been renewed, but we do not know the result.”—Instructions to Lieutenant Colonel STEWART, 15th September, 1790.

“(3) The garrison of Erroad, as established by Lieutenant Colonel OLDHAM under Lieutenant CORNER, is to continue; and the 6th battalion and two six-pounders, with the exception of such part of it as may be stationed at Bevincoral, is to march to Sattimungulum to join the troops there, the force now at Coimbatore marches towards Sattimungulum to-morrow” Instructions to Captain MACPHERSON, 13th September, 1790.

“(4) If the enemy (supposed to have attacked Sattimungulum) have retired, and that it is advisable and practicable, in regard to the river, for your detachment to cross the Bevanee, he wishes you to do so; but, if the enemy have not retired, you are to remain in your present situation until further orders, the intention of the General being to push TIPPOO, or his Officer commanding below the ghauts to the utmost extent that is advisable, according to circumstances, either, by a movement from different routes, of the force at head quarters and your detachment, or by joining them before a further movement in advance is made.” Instructions to Lieutenant Colonel FLOYD, 14th September, 1790.

well as that at Poongar; and, by detaching swarms of horse in different directions, he attempted to distract the attention and to thwart the designs of the English Commander.

The necessary care had no sooner been bestowed on the sick and wounded by lodging them in safety at Coimbatore, than the General advanced towards Shawore (1) in anxious quest of the enemy; there was also some likelihood that the Sultaun might attempt further to destroy the chain of communication by moving in force against Erroad (2). Under these impressions, Captain MACPHERSON, then in charge of that district, had instruc-

		Miles.	Fur.
(1) September 14th,	Four miles South of Velladi,	10	3
15th,	Five miles South of Demiacottah,	14	5
16th,	Velladi, - - -	10	5
18th,	Conjepeleam, - - -	12	7
20th,	Shawore, - - -	8	0

“(2) Lieutenant Colonel FLOYD’s detachment having reached Velladi without provisions, and with only a very inconsiderable proportion of ammunition and camp equipage the commander in chief joined it on the 15th in the morning at that place, hid ed one day to remove the sick and wounded to Coimbatore, and then moved with his collected force towards Shawore, in order to give the enemy battle, and cover Erroad, whilst the troops there, and as much of the provisions as could be carried away, were drawing off to Carrere, with the exception of a small garrison to be left in the Fort of Erroad.”—Adjutant General to Colonel KELLY 22d September 1790.—“Lieutenant Colonel FLOYD’s detachment having been under the necessity to retire from Sattimungullum, the General is apprehensive that the enemy may move in force directly against Erroad, and therefore desires that you fall back to Carrere with the troops in the Erroad district, and that you carry with you, or dispatch before you march, as many of the cattle loaded with provisions, &c. as possible. But you are to consider the preservation of the troops under your command as the first object, and consequently that what relates to the cattle and provisions is only to be adopted provided you have no cause to believe that the enemy will advance towards you in force before they can be dispatched to Carrere with safety.”—Instructions to Captain MACPHERSON, 16th September, 1790.

tions to retire towards Carrore; he was directed to collect what cattle could be found in the neighbourhood of Erroad; to withdraw from that garrison all stores for which he could possibly procure conveyance; he was to consider the troops under his command as an escort for the protection of the whole as far as was consistent with their safety; and, in order to take charge of the fort, with what stores could not be carried away, he had directions to leave a Subidar and one company of sepoys for its defence (3). A compliance with these orders added the 6th battalion to the detachment, then under the command of Major YOUNGE, at Carrore.

From Shawore the General fell back to Coimbatore (4), in order to cover the operations against Palligautcherry, and the various supplies which could not be lodged in Erroad with safety from the period that the detachment at Sattimungulum had been compelled to

(3) "I had the honour yesterday to signify the Commander in Chief's orders for your marching to Avanastree with the 6th battalion of native infantry, and all the provisions which you have the means of conveying from Erroad, leaving as a garrison the detachment in that quarter of the 1st and 16th battalions under Lieutenant CORNER.—I am now desired to communicate the Commander in Chief's orders, that instead of marching to Avanastree with the provisions as above mentioned, you are to march to Carrore; and to leave only in Erroad a subidar and a company of native infantry, provided you have not the means of carrying with you to Carrore all the provisions lodged in Erroad."—Adj. Gen. to Capt. MACPHERSON, 20th Sept. 1790.

(4) September 21st Patchepaleam,	-	-	-	Miles.	Fur.
23d Coimbatore,	-	-	-	12	7
				14	4

retire (1). On the 29th the General again advanced towards the Bevanee in quest of the enemy; and on the arrival of the army at Gopalchittypaleam, it was evident, that Tippoo's encampment had been moved from thence but a few hours: he certainly did not expect to be disturbed at so early a period, for, two elephants, two camels, with about one hundred bullocks, loaded with rockets, were found upon the ground. Two days after this the hostile armies again occupied the same plain at Erroad (2): still the Sultaun carefully preserved a distance of one march. Erroad had been shamefully surrendered on the 25th of September, to a party of the enemy's horse, who permitted the company that composed its garrison to proceed to Carrore, but the Subi-

(1) "The army arrived at Shawore on the 20th, but as no accounts had been received from Palligautcherry during these operations, the Commander in Chief thought it advisable to move in the direction of Coimbatore, not only to cover effectually the siege of Palligautcherry but the supplies of every description which could not be lodged with safety in Erroad after our advanced detachment at Sattimungulum had been under the necessity of falling back, and a movement of the army became proper to cover the operations carrying on at Palligautcherry in communication with the junction to be effected at that place with the Bombay troops under Lieut. Col. HARTLEY. The army for these purposes, marched yesterday from Shawore, halts at this place and moves to Coimbatore to-morrow, from whence it is the intention of the Commander in Chief to advance again in a few days towards the Guzzlehatty pass with his collected force, except only such divisions of it as he may judge necessary to leave at Palligautcherry after the place surrenders."—Adj. Gen. to Colonel KALLY, 22d September 1790.

		Miles.	Fur.
(2) September	29th, Patchepaleam,	-	-
	30th, Shawore,	14	4
October	1st, Occarro,	12	7
	2d, Gopalchittypaleam,	10	7
	3d, Coondapaddy,	14	
	4th, Erroad,	12	3
		11	4

dar that commanded was dismissed the Company's service with disgrace.

It was now evident by the movements of the Sultaun, that he meditated a design to cut off, not only the supplies expected with Major YOUNGE, but the whole of the detachment by which they were escorted (3). Of this the Major fortunately obtained early information. A trusty trooper that entered the enemy's camp in disguise on the 2d of October, reported his whole force in motion towards Carrore, near to the road by which the detachment had to pass, and at a distance that did not exceed thirty miles (4). The Major consequently relinquishing every idea of a junction for the time, waited for further orders under the protection of the fort. Correct information of the Sultaun's movements being likewise obtained by the Commander in Chief, he proceeded rapidly towards Major YOUNGE with the whole

(3) "Anxious to hear of Major YOUNGE and the convoy under his command, allow me to request every information in your power on that subject. It was intended that he should have come here, but he is now ordered to fall back to Carrore, which place, I heartily hope to hear he reached in safety."—Lieut. Col. HARRIS to Capt. PARR; Coimbatore, 23d September 1790.

(4) "I have information that a large party of the enemy is in the country, and must request for the security of the detachment that you will order the two three pounders and the necessary ammunition to accompany them to be in readiness. Lieutenant HARGREAVE will wait on you at five o'clock to receive the guns and recovered Europeans."—17th, Sept. 1790.—again—"I have this moment received information that a large party of the enemy with guns are at Caronelly, and that their intentions are towards this place, I have made the necessary arrangements in case of their appearance."—Major YOUNGE to Captain PARR, 4th Oct. 1790.

army.

army. He arrived at Cudimooddy on the 6th (1); was joined by the convoy on the ensuing day; and, on the 8th returned with all the supplies towards Coimbatore.

In the mean time the Sultaun did not remain inactive. Foiled in his principal object, he determined to attempt the recovery of the garrisons that had been lately wrested out of his possession whilst the army was at a distance too considerable to afford them any relief.

From the immense supply of elephants and camels with which he had been constantly provided; from the number and superior quality of his bullocks; from the great disproportion on a comparative view of the canvas pitched by both armies; and, from his requiring but few wheel carriages, in consequence of a total prohibition of spirituous liquors throughout his encampment, the rapidity of his movements exceeded that of the British army in a degree scarcely to be credited. Dara-poram, the first object of his attention, was surrounded by horse on the sixth. Next day his whole force encamped within one thousand yards of its walls; and, by

(1) October 5th, Caronelly,  
6th, Cudimooddy, .

Miles,	Fur.
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break of day on the eighth, batteries were ready to open on three faces of the fort, at equal distance from the ditch and the encampment. Unprovided with cannon, the garrison, which now consisted of about one hundred Europeans and double that number of native troops, obtained an honorable capitulation, which was strictly adhered to by both parties (2).

To the delay of a few days at this post may be attributed the preservation of Coimbatore, with the guns and numerous stores that it contained (3), for, whilst the SULTAUN was employed at Daraporam, the 10th, 13th and 14th Coast battalions, with one battalion from the King of Travancore, the whole under the immediate

“ (2) Captain EVANS is to take charge of the prisoners under capitulation that formed the garrison of Daraporam. The officers and men left sick in that garrison who have also fallen into the enemy's hands and have returned are to be with their corps. As soon as an opportunity offers, the whole of the prisoners taken at Daraporam will be sent to the presidency, in the mean time they are to be considered on camp allowances, but are not to serve during the war, conformable to the parole given by the officers. Such of those prisoners as are sent sick into garrisons in communication with the army, are to be reported particularly to the officers commanding, that they may not be put on duty when recovered, and that they may be removed to the presidency by the earliest opportunities.”—General Orders, 18th October, 1790.

“ (3) It is probable that the whole or a part of TIPPOO's force may appear before Coimbatore. You, or the officer commanding there must defend the post to the last moment and to the last man, as the commander in chief will move with the army to its relief. Such of the sick officers and men left in Coimbatore, as are sufficiently recovered to do duty shall take command, and consequently the senior officer doing duty shall be considered in the command of the Fort; for which purpose, you are directed to notify the orders this letter contains to all the officers left sick at Coimbatore. The army marches to-morrow to Cudimoodv, will halt there the day after in order to form a junction with Major YOUNG's detachment from Carrore, and will march the day following towards Coimbatore, by such marches as may be necessary for the relief of that post”—Instructions to Lieutenant CHALMERS 5th October, 1790.

command of Captain KNOX, fortunately reinforced Coimbatore, and put a stop to every apprehension for its safety. Lieutenant Colonel HARTLEY whose successful exertions will be detailed in due time, having arrived at Palligautcherry, had ordered these corps to Coimbatore, agreeable to instructions from the commander in chief(1). A number of sick and convalescent officers that resided in the palace, now attracted the notice of HOOSSEIN CAWN, one of the enemy's Sirdars, whose division at that period consisted of about fifteen hundred horse. He had approached within six miles of his object, when he received intelligence of the reinforcement; he immediately relinquished the design of capturing these gentlemen and suddenly withdrew towards Sattimungulum.

“(1) Lieutenant Colonel STEWART at the head of a detachment from this army at Palligautcherry, which place surrendered to him on the 22d instant, has received orders, to march on the 26th instant to Coimbatore, leaving in Palligautcherry four battering guns (eighteen-pounders) and such garrison as he may judge sufficient for the defence of the post, provided the detachment under your command does not arrive at Palligautcherry on or before the day he marches; but if you shall join him before that time, the charge and defence of the post of Palligautcherry is to be left intirely to your detachment, only that the troops of the Fort St. George establishment now belonging to it, are to join Lieutenant Colonel STEWART and to march under his orders to Coimbatore. The four battering guns are at all events to be left by Lieutenant Colonel STEWART in Palligautcherry. I am therefore commanded to signify, that if you arrive, at Palligautcherry before Lieutenant Colonel STEWART marches, you are to consider yourself under his orders; but if you arrive there after Colonel STEWART has marched, you are to relieve the garrison left by him in Palligautcherry, and to order it with the whole of the troops of the Fort St. George establishment, now forming part of your detachment to march to the head quarters of the army at this place, and you are to remain in charge of the post of Palligautcherry with the rest of your detachment until you receive the commander in chief's further orders.”—Instructions to Lieutenant Colonel HARTLEY, 24th September, 1790.

The army encamped at Singanellore (2), distant from Coimbatore about six miles, on the 15th of this month, having Captain WAHAB with his battalion at equal distance between the fort and the encampment, in order to keep the communication open. SHAYCH-BABIN, one of the enemy's spies was executed on the march from Carrore, and eight Europeans that shamefully plundered beyond the picquets were carried off by Looties (3). Having provided for the sick and having sent all carriages and baggage that could be dispensed with into the garrison, the General put the army in motion on the 20th, and encamped at Erroad on the 2d of November (4).

				Miles,	Fur.
(2)	October 8th,	Poorashecottapaliam,	- - -	7	4
	9th,	Sheelamootapaliam,	- - -	10	
	11th,	Ramalingapaliam,	- - -	10	4
	12th,	Periapaliam,	- - -	10	4
	14th,	Soomanoor,	- - -	15	0
	15th,	Singanellore,	- - -	12	2

(3) " The sick able to walk who are permitted to fall out of the ranks, and those conveyed on carriage bullocks, are to move on the same flank with the baggage between the line and the line of carts. Commanding Officers of corps, will be held responsible that their sick do not straggle on the march. The Commander in Chief is concerned to find that several soldiers were carried off by the enemy's horse yesterday, he expects that there will be no cause to make similar reports to Head Quarters on any future occasion, the picquets are expressly ordered to seize any soldier going beyond them, and to fire on those they cannot easily apprehend."—General Orders, 13th October 1790.

				Miles,	Fur.
(4)	October 20th,	Soomanoor,	- - -	12	2
	21st,	Valipaliam,	- - -	12	4
	23d,	Avanashee,	- - -	8	2
	25th,	Shamarashepaliam,	- - -	13	4
Nov.	1st,	Perentory,	- - -	10	0
	2d,	Erroad,	- - -	12	0

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Avanashee,

Avanafhee, near one of the grounds of encampment on this march, is a well built village, with a small yet stately Pagoda, about one hundred and fifty feet in height. A staircase incapable of admitting two men abreast, or even one bulky person, winds to its top; and, as innumerable swarms of Batts fly about in every direction, the ascent is not less offensive than dangerous to the eyesight. A substantial wall, twelve feet high, surrounds the Pagoda. Three well built swamy houses, or temples with arched roofs, and doors at one end stand, in the enclosure; and, at no considerable distance several brass and copper images that had been concealed with much caution were discovered in a deep cell. These, doubtless, in times of peace, occupied the temples, and symbolically represented certain attributes of the Supreme Being(1), to whom alone Gentoos consecrate places of worship.

(1) "The General received opinion of the Hindoos being Polytheists has no foundation in truth, for although their tenets admit positions that are difficult to be defended, yet that they are worshippers of God, and only one God, are incontrovertable points."—Again,—“They are all believe in the unity of the Godhead, and although they hold images in high veneration, yet they are by no means idolaters, as the ignorant suppose. I have myself frequently discoursed on the subject with many learned and upright men of this religion and comprehend their doctrine.”—Ayeen Akbery vol. 3.—“Reverence! Reverence be unto thee a thousand times repeated! Again and again Reverence! Reverence be unto thee! Reverence be unto thee before and behind! Reverence be unto thee on all sides, O thou who art all in all! Infinite is thy power and thy glory! Thou includedst all things, wherefore thou art all things!—Again.—Thou art the father of all things animate and inanimate; thou art the sage instructor of the world, worthy to be adored! There is none like unto thee; where then in the three worlds, is there one above thee? wherefore I bow down; and with my body prostrate upon the ground, crave thy mercy, Lord!—Bhagvat. Geeta, p. 95.

In front of this building stands an obelisk, forty-five feet high, on the top of which there is a lamp that is only light on certain festivals. In the nearest street, two unwieldy carriages attracted the notice of every passenger. Each of them supported a huge and irregular frame of teakwood, on which were carved figures of the most disgusting appearance. When the lamp is lighted, these carriages are put in motion by men and bullocks. Bramins and others in the hopes of obtaining remission of their sins assist by pulling at the traces, and many infatuated females prostrating themselves before the wheels, meet a death alike certain and much more terrible than the funeral pile. A clear stream that empties itself into the Noel river separates the village from the sanctuary; but, the communication is rendered easy by means of a strong but inelegant stone bridge.

From the top of the Pagoda there is a view that can never fail to please; the mountains here, forming an immense arch, which stretches from the south towards the north, of a sudden rise in one grand and majestic wall, that ranges at the distance of from twenty to thirty miles; jungles eternally verdant complete-

ly over-spread the surface of those mountains from their base to their summits, and the plains around as far as eye can reach are fertile in the extreme (1). Large clumps of trees with extensive sheets of water protect and enrich the country; villages defended by walls, hedges and ditches are to be seen in every direction, and however bold the assertion, it is nevertheless true, that no part of Great Britain exhibits a higher state of cultivation.

On the march to Avanashce, Brigade-Major DALLAS, with Cornet MACKAY, and a troop of cavalry, fell in with about fifty of the Sultan's Stable Horse whom they instantly attacked and put to flight. About one half of this party was cut to pieces, and four troopers with twenty-six horses were brought into camp. On the same day a resolute dragoon, named Parkes, fell in whilst flanking, with six of the enemy, mounted, in an avenue so narrow that there was not room for two men to engage abreast. He took advantage of the confined situation, levelled three of them with the ground, and

(1) "The greatest part of this empire (Hindostan) is arable land, and in some places the soil has such strength that they always cultivate the same spot, without there being any difference in the crops. In many places they have three crops of rice in a year, and in some even more. The vine bears fruit in the first year."—*Ayecn Akbery* tom 3. p. 3.

after securing their horses he joined the line with one prisoner.

On the 25th of October, Colonel TRENT having under his command the 4th brigade of infantry, with three troops of native cavalry was detached to Carrore in order to escort a supply of provisions to the army(2), which he was informed would occupy a position a little to the southward of Errood. The prisoners taken at Daraporam were directed to embrace this opportunity for proceeding to the presidency of Fort St. George; and, Major PATER, with the 2d regiment of cavalry, and a battalion of native infantry, two companies excepted,

(2) " Lieutenant Colonel TRENT marches to Carrore in the command of a detachment for the protection of provisions to be drawn from that garrison agreeable to the directions that Mr. KINGSCOTE is instructed to give concerning them. The Commander in Chief desires you will use every exertion in your power to enable Lieutenant Colonel TRENT's detachment to proceed without delay to join the army. I am further directed to acquaint you that the 20th battalion of native infantry with two field pieces from Lieutenant Colonel TRENT's detachment is to compose part of the garrison of Carrore until further orders, and to desire that you will deliver the enclosed letter to Lieutenant Colonel TRENT which contains his instructions to the above effect. I am likewise desired to signify to you from the Commander in Chief that if the enemy should appear in force against Carrore, the Senior Officer of the troops there, whether he belongs to the detachment or the garrison, is to take the command of the whole and is to be responsible for the defence of the place, which on all occasions, and in all situations must be defended to the last man and to the last moment; but that in any other situation, the officer commanding the present or any other detachment sent to Carrore, is not to interfere with the command of the fort and garrison, or any other matter appertaining to the command of the place further than by such applications as may be necessary for conducting publick service between two officers having separate commands. I am desired by the Commander in Chief to add, that he is extremely satisfied with your attention and activity in the command of Carrore, and that he assures himself you will continue your exertions for the publick service. I am desired to acquaint you that the prisoners taken at Daraporam, who have been permitted to return, proceed to Carrore with Lieutenant Colonel TRENT's detachment under charge of Captain EVANS on their way to the Presidency, and that they are to march to Trichinopoly from your fort as soon as the road is sufficiently safe, or that an opportunity offers for their proceeding under the protection of an escort."—Instructions to Captain PARK, 24th October 1790.

was sent to expedite the Convoy; but, from a delay of the original detachment, which became the subject of enquiry before a General Court Martial, it was the 7th of November ere a junction took place.

Just at this period of time, Lieutenant Colonel FLOYD, who had been sent with the cavalry to reconnoitre as far as Bevincoral, a town at the confluence of the Bevance and Cauvery advanced with a small party several miles to the northward of these rivers, and ascertained that the Sultaun after crossing the latter at a ford some miles higher up about the beginning of the month, had proceeded with his whole force in a northerly direction. For some time it was apprehended, that his intentions were to ascend the Martinelly pass by the fort of Coveriporam; but, a sudden wheel which he made to the eastward evidently contradicted this opinion.

By the death of that excellent officer, Colonel KELLY of the Madras establishment, on the 24th September, the command of the centre division devolved on Lieutenant Colonel MAXWELL, of his Majesty's service. Conformable to instructions from the Governor and Council at Fort St. George, Colonel MAXWELL had made considerable progress in the reduction of the Barrahmahl valley previous to the late movement of  
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the SULTAUN. It has been confidently asserted, "that a junction of the two armies was intended, and that TIPPOO could hardly be ignorant of it (1)." That a junction should be practicable, must have been at all times of importance; yet, it will be difficult to demonstrate, that any fixed determination to unite the centre with the southern army, at a given point, at all existed in the mind of our leader, from the period of the engagement at Sattimungulum(2), until the enemy by advancing towards the former had placed himself in a situation extremely critical (3).

(1) Rennell's marches of the Army, page 34.

"(2) I am directed however to acquaint you, that in the present situation of matters the movement of the force under your command will depend upon circumstances, and the instructions you may receive from the board, the commander in chief having thought it necessary to remove on the 14th instant, with the force at Coimbatore, in consequence of intelligence received the day before, either to cover and support the detachment at Sattimungulum under Lieutenant Colonel FLOYD, or to advance from that post in conjunction with it as circumstances should require. Lieutenant Colonel FLOYD having sustained and repelled a very heavy cannonade from the enemy on the 13th, after attacking with great success a superior body of their cavalry on the same morning, thought it advisable from the information he had received of the enemy's increasing force, to move on the 14th and join head quarters, when he was again attacked near Shawore and again repulsed the enemy altho' with the loss of the greatest part of the baggage and camp equipage, and of some pieces of cannon which it became impracticable to draw off on account of the great slaughter made among the cattle belonging to his detachment on both days, some of these guns being disabled at the same time in the axle trees of the carriages and otherwise."—Adjutant General to Colonel KELLY, 22d September, 1790.

(3) "The army will move from hence to-morrow towards Bevincoral. The General is informed that TIPPOO has marched towards Coveriporam on his route to the upper country by the Martinelli Pass; but, if contrary to the information received, the Commander in Chief finds that he crosses the Cauvery and moves in the direction of the troops under your command, this army will follow him. If TIPPOO has moved to the upper country, the Commander in Chief desires that you will pursue your march by the route of Tappoor and Salem as expeditiously as possible to form a junction with the main army in this quarter, and even if he has not moved to the upper country that you will still pursue your march by the above route, availing yourself of such posts as it affords, and communicating from time to time your situation to the Commander in Chief."—Instructions to Lieutenant Colonel MAXWELL, Errood 7th Nov. 1790.

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He had studiously avoided Major General Meadows for upwards of seven successive weeks in Coimbatore; he obtained but little advantage over a division of his force in an attempt for two complete days, and when it is considered that the army in the Barahmahl consisted of above nine thousand three hundred firelocks, commanded by an officer of known zeal and of considerable experience, his present alarm unquestionably arose from the danger that appeared to threaten his defenceless provinces to the northward. There are strong grounds to believe that a junction of the two armies had not been determined on by Major General Meadows until the beginning of November (1). It is a fact now established beyond the possibility of doubt, that Colonel KELLY did intend to invade the upper country, to besiege Bangalore and to reduce the adjacent districts under the British Government; he de-

“ (1) I did myself the honor of writing fully to you on the 31st July upon the subject of the exertion I thought absolutely necessary to be made to enable Colonel KELLY with the Carnatic army, to penetrate the Mysore Country via Bangalore, and to begin his march by the 1st of October, on which day I will, if possible, march to attempt the ghauts. If this is practicable, it appears to me, we may parry the monsoon, and so shorten the war, which it would be economy to do at any expence; for we must be undone by procrastination. If this is impossible, Colonel KELLY's army had better go into cantonments, as soon as circumstances will admit. Colonel COCKERELL, on the first of October, should march to join the NIZAM, wherever he appoints, and I will do the best I can with Colonel HARTLEY, to forward this important plan.”—Major General Meadows, to the Council at Fort St. George, 14th August, 1790.

attached Captain BEATSON, an officer deservedly high in his confidence, with Captain READ, Lieutenant MUNRO, and a small party of troops at an early period of the war, to ascertain the practicability of entering Myfore by the Mugly, a pass, hitherto but little known. In a letter to the Governor and Council at Fort St. George in their Military department, he clearly delineated the measures in his opinion the most likely to be attended with success against the upper provinces, whilst Tippoo with his main body was held in check by Major General MEDOWS in Coimbatore. He obtained the approbation of that General to the plan of operations that he originally recommended (2); and, as the design had furnished subject for much conversation, conjectures concerning it had most probably extended to the enemy.

From whatever cause this plan was laid aside; whether the sudden descent of the Mysorean army at Guzzlehatty had produced any alteration in the designs of Major General MEDOWS; whither dear-bought ex-

“ (2) I am commanded by Major General MEDOWS, commander in chief, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to him under date the 28th ult. and to signify that he approves of the army under your command being employed in taking possession of every fort, on the common level between the ghauts and Oussor, and in reducing the greatest part of the Bangalore province and the Barrahmaul to the Company’s subjection, but that you are to consider at the same time the junction of the army you command in the field with the main army as a most essential object to be kept in view by you in the course of your operations.”—Adjutant General to Colonel KELLER, 6th September, 1790.

perience had discovered to the English commander, that the force of the Sultaun had been under-rated from the beginning; or, whither the invasion as the original favorite of Colonel KELLY had been abandoned at that officer's death, there remains not a doubt but that the immediate object of Colonel MAXWELL, besides that of keeping in view the practicability of a junction with the Grand Army, was, the conquest of the Barahmahl, and of the districts to the south-east of that valley, without any reference whatsoever to an invasion of Myfore, with the force then under his command.

However, as the vast disparity in cavalry, between the centre army and that of the Sultaun, might have been attended with consequences extremely painful to Lieutenant Colonel MAXWELL (1); as there was much reason to expect from the narrowness of the valleys, and from the intricacy of the passes, in the country

(1) " We immediately communicated to the Commander in Chief, by express, the situation of Lieutenant Colonel MAXWELL, for although we had no apprehension that he could be worked in an action, yet we felt much anxiety lest the numerous bodies of cavalry belonging to the enemy hovering around him, might cut off his baggage and distress him for want of provisions; but we were soon relieved from all uneasiness, by a letter from the General, informing us that he was crossing the Cauvery with the whole army in pursuit of the enemy who had marched to the northward a few days before, with an intention it was supposed, of attacking Colonel MAXWELL. The General added that he was under no alarm for the safety of the centre army, which though perhaps not able to beat the enemy in full force, could certainly hold out until his arrival."—The President and Council of Fort St. George to the Court of Directors, 20th Jan. 1791.

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through which the Sultaun had to advance, that all his address could not avoid coming to action; and, as the actual force and cautious conduct of the Myforeans rendered an acquisition of strength desirable for the execution of the original plan of operations, the General determined on a junction with the centre division; and, for the first time detached couriers with notice of that intention (2), at the same period pointing out the route of Darampore and Tapoor as the most proper to be pursued, from its placing the enemy in a direct line between the two armies.

Although the Sultaun had thus secured a start of one complete week's march, the nature of the ground over which he must of necessity convey his artillery and stores, left some hopes of being enabled to entangle him, amongst the hills, woods, and passes, that obstructed his advance; the grievous, yet unavoidable deficiency of cavalry in the centre division, too, rendered atten-

(2) "The Commander in Chief intended to march towards Bevincoral on this day, but on account of the information received concerning the fords and that TIPPOO has crossed the Cauvery, he has ordered the army to cross the ford about three miles below Errood. One brigade and part of the stores are already across, he hopes the rest will be moved in the course of to-morrow or next day, and that on the 10th or 11th instant, at farthest, the army will proceed on its march from the north bank of the Cauvery towards Selim and Darampore to form a junction with the troops under your command. 'The Commander in Chief leaves it to your judgement, in the present situation of this army and the enemy, to take post or to advance according as circumstances shall require from the information you receive of the enemy.'—Instructions to Lieutenant Colonel MAXWELL, 8th Nov. 1799.

tion to expedition at this period doubly necessary. Alive to these impressions, in less than two days, the General crossed his army with all the stores over the Cauvery, at a ford two hundred and fifty yards in breadth, and so deep that most of the bullocks and some part of the cavalry had to swim. The zeal and activity of the officers that filled the several public departments appeared at no time more conspicuous than on this occasion, for, although the boats had been either destroyed or carefully concealed by the early directions of the Sultaun, no lives were lost, nor did any part of the provisions or ammunition sustain material damage.

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*CHAPTER THE FOURTH.*

**A**LTHOUGH the grand army had thus withdrawn from the Coimbatore country, it does not appear that the primary plan of the campaign had been, as yet, altogether laid aside, or that it had even undergone any material change, besides the union of the centre division with the main force. The posts occupied in the conquered countries were not only continued, but strengthened

ned with an addition of troops and of guns (1). The favorers of the original mode of attack produced many arguments in support of operations against the southern extremity of the enemy's dominions. They reasoned thus.

It was on the districts of Coimbatore, Errood, Carore, Diraporam, Pallygautcherry and Dindigul, that the Sul-taun had to depend for the principal part of his supplies both of grain and of forage, and, the degree of ease with which these countries are not only prevented affording him any assistance, but absolutely wrested out of his possession clearly discovers the advantage of the

(1) "On your arrival at Carore with the detachment under your command, the 20th battalion of native infantry is to form part of that garrison, and is to be placed there with two field pieces and the field equipments of the corps. The Commander in Chief desires me to add that particular circumstances connected with the situation of the public service at present, have occasioned his delaying a communication of this part of his orders until the arrival at Carore of the detachment under your command."—Instructions to Lieutenant Colonel TRENT 24 October 1790.—"You are to send from Madura to Dindigul six iron eighteen pounders with as large a proportion of shot and stores for them as can be supplied from your post, under charge of the most trusty and capable of the Invalid Artillery men at Madura. The Commander in Chief is desirous that these pieces of ordnance shall proceed to Dindigul as early as they can be forwarded with safety, so as to arrive before the Monsoon sets in; and directs me to add, that as there may be some difficulty in procuring a proper escort for them from Madura, it will be advisable for you to send a copy of this letter to Captain BOWSER, in order that such an escort may be provided jointly from your garrison and from Dindigul as can most conveniently be spared at the time the guns and the stores are in readiness to proceed from Madura." Instructions to Major SARR 24th October 1790.—"Captain Lieutenant TORIN has reported that he will have between sixty and seventy horses for the service at Anjengo about the end of this month, the Commander in Chief directs that you will take the necessary measures for their being marched to Trichinopoly with all convenient expedition. Should there be any detail of the native cavalry regiment at Trichinopoly that can be usefully employed in this service, the Commander in Chief desires it may be applied to assist in conducting the horses to Trichinopoly, and that you will give the earliest notice of the probable time of the horses arriving there."—Instructions to Lieutenant Colonel BAIDGER 3d November 1790.

measure. They asserted, that nature, even, seemed to point out that quarter as the most proper object of attack; for, according to their reasoning, that part of it not bounded by the territories of the East India Company or their allies, is divided from the rest of the Sultaun's dominions, either by a stupendous chain of mountains penetrable but in very few places; or, by the river Cauvery, which, as it is affected by the Monsoon of either coast, is both deep and rapid, is but seldom fordable, and that only at particular seasons of the year.

A southern invasion, they insisted, was likewise better calculated either to repel the encroachments of the Sultaun on the possessions of the Company and their allies, or to favour our exertions after the junction with the armies of Bombay and Travancore, as the operations of the enemy had rendered that measure necessary. It was said, too, that “ an invasion by Guzzle-  
“ hatty, and the possession of that pass, assured us an im-  
“ mediate access to the capital of TIPPOO's kingdom,  
“ commanding a communication with our new acqui-  
“ sitions and with the Company's southern provinces.  
“ Besides, as far as the system of defending front, flanks,  
“ and rear, can be extended from the position of an  
army

“ army to the topographical circumstances of a country,  
“ it would enable us to secure those territories from any  
“ considerable irruptions (1).” These arguments, however, are mere matter of opinion, mere speculations of fancy, utterly invalidated by the experience of the ensuing years.

From the banks of the Cauvery, the whole army advanced on the 10th, towards Lieutenant Colonel MAXWELL, in the direction of the Tapoor Pass, marching for the most part on the very road by which the army of the Sultaun had proceeded but a few days before,—Sankeridirgum, the capital of an extensive district, appeared formidable to a degree on the second day's march. Its distance from the left of the line was scarce two miles. Out of a well cultivated plain of considerable extent, the rock which appears about six hundred yards in diameter, and probably somewhat more in height, rises perpendicular, all around, except at a few places where it overhangs it's base, consequently it widens towards the top; and although scarcely accessible from nature, it is strongly fortified, and had at that time a numerous and well supplied garrison.

(1) *Ful. on India* p. 175 6.

Such was the high state of cultivation at which the districts dependent on this Fort had arrived, that all the exertion of the inhabitants aided by a numerous army were not adequate to the effectual concealment or security of the grain or cattle. Both were procured in abundance. Whole herds of oxen wandering in jungles amongst the haunts of wolves and tigers on the tops of the loftiest mountains, discovered their new retreat by their lowings after the more luxuriant pasture of the valleys. The persevering industry of the native troops and followers too, by means of steel pricklers, and sharp pointed rammers probed the earth, and exposed abundance of deposits, notwithstanding the extreme caution of the Ryuts in forming deep excavations for the security of their hoards.

Wild and romantic as the Selim Valley appeared on the march of the 12th, few countries of equal dimensions can compare with it, in real advantages of produce, in richness of soil, or, as to the beautiful scenery of the prospect. The height of the surrounding mountains, notwithstanding their sudden declivity, enables the inhabitants of the valley to fill their extensive reservoirs more frequently than falls to the lot of other

situations; for, as they range all along the feet of the mountains, and, as the valley itself is of no considerable breadth, they receive such an ample supply of water, that the bottom may be flooded at every season of the year; consequently, sugar-cane, paddy, and choulum, in all their different stages, formed such a contrast to the rugged jungle and naked rocks that surrounded them, and afforded such a pleasing relief to the eye that language is totally unequal to the description. (1).

Here in a Mud Fort called Wombinellore, some hundred bullocks well loaded and just ready to start, with a considerable quantity of grain were captured. An escort, probably of the looty kind, were indebted for their safety to the speed of their horses, but, as there is reason to believe that KUMER UL DIEN CAWN, had been left behind by the Sultaun to destroy what grain could not be carried away from this quarter, these might have been stable horse detached from his division.

Having penetrated several defiles which from natural

(1) I have dwelt at greater length on the description of the districts, to the northward of the Cauvery, in the direction that the army marched, as no writings that have come to my knowledge make any particular mention of their appearance, produce, or soil. This, however, does not apply to the Barahmahl valley, or to any other tract of country on the south of Major General Meadows.

advantages must ever admit of easy defence, the General on the 13th reached the less pervious pass of Tapoor, and encamped in a cultivated plain, that was barely sufficient to contain the army and the stores. This plain is the bottom of an irregular basin formed by a partial break in a range of hills that run along the eastern side of the Barahmahl valley. It is accessible only by the road on which the contending powers marched, and, as a narrow pathway, which was all that was made previous to the war, had been widened through rocks and amongst trees and jungles, the fatigue that the Mysoreans must have undergone before they accomplished so severe a task, in so short a time, must have been very considerable. Near this bottom, there is a large piece of water, that receives a variety of rivulets from the surrounding mountains, which it discharges in one stream called the Tapoor river. The ruggedness of the country, on either hand, rendered it necessary to raise a road through an arm of this reservoir that was from ten to twelve feet in depth, and although the entrance from the southward has no very considerable ascent, still, from its sudden and narrow windings, together with its jungly and uneven surface,

the water is the part of the pass on this side that can be penetrated with least difficulty.

The march of next day was checkered with scenes new and interesting. It commenced by ascending a hill of considerable height that promised herculean labour when the heavy guns and stores were taken into consideration. Throughtout the war no such ascent again offered to the main army. The length of the rise, the steepness of the mountain, and the narrowness of the road seemed to threaten defiance to all exertion. The ardour of the troops, the only effectual resource on such occasions, overcame every difficulty; and, about noon, the advance guard came to its ground in the Barahmahl valley.

A very singular occurrence now attracted general attention. At first it appeared that a few straggling houses had been built on the opposite side of the valley at the bottom of the mountains. By degrees, however, this scene assumed different aspects; canvals sprung up; several flags became visible; and, the approach of an immense cloud of dust, evidently bespoke an armament in motion as well as an encampment on the rise. Whither this was friend or foe, no individual

dual could at the time declare. All was conjecture. The most observing men ventured not to form any judgement; at least, they expressed none for which they could adduce reasonable grounds. All rested in suspense. For a full hour, however, canvass continued to rise on both sides. At length, three guns fired in our line, on an ill-founded supposition, that the encampment in sight appertained to the centre army, at once apprised the enemy of his danger and discovered to us our mistake. In an instant his canvass disappeared. His flags were lowered to the ground. "He immediately decamped and hastened up the ghauts by the Oodeadingum pass (1)."

Eagerly bent on a junction with Lieutenant Colonel MAXWELL'S division, Major General MEDOWS still continued his march toward Coveripatam (2). Although he had received early information of Colonel MAXWELL'S

(1) "General MEDOWS informed us that he had seen the enemy two days before, about "Twenty miles distant, on his return from Colonel MAXWELL, pitching his tents just as our "army had come to the ground, after a long fatiguing march through the Pass of Tapoor; "that three guns having been fired as a signal to Colonel MAXWELL, the enemy immediately "decamped and hastened up the Ghauts by the Oodeadingum Pass"—President and Council of Fort St. George, in their political department, to the Court of Directors 20th Jan. 1791.

	Miles.	Fur.
(2) November, 13, Oohmaloor, - - - -	10	6
14, Tapoor, - - - -	16	
15, Adamancottah, - - - -	11	2
16, Poolamputty, - - - -	13	6

advance into the enemy's country on the 24th of October, near three weeks had now elapsed without communication or intercourse of any kind between the two commanders, nor had any tidings whatever of the centre division been received in the grand army during that period. The nearness of the enemy's principal force, too, added to the anxiety of the General, and strengthened all other grounds of alarm.

Impressed with these reflections, from Poolamputty, the Commander in Chief detached Captain MACALISTER with five squadrons of cavalry in the direction of Kistnaghery, in order to ascertain the exact position of the other army (2). Conducted by that officer, Colonel MAXWELL effected the much wished for junction, on the following day. Although greatly inferior in number as to infantry, and out of all comparison with respect to cavalry, watchful, cautious, and firm, his movements tended to provoke rather than to decline an engagement. He effectually baffled every attempt of the Sultaun for

(2) "The army arrived here this day, and will remain until the force under your command joins, you are to move as expeditiously as possible to this place. This will be delivered to you by an officer commanding five squadrons of Cavalry sent towards Coveripatam and Kistnaghery in order to ascertain the exact situation of the camp under your command, as the Commander in Chief has not received any of your letters of a later date than the 30th of last month, nor any intelligence that can be depended upon. The officer commanding the five squadrons is directed to return with you, or before, as you shall order".—Instructions to Lieutenant Colonel MAXWELL, 16th November, 1790.

three successive days, and justly obtained the approbation of his General, in language equally expressive and sincere, for conduct, which though strongly marked with manliness and fire, was by no means deficient in judgment (3).

In order to account for the late unexpected appearance of the enemy at Palicodé ; to form a clear idea with respect to the actual strength of the contending armies in the neighbourhood of the Barahmahl valley at this stage of the war ; to unite, by just relation, the operations of the centre division with those of Major General Meadows in one connected chain, as well as to enable military men when employed on similar services at future periods to derive some benefit from the great experience of Lieutenant Colonel COCKERELL, it will be necessary not only to detail the progress of Colonel MAXWELL previous to his junction with the grand army, but to state the equipment of his force, and to trace at least some corps of which it was composed to the stations from whence they were originally called forth.

(3) " The Commander in Chief is extremely obliged to Lieutenant Colonel MAXWELL for the high order in which he has brought up his division of the army, and for his spirited and judicious conduct in offering the enemy battle for two days with so great an inferiority without quitting his advantageous and well chosen post to provoke it. The Commander in Chief has every thing to hope from the fine appearance of the Bengal detachment under Lieutenant Colonel COCKERELL."—General Orders, 20th November, 1790.

Conformable to a minute of council in the military department at Fort William (1), the 26th and 28th battalions of Bengal infantry, received orders from EARL CORNWALLIS to join the detachment destined for the field in the Carnatic, and commenced their march from Barrampoor on the 27th February 1790. They crossed the Hoogly at Ghyretty; advanced towards the Subunreka (2), and on the southern banks of that river they joined the troops then encamped under the command of Major RUSSEL (3).

On the 19th of March Lieutenant Colonel COCKERELL arrived in this encampment, he assumed the command of the detachment, proceeded towards the Carnatic on the 22d, and was joined at Ballasore by Captain EDWARD

(1) See Note 1, p. 48.

					Miles.	Fur.
(2)	February 27, 1790.	Ghyretty,	-	-	3	
	March 2,	Burragong,	-	-	9	4
	3,	Doorhatty,	-	-	14	
	4,	Myappoor,	-	-	14	
	5,	Cummulpohia,	-	-	18	
	6,	Chandaconnah,	-	-	16	
	8,	Cresta babu hadegia,	-	-	16	4
	9,	Midnapoor,	-	-	12	
	11,	S. bank of the Cassai,	-	-	3	4
	12,	Mohurrumpoor,	-	-	12	4
	13,	Buckerabad,	-	-	10	
	14,	Rana Serai,	-	-	6	
	15,	South bank of the Danton,	-	-	7	
	16,	Jellafore,	-	-	13	
	17,	S. Bank of the Subunreka,	-	-	4	3

(3) The 3d, 7th, 13th and 14th Bengal battalions.

MONTAGUE with half his company of artillery and four brass six-pounders (4). On the 27th they continued their march; forded the Mahanada, and halted at Jagernaut for two days, in order to indulge the Hindoos of the corps with an opportunity of worshipping the deity.

The march of the day on which the detachment reached this celebrated Pagoda commenced through a pass of about six miles in length. Woods, jungle, swamps, and sand-banks render this a barrier of such strength that it can scarcely be penetrated by any body of troops in the face of a resolute enemy. An extensive plain, with several irregular clumps of trees, opens to the southward of this pass; and, although the Pagoda, which stands in the middle of a broad and long street, is of considerable height, it is, from lowness of situation,

(4) In order to avoid flats and shallows in the roads of Ballafore it is necessary for ships to anchor at the distance of about six miles from the land. This, together with a heavy surf, and the violent breakers that constantly roll over the bar, renders the debarkation of troops or stores always difficult, often dangerous. It is only at high water that a large boat can be, at all got over the bar. The distance from the sea to Ballafore, by the river, is about twelve miles, although by land it is scarcely seven. Here, several Portuguese families reside, there is also a French factory; but the trade of both nations in this quarter is very inconsiderable. However, with the assistance of rents that arise from some trifling grants of land, they contrive to support a church with all the necessary establishment. Sannahs and other coarse cloth are manufactured at Ballafore, but grain and salt are the chief articles of commerce. It would appear, that the East India Company keep a Resident here more for political purposes than with a view to trade. The inhabitants, chiefly Hindoos, are subject to the I'houddar of Cattack, and as they pay no fealty to the English, articles of consumption cannot be procured without considerable difficulty.

scarcely discernible at the distance of five miles (

Amongst several tanks that are to be seen in the neighbourhood of Jaggernaut, there is one that is said to exceed all others throughout Hindostan in dimensions. Here, pilgrims, of whatever description, are obliged to perform the last of seven ablutions before they approach the sanctuary. The principal building as it appears from the outside of a high wall that surrounds the consecrated space, is nearly of a parallelepiped figure. Another building, of smaller dimensions, is connected with the former by an arched passage several, of inferior size, detached at some distance, within the enclosure, encircle the inner temples, and figure that must ever disgust Europeans cover the superstructure

					Miles.	Fur.
(1) March	22, Cuddum Nullah,	-	-	-	11	
	23, Holiah Nullah,	-	-	-	14	4
	24, Ballafore,	-	-	-	5	
	27, Paleah Nullah,	-	-	-	11	4
	28, Boody Chokey,	-	-	-	10	
	29, Kauntee Bauntee,	-	-	-	11	
	30, Rancee ka Talaw,	-	-	-	9	6
	31, Tundy Nullah,	-	-	-	11	4
April	1, Between Gungareetty and Returnee Rivers,	-	-	-	12	
	2, Kurfoat River,	-	-	-	8	
	3, Gaingtee River,	-	-	-	13	
	5, Luckipoor,	-	-	-	14	
	6, Purdumpoor,	-	-	-	6	4
	7, Cattack,	-	-	-	10	
	8, Lallauntee,	-	-	-	6	4
	9, Ballagauttee River,	-	-	-	6	4
	10, Boodai ka Talaw, or Nierbala	-	-	-	14	
	11, Jaggernaut,	-	-	-	15	

ture on all sides. These, however, typify certain attributes of the Deity according to the Theological tenets of the Hindoos; and, like the crucifix and other images of the Papists, they serve to awaken emotions that too often require such incitements.

The houses of Jaggernaut are chiefly of stone, and generally from four to five stories in height. The streets are neither so wide as those at Edinburgh, nor so narrow as the lanes of Benares. They hold a medium between these extremes. The wretched appearance of the lower class of inhabitants, as well as the miserable huts they dwell in, bespeaks the utmost degree of poverty; and swarms of mendicant zealots, that macerate their frames by innumerable mortifications, crowd every avenue that leads to the Goal where their pilgrimage must end.

Amongst the many grievous extortions of the Bramins, one that they practice here is equally irreconcilable to true religion and repugnant to humanity. After the pilgrim has, with the most inflexible resolution and perseverance, undergone every necessary probation, his body is seized and cast into a dungeon until he delivers up all the money of which he is pos-

fessed. If poverty has fallen to his lot, and that nought is left him to bestow, he is doomed to confinement, until death, hastened by want of sustenance, puts a period to his existence.

The prison made use of by these dreadful inquisitors, for they have totally perverted the institutions of Brama, is surrounded by a walled space, or court, of considerable extent. Here, in scattered fragments, the remains of innumerable victims serve to heighten the misery of confinement, by constantly reminding the unhappy devotees of the fate that must ultimately terminate their sufferings. Just as the detachment passed the gate of this enclosure, three bodies that these ministers of horror conveyed to some distance, together with the dismal lamentations of the surviving prisoners attracted the notice of the Hindoo sepoys; and, notwithstanding the utmost attention to discipline, it had nearly been productive of fatal consequences. The eagerness discovered by the troops to liberate the unhappy sufferers, together with the humane intercession of Colonel COCKERELL, procured the enlargement of a considerable number. It was through a mistake of the guides that the detachment witnessed these scenes.

Some

Some other acts of oppression, daily practiced here, are of a nature by far too shocking to lay before a christian reader.

Towards the middle of April the whole again proceeded; they crossed the Chilka-lake (1); forded the Godavery river; halted about ten days at Ellore; again continued their march; and, after fording the Kistnah, they were joined by Captain BARTON with his own company of artillery, which at that time escorted ten six and two twelve pounders. This company had been sent from Fort William to Masulipatam by sea.

From the banks of the Kistnah the detachment set out on the 22d June, and reached Poonamalee after a march of nearly thirty days (2). Here, they were

(1) As troops on their march to the southward approach the Chilka-lake it will be necessary to provide both forage and fuel for, at least, four day's consumption. Of the several branches of this lake where boats are required the most considerable is about seven hundred yards in width and of great depth. The lake is in general divided from the ocean by a sand-bank from two to five hundred yards in breadth and about thirty feet above the level of the water in height. The difficulty, of dragging the carriages through the sand rendered it necessary on the 18th, to send all the sick and ammunition to Ganjam by sea. Barren as this country appears it is covered with immense quantities of deer; abundance of salt fish with fresh mullets and foals were also procurable from the natives.

						Miles,	Fur.
(2)	June	22,	Yettepore,	-	-	-	3 0
		23,	Gunjill,	-	-	-	8 0
		24,	Sandale,	-	-	-	12 0
		25,	Baupollam,	-	-	-	14 0
		27,	Yantipollam,	-	-	-	15 0
		28,	Cupee Culwah Nullah,	-	-	-	9 4
		29,	Gundamah Nullah,	-	-	-	9 4
		30,	Ongole,	-	-	-	7 0

joined

joined by his Majesty's 76th regiment, at that time commanded by an officer, who, throughout the war, furnished ample proofs that the qualifications necessary for the active soldier, are noways incompatible with those that form the correct gentleman.

The detachment again proceeding, joined the troops encamped under the command of Colonel ROBERT KELLY at Conjeveram on the 1st of August (1). This force, denoted the centre army, was now formed into two

					Miles.	Fur.
July	2,	Bank of the Pallar River,	-	-	13	4
	3,	Bank of the Manirao River,	-	-	11	4
	4,	Raniapattam,	-	-	11	0
	5,	Mirahmilladoera,	-	-	11	5
	6,	Alloor,	-	-	13	4
	7,	Coeloor,	-	-	10	0
	8,	Nellore,	-	-	8	0
	10,	Vincentty Chery,	-	-	10	4
	11,	Allumbale,	-	-	13	0
	12,	Gundoer,	-	-	4	0
	13,	Wanjelly,	-	-	12	0
	14,	Nyarpitt,	-	-	6	4
	17,	Akarumpauk,	-	-	10	1
	18,	Akamaqitt,	-	-	10	0
	19,	Aurnpauk,	-	-	9	4
	20,	Goomapoody,	-	-	14	0
	21,	Perichpollam,	-	-	9	0
	22,	Arahaucum,	-	-	10	0
	23,	Poonamalee,	-	-	12	0

					Miles.	Fur.
(1) July	29,	Caukiloer Plain,	-	-	10	0
	30,	Perimbaucum,	-	-	10	0
	31,	Palliloer,	-	-	9	0
Aug. 1,		Conjeveram,	-	-	12	0

brigades

brigades and a reserve (2). The cannon with which it was supplied consisted of four eighteen pounders, eight twelve pounders, twenty six pounders, two three pounders, and two five and a half inch howitzers, the whole of brass, and commanded by Major DAVID WOODBURN.

In quality or in discipline, the oldest soldier of the east never beheld an army which surpassed that of Colonel KELLY. Of about nine thousand five hundred fighting men, four hundred and fifty-six were native cavalry; six hundred and fifty-two Bengal artillery; four hundred and seven Madras artillery; one thousand two hundred and twenty-six his Majesty's infantry; four hundred and seventy the Company's European infantry; four thousand four hundred and ninety-nine Bengal sepoys; one thousand three hundred and thirty-three Coast sepoys; with nearly five hundred followers variously armed and difficult of description.

Although all the calamities that usually accompanied broils with the house of HYDER, in former periods, had

(2) FIRST BRIGADE

74th Regiment,  
3d Bengal Sepoy Battalion,  
13th ditto ditto,  
26th ditto ditto,  
Lieut. Colonel MAXWELL,

SECOND BRIGADE,

76th Regiment,  
7th Bengal Sepoy Battalion,  
14th ditto ditto,  
28th ditto ditto,  
Lieut. Colonel COCKRELL,

RESERVE.

4th Madras E. Battalion,  
2d ditto Sepoy ditto,  
27th ditto ditto,  
1st Regiment of Cavalry,  
Major KOSSELL.

not as yet reached the vicinity of Fort St. George in full measure, still the effects of the war were sensibly felt throughout every quarter of the Carnatic. The uncertainty of property; the unsettled state of the country; the fears of the inhabitants; and, the consequent neglect of cultivation, threatened a dearth of the necessary supplies, and encreased the wonted dependence on Bengal. Repeated desultory inroads by the enemy's horse, although checked with spirit and success (1), contributed also to render the hardships of the times still more grievous to the inhabitants, and to heighten the dependence on foreign supplies.

Anxious under these circumstances, and in order to calculate with exactitude the daily consumption of provision, Colonel KELLY on the 21st of the month, judged it incumbent on him, to diminish the number of followers, and to fix a positive standard beyond which no rank or station throughout the army should be entitled to entertain a native. To the troops of the

(1) "The Commanding Officer of the Centre Army is happy to make public the following paragraph of a letter from the Commander in Chief—and to express at the same time, his entire approbation of the spirit and alacrity of the officers and men, for their gallant conduct in pursuing and defeating these plunderers who lately visited the Carnatic. The Commander in Chief notices with particular pleasure the alacrity and spirit of the detachment made from the 1st Regiment of Native Cavalry, in pushing and dispersing different parties of the Enemy's Horse."—General Orders, 27th August, 1790.—

several establishments he allowed in the following proportion—To Lieutenant Colonel COCKERELL as senior officer with the Bengal reinforcement, sixty-four; to Major RUSSEL as commanding a brigade forty-eight; to each Captain twenty-four; to each subaltern fourteen; to each company of artillery nineteen; to each battalion of Bengal sepoy three hundred and sixty-six; to each company of lascars twenty-eight, to the bazar of each battalion thirty; to the first regiment of native cavalry, as also, to each of his Majesty's regiments one hundred and twenty; and to each battalion of Coast sepoy two hundred.

But a few days had elapsed from the date of these regulations when the command of the troops assembled under Colonel KELLY, devolving by the death of that officer (2) on Lieutenant Colonel MAXWELL, as already

(2) The pen of that learned panegyrist, Doctor RAMSAY, would in vain attempt to do justice to the various military qualifications of Colonel KELLY. Without having had the honor of his acquaintance, and not at all habituated to that species of writing I shrink from a task to which I felt so very unequal. The General sense of the army; the feelings of his successor; and, the last tribute to the soldier appear thus in the orders of the 24th September 1790. "Lieutenant Colonel MAXWELL is sorry to announce to the centre division of the army in the field, the melancholy loss it has sustained in the death of its veteran and able Commander whose remains will be interred this evening in the fort of Arnee, and will move from head quarters at 3 P. M. in the following order. The body will be escorted from head quarters to the grand parade in front of the artillery park, by two mounted squadrons from the 1st regiment of native cavalry. The 4th battalion of European Infantry, and a flank company from each battalion in the three brigades, drawn up by seniority of brigades on the left of the 4th regiment, with their arms reversed, will form on the grand parade, to receive the body from the squadrons of horse, who will then form on the right of the 4th battalion and wait on their ground, until ordered to lead the procession by the Officer commanding the funeral party. The 4th European battalion will follow the cavalry with their arms reversed, the junior officers of the troops leading each his respective division. The body will follow near. The sword and other military

noticed, the reduction of the Barahmahal Valley was entered upon with ample expectations. In every species of equipment this force was nothing behind that of Major General MEDOWS. The difference in numbers created but little uneasiness, as the relative situation of our main body and the enemy made an union apparently practicable, whenever the contingencies of the war should render the measure necessary.

On the co-operation of the two armies much expectation was founded; equal in numbers and discipline to the centre force in the Carnatic, the army under General ABERCROMBIE, on the Malabar Coast, strengthened every hope of success; and, as the allies now pressed on the enemy from all quarters, appearances again promised an early termination to the war, if not the total overthrow of the Sultaun.

“ insignia of the deceased borne on his coffin—His horse next fully caparisoned and led.  
 “ The flank companies next with arms reversed, and officers in inverted order, the whole  
 “ to be closed by the officers of the army off duty in inverted order likewise. As soon as  
 “ the procession moves off the general parade, the drums and fifes will play the dead  
 “ march, and the guns from the park commence and continue to fire at intervals of a minute  
 “ between each, 54 rounds, being the number of guns corresponding with the age of the  
 “ deceased—On the approach of the procession towards Arnee, a like number will be fired  
 “ from that fort at similar intervals. The 4th battalion will form a lane in the fort of  
 “ Arnee, through which the corps will pass to the place of interment; when the lane is  
 “ formed the battalion will stand fast with arms reversed as before, until the corps and  
 “ procession shall have passed, it is then to rest and reverse arms and march by divisions  
 “ to the place of interment, where it will remain resting on its arms reversed, until ordered  
 “ to fire three volleys by the officer commanding the party. The squadrons of horse and the  
 “ flank companies of the army, will, for want of sufficient room, be halted at a convenient  
 “ distance on the Glacis of the fort. Officer to command the funeral party Lieutenant  
 “ Colonel COCKERELL.

Although

Although the spirit of wisdom that dictated conciliation of the natives to the Company's Government appears to have been well comprehended by those entrusted with the management of affairs in the East, at former periods, the advantages which result from the practice of lenient measures, and from possessing the affections of that people, have not been felt in full force until the present times. Obstacles formerly considered insurmountable are now become as contingencies ever attendant on warfare. The prejudices of the sepoys to expeditions by sea appear for a time suspended, if not altogether laid aside. It is on this principle, too, that the pacific demeanour of those who inhabited the borders of the Myforean Empire, whether on the hills or in the vallies, can be best reconciled to reason, or accounted for with most probability of correctness.

If the principles and conduct of Christian Governors are less calculated for the happiness of the natives than those of Mahomedan or Hindoo rulers; if the oppressions and extortions perpetually charged on the servants of the East India Company have any foundation in truth, it is somewhat remarkable, that on the en-

trance of our armies into the dominions of the enemy, the inhabitants of the borders, should in general, seem to discover but little apprehension for the safety of their persons, or for the security of their property, and but still less concern at a change of masters.

On the advance of Colonel MAXWELL into the Barah-mahl valley (1), the fields covered with plentiful crops, were nowhere abandoned by the peaceful cultivators; the herdsman, as if conscious of the invader's honour and the mildness of his supremacy, attended his numerous flocks; the weaver continued at his web, regardless of the calamities that the restlessness of its ruler had brought upon the state; and, the avaricious Bazar-man exposed his whole stores to the soldiery without apprehension of injustice or deceit. Whilst the line of conduct adopt-

					Miles,	Fur.
(1)	August	9, 1790,	Jamcallum,	- - -	9	0
		10,	Pennatoor,	- - -	11	0
		11,	Mumbaicum,	- - -	14	0
		12,	West of Arnle,	- - -	6	0
		26,	East of Arnle,	- - -	6	0
	September	27,	Tinney,	- - -	12	0
		28,	Arcot,	- - -	9	0
	October	18,	Trevancum,	- - -	5	0
		19,	Vellore,	- - -	9	0
		21,	Cuddipanattam,	- - -	14	0
		22,	Near Gencollam,	- - -	10	0
		23,	Ambur,	- - -	10	0
		24,	Vaniambuddy,	- - -	10	0

ed by Colonel MAXWELL, was well calculated to confirm the confidence of such as continued their occupations, it tended also to recall those that from timidity took flight (2).

The possessions of the Sultaun in this quarter, previous to the war, were separated from those of the East India Company by a hedge and ditch incapable of defence, and intended solely as a boundary; Vaniambaddy, Sheagur, Tripatore, with various other inconsiderable mud forts, were abandoned at the approach of the army, or delivered up to detachments without opposition; and, beacons that blazed on the mountains, as signals of an approaching foe, were viewed with listless indifference by the Ryuts, and communicated concern to those only who bore arms.

(2) " Lieutenant Colonel MAXWELL congratulates the Army which he has the honour to command, on its having this day entered the enemy's country, where the troops will have an opportunity of acquiring honor by the exertions of that bravery and discipline which he is convinced they possess.—The conduct of the troops in the districts throughout which they have already passed, merits the highest encomiums, and the Commanding Officer trusts that the same moderation will continue to mark their progress—for, it is his wish to attach the inhabitants of these countries to the British Government, as well from a confidence of its justice and humanity, as from the dread of its superior power; and, he is confident the army will readily second his views; but, should any individual of this army so far forget himself as to injure the persons or property of the Inhabitants of these districts, many of whom have received Cowle or assurances of protection from Government, he shall be severely and instantly punished.—It is to be considered as a standing order that no person shall straggle from the line of march, or from camp, into the country or neighbouring villages for plunder, even in those districts possessed by the enemy, which have not accepted Cowle—Any European, Sepoy, or Camp-follower, who shall be convicted for an offence so contrary to Military Discipline, shall be punished in a most exemplary manner."—General orders 24th October 1790.

Although

Although considerable quantities of grain had been captured in several forts already surrendered to the British troops; although a quantity still greater had been purchased in the villages that lay on the route of the army; and, although much had been also procured by discovering concealments in the earth, distress fell upon the followers, who, notwithstanding every precaution to the contrary, still swarmed around the camp. The troops however were enabled to provide abundant supplies without recourse to the original stock. In themselves of no material import, the forts were readily entrusted to friendly Polygars at their own earnest requests; paddy, pepper, fire arms, ammunition, with public stores of every description were secured for the benefit of the troops or their employers; and, the agents appointed to take charge of property captured had a line for their conduct distinctly drawn, and pointed out, so as to become visible to the most moderate capacity (1).

(1) " The Committee for regulating the management of prizes taken from the enemy, having applied to the Commanding Officer, to invest the Prize Agents with full and complete power to execute the trust committed to their charge, and also to determine in what situation, and under what circumstances property found, be considered as the right of the army; Lieutenant Colonel MAXWELL in compliance with their request directs, that all Treasure, Grain, Cattle and property of every kind, excepting Arms and Military Stores, which have been or may hereafter be taken from the enemy by this army or by any detachment from it, shall be deemed

Early in the month of November, Colonel MAXWELL approached the hill fort of Kistnaghery (2). although of itself scarcely accessible, this rock is rendered still more formidable by well constructed walls and batteries, nature, too, as if with intention to strengthen the fortress, has provided the valley in its vicinity, with jungles and other obstacles that must ever obstruct the approach of an enemy, and render their advance liable to be disputed by inferior numbers. On reconnoitring the hill an attack upon it by regular approaches was deemed imprudent, and, as the garrison was fully acquainted with its danger, a surprise could not be attempted with any probability of success. The only point from whence any annoyance could be given to

“ Prize: and the gentlemen who have been appointed Prize Agents, are empowered to take possession of the same, and to dispose of it at their pleasure for the benefit of the Army. In such districts as take Cowle from the Company, the inhabitants are to be secured in the possession of their property in the same manner as any other subjects of the Company, but all property proved to belong to the Sircar, is to be considered as a Prize, and secured by the Agents as such. When Agents receive information of such property, they are immediately to apply to the Adjutant General to order a guard for its security, and if after examining the proofs, they are satisfied, the property in question is not private, they will report the same to the Commanding Officer, who will order it to be taken by them for the benefit of the Army.—One or more of the Agents will accompany the Officer who takes possession of any garrison taken from the enemy, to take an account of the property found in it.—They will take particular notice to report to the Commanding Officer, if they meet with Arms or Military Stores in their search—and Officers commanding such garrisons, are directed to give every assistance to the Prize Agents in the performance of this part of their duty.”

				Miles.	Fur.
(2)	October 27,	North of Tripatore,	- - -	10	0
	28,	South of Tripatore,	- - -	5	4
	31,	Malpaddy,	- - -	12	0
	November 1,	Near Kistnaghery,	- - -	9	0

the troops on the top of the hill was at a distance too considerable to promise material advantage, but, as the post is now in possession of the Company, minute description may not be strictly proper. Blue lights blazed on the ramparts at night; a few shots were fired on the engineers that reconnoitred the works; and, as the army marched on the 3d of the month, some guns opened without effect upon the line.

It was not until the 9th that any enemy whatsoever offered materially to disturb the advance of the centre division; an elephant and some bullocks were carried off by Looties on that day; several followers were miserably mangled; and, various testimonies corresponded in confirmation of the Sultaun's near approach. Captain VIGORS of the Madras Establishment, had been sent back towards Amboor on the 4th of the month, with twelve companies of sepoy, in order to escort a quantity of provision for the army; and, as his return was daily expected about this period, the danger to which he was exposed, gave rise to much alarm; however, having obtained correct information of the enemy's approach, he changed the direction of his march, and by a circuitous route, he joined the  
army

army on the eleventh with his convoy in safety.

Just as Captain VIGORS returned "the enemy's irregular horse having driven off some cattle from the front of the camp, where they were grazing, the 1st regiment of cavalry imprudently pursued them through a narrow pass, on the other side of which three thousand horse regularly drawn up immediately attacked them. Under these disadvantages, however, the regiment made good their retreat, but not without considerable loss. Lieutenant FONBLANQUE, Cornets Hoare and DE MORGAN, with fifty men and horses, were reported missing. Cornet DE MORGAN was said to have been killed, the other officers wounded and taken (1)."

News of these untoward circumstances having reached the encampment, Colonel MAXWELL issued immediate directions to form the line. In order to cover the cavalry in their retreat he advanced towards the pass with every expedition that the reduced state of his cattle would admit; but, as the enemy had succeeded, probably beyond their expectations, and, as

(1) Lieutenant Colonel MAXWELL to the President and Council of Fort St. George, November, 1790.

night approached fast, they discontinued the pursuit and retired to their encampment. Various accounts say that the horse employed on this ambuscade were supported by a strong battalion of infantry.

It was now evident that the Sultaun opposed the centre division in person with his principal force. A choice of difficulties afforded Colonel MAXWELL but little room to hesitate. To retreat must have been less disgraceful than dangerous. To advance, not less hazardous, than inconsistent with instructions. The result of mature deliberation, which dictated resistance of the enemy's approach in the position most capable of defence, appears to have been founded on the best principles of reason, and to have been executed with much tactical skill.

In full expectation of an attack, the Commanding Officer of the centre army, on the morning of the 12th, crossed the Panaur river, leaving his encampment in charge of the 1st brigade. After reconnoitring he took every possible advantage of the ground. He extended the line from the 7th Bengal battalion on the right with his Majesty's 76th regiment, the Coast sepoy, and the 4th Carnatic European regiment. To the left  
and

and nearly at right angles with the line, the greatest part of the 28th Bengal battalion were strongly posted with a rock on either flank and paddy-fields with a deep swamp in front. In the rear of this division the cavalry were completely concealed from the enemy ; and, on a rising ground which commanded a view of the country all round, and situated about the centre of the line, the commanding officer with two companies of the 28th battalion, and one twelve-pounder continued for the day..

In this situation, the Sultaun, repeatedly lowered on Colonel MAXWELL. Alternately in front, and on the left, about six thousand horse supported by a considerable body of infantry, with elephants and guns, threatened an attack. The nearer the Myforean approached his antagonist, the less he was satisfied with his position. By various manœuvres, he in vain attempted to decoy Colonel MAXWELL from his strong hold.. Towards three o'clock, he formed for the last time on this day at the bottom of the hills to the right ; and, after shewing a line of more than three miles in length he reluctantly withdrew to his camp at sunset. Covered by the 28th Bengal battalion, the British troops in the

evening quitted their well chosen position, and recrossing the river, they occupied their former ground.

As the enemy did not appear on the 13th, in force sufficient to require that the troops should stand to their arms, it is likely that a considerable part of their infantry and guns had not as yet arrived. Their formidable appearance on the 12th, however, must have occasioned considerable alarm; and, it was from thence, probably, that an issue of five days rice to the army and the followers at this period took its rise. On the appearance of the Mysoreans close to our camp early in the morning of the 14th, orders were issued to form the line. Large bodies of horse followed by heavy columns of infantry and supported with abundance of guns advanced in regular order. Our line, which consisted of the 1st and 2d brigades, changing front to the left, drew up across the valley with the hills ranging on either flank; the baggage covered by the reserve was thrown in the rear; and, three companies entrusted with grain in Coveripattam had no sooner been withdrawn than the Sultaun who remained on the opposite side of the river, sent to occupy the post.

Swarms that advanced in front of our left apparently meditated an attack, but they were deterred by the fire of a gun and musketry. Against our right their attempts were equally unsuccessful. Foiled in their first design they crossed the river and thronged in front of this quarter. A gun that opened with excellent aim, together with the determined countenance of the line, recalling to their remembrance the conduct of the gallant detachment at Sattimungulum, darkened every gleam of success and awakened all their fears. Disheartened and grieved at so many instances of judgment and scientific knowledge, the enemy withdrew from the centre army; and, the veracity of the hircarra that reported the death of Colonel KELLY in the Myforean camp, becoming now doubtful, it is said, that his life was sacrificed to the high opinion entertained of that officer by the Sultaun

It has been already shewn, that Tippoo appeared about noon, on the 15th of this month, before Major General MEDOWS, on the western side of the Barrahmahl Valley in full force; it is well known that his fears conducted him rapidly from thence not less than fifteen miles in the direction of Oodeadingum without

one halt; and, as the sun had nearly set on the 14th before he withdrew from Colonel MAXWELL at Cove-ripatam, he must have performed a journey of at least forty-five miles in about twenty-four hours, notwithstanding every incumbrance of cannon, provisions and all the necessary equipments of an army. His judgment, too, in the positions that he occupied and in the arrangement of his marches is equally entitled to admiration as the wonderful celerity of his motion. The ground on which he intended to encamp at Palli-code, was not only well calculated to secure a retreat to Myfore by a Pass the most easy of access, but it would have placed him from eight to ten miles beyond the line by which the English troops could best approach each other.

Until the arrival of the armies at Poolamputty, it does not appear that the original intention of entering Myfore from the Coimbatore country had undergone either suspension or change. With a force, now, far superior in numbers and equipment to any that Great Britain had assembled in India at a former period, and "sufficient (in the General's opinion) to secure his  
 " convoys and to keep open the communication with

" Paligautcherry.

“ Paligautcherry and Coimbatore, he meant forthwith  
 “ to proceed up the Coveriporum Pass, and to take  
 “ post at the head of the Guzzlehatty, until the bat-  
 “ tering train expected from Bombay should join,  
 “ and enable him to proceed to the siege of Serin-  
 “ gapatam (1).” The idea of invasion by this route,  
 lasting but for a short while, was, from an unexpect-  
 ed movement of the enemy, in its turn laid aside for  
 the original plan of operations.

Instead of any attempt to defend the kingdom of  
 Myfore against the grand army thus re-inforced, and  
 doubly sensible by the junction of Colonel MAXWELL,  
 of his inequality to face Major General MEDOWS in  
 the field, the Sultaun, in order to give alarm for the  
 Company's possessions upon the Coast, and for the safe-  
 ty of their garrisons in the conquered countries, deter-  
 mined to return of a sudden to the eastward. By  
 carrying the war into the heart of the Carnatic, he  
 expected to withdraw the attention of the English  
 Commander, from his intended invasion, to the defence  
 of his own possessions; by pointing towards Coimba-  
 tore, he threatened the several garrisons, as well as the

(1) President and Council of Fort St. George to the Court of Directors, 20th January, 1791.

numerous supplies, collected in the districts that had been lately acquired; and, by descending through the pass of Tapoor, either, or both, of these operations lay perfectly at his option. For a time his success was equal to the boldness of this design.

Although the two British armies were in readiness to act collectively against the enemy in case of emergency, they continued to march and encamp in separate divisions for some days after they approached Poolamputty. Waste of time in this situation of affairs would not have been consistent with the known character of either of the opposing commanders. By break of day on the 18th, both powers were in motion in order to put their respective plans in execution. The Sultan had, with deep design, shewn a decided intention to ascend the Ghauts at Oodeadingum; yet, relying on our want of intelligence, he doubled back from Pallicode, and re-crossing the Barahmahl Valley, some miles to the southward of Darampoory, his advance entered the Tapoor pass before noon. Major General MEDOWS, leaving Colonel MAXWELL to follow in two or three hours with his division, moved also towards Tapoor on his way to Coveriporum.

As our army approached the pass, swarms of horse were seen in front and on the right flank. A scorching sun shone with uncommon heat; not a breath of wind was from the heavens; and, immense clouds of dust that darkened the sky not only bespoke an armament in motion but strongly indicated flight, terror, and confusion at the entrance into the jungle. The Mysorean horse, however, betrayed no signs of fear. Their most formidable body, probably about two thousand, drew up on a rising ground in the centre of the Barahmahl Valley.

With much display of superior discipline, our cavalry approached this force in open column of march, from the right of troops, preserving intervals to form the line. The General headed the brigade in person; guns strengthened either flank; yet the enemy discovered no apprehensions of danger, no tokens of dismay. With a firm countenance they threatened to oppose our advance; unequal to that, they attempted to inveigle our General from the principal object of pursuit; and, when stratagem could not prevail, bodies posted for the purpose, covered their infantry by a manful dispute of the heights. It was to cannon well served by Lieutenant MACKIE, of the Coast establishment, that they gave way; and, as if

struck with excellence of discipline more than prowess, regardless of our martial appearance, they waited the shock of a charge, and reluctantly yielded each high ground to the messengers and not to the thunder of our guns.

The column in the centre of the valley retreated in a westerly direction in order to attract the attention of the English commander from the pass. In this they did not succeed. The brigade wheeled gently to the left; advanced in excellent order; and, as the artillery opened afresh the horse successively fell back to eminences in their rear. Still bent on covering the infantry, and, alternately securing the retreat of each other, as one party gave way another presented a new front: Nor did they cease these exertions until the nature of the country would no longer permit them to act.

The day was far in the decline; the crowds in the pass hurried along by their fears gained ground on the pursuers; our troops exhausted by a march of nineteen miles in a burning sun, felt much occasion for rest from their ~~fatigues~~; and, as the Mysorean horse broke off in different directions ours returned towards the valley. The laurels acquired at Tapoor fell short of expectation.

tion (1). To indulge a vein of conjecture on probable contingencies, in the event of further pursuit, might grossly mislead the reader, prove contemptuous of the General's judgement, and bear a construction of impertinence to the whole army, and possibly of imposition on the public at large. To connect a true relation of facts, in themselves highly important, was the intention of this sketch at the beginning; the original design gains strength with the progress; and, from his first principle the writer is determined not to deviate one single jot throughout the work.

Where the master-springs of motion in weighty concerns are strict honour, disinterested zeal, upright discharge of duty, the assassin that indulges a mischievous inclination to censure and abuse, clogs the wheels of the best regulated machine, tears asunder the strongest bonds by which mankind are united, and endangers the very existence of society. "Disappointment and failure" (2) are epithets by far too harsh when bestowed on the first campaign in a manner so unqualified; "Partial success"

(1) November 3d Cauverypatam,	-	-	-	-	-	-	M.
17th Poolampooty,	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
18th North of Tapoor pass,	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
							19.

(2) Rennell's marches of the British armies, page 8.

is still more injurious when applied to the exertions that brought the war to so happy an issue; the principal actor, would spurn, at the expence of another, that to which he is, of himself, so justly entitled by every rule of right; the brilliant successes above the Ghauts require no foils from the plains to set them off; and, although Major General MEDOWS was not enabled to force the enemy to a decisive engagement, each meeting brought gladness to his heart, whilst that of the Sultan was frozen with fear.

Wheresoever rocks, jungles, or other obstacles narrowed the passage on the march of the 19th, carcases of horses and bullocks blocked up every path; fragments of tumbrils and gun carriages, still burning, were scattered all over the principal road; and quantities of shot with various other articles difficult of conveyance, strewed in every direction, furnished evident proofs of confusion and terror. Unincumbered with baggage, Major General MEDOWS disentangled his troops from the jungles in one day, but the division of Colonel MAXWELL, detained by the stores and the train, encamped in the middle of the pass, on the ground occupied by the grand army the 14th of this month.

About

About two hundred and fifty horse posted at the south east extremity of Tapoor, hastened to acquaint the Sultaun, then at Dyasundrum, with the approach of the British forces, and the consequent success of his designs.

Here a march of about forty miles furnishes another conspicuous instance of the rapidity with which the Myforean moved, of his dexterity in the management of an inferior army, and of the facility with which he could avoid action, or escape from pursuit. If in addition to those already adduced, more instances should be necessary to prove the inutility of chasing this enemy with a force equipped like ours, his first march from Dyasundrum would fully answer the purpose; on that day he passed over a country of at least thirty miles. In truth, as to the movement of an army with expedition, he appears to have attained a pitch of perfection unheard of in other countries at any period.

The junction of Colonel MAXWELL's division, with that of Major General MEDOWS on the 20th (1), was im-

(1) Arrangement of the army under Major General MEDOWS.—Cavalry brigade, Lieutenant Colonel FLOYD commanding, to consist of his Majesty's 19th regiment light dragoons, the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th regiments native cavalry, Major of brigade, Captain DALLAS, Quarter Master, Lieutenant DELMONT, Aid de camp Lieutenant GLEKIE. First brigade, Major SKELLY commanding, to consist of his Majesty's 36th, 52d, and 76th regiments, six twelve pounders, and six sixes, Major of brigade, Lieutenant NIGHTINGALE

mediately followed by an arrangement of the whole into ten brigades, and two parks of artillery. These, exclusive of a body called the advance, were divided into two wings. The cavalry formed one brigade, the others consisted of a detail of infantry and ordnance. In each wing there were four brigades, with two eighteen pounders on either flank, and a park of artillery in the centre. The advance consisted of cavalry, ordnance, and one brigade of infantry. Lieutenant Colonel STEWART commanded the right wing, Lieutenant

Second brigade, Lieutenant Colonel CLARKE commanding, to consist of his Majesty's 71st, 72d, and 74th regiments, six twelve-pounders and six sixes, Major of brigade, Lieutenant Sir GEORGE LEITH, Bart. Third brigade, Lieutenant Colonel COCKERELL commanding, to consist of the 3d, 13th, and 26th Bengal battalions native infantry, and six sixes, Major of brigade, Captain DOUGLAS, Quarter Master Lieutenant M'DOWALL. Fourth brigade, Major RUSSEL commanding, to consist of the 7th, 14th, and 28th Bengal battalions native infantry, and six sixes, Major of brigade, Lieutenant OGG, Quarter Master Lieutenant YOUNGSTONE. Fifth brigade, Lieutenant Colonel OLDHAM commanding, to consist of the 1st, 10th, and 22d battalions coast native infantry, and six sixes, Major of brigade, Captain BANNERMAN, Quarter Master Lieutenant GIBBINS. Sixth brigade, Major LANGLEY commanding, to consist of the 2d, 7th, and 21st battalions coast native infantry, and six sixes, Major of brigade, Captain COSBY, Quarter Master Lieutenant CAMPBELL. Seventh brigade, Lieutenant Colonel DUPONT commanding, to consist of 4th, 9th, and 23d battalions coast native infantry, and six sixes, Major of brigade, Captain TURING, Quarter Master Lieutenant GRAHAM. Eighth brigade, Major CUPPAGE commanding, consisting of the 5th, 6th, and 25th battalions coast native infantry, and six sixes, Major of brigade, Captain GRANT, Quarter Master Lieutenant CUPPAGE. Ninth brigade, Major GOWDIE commanding, consisting of the Honourable Company's 4th European regiment, 13th and 27th battalions coast native infantry, two twelves and six sixes, Major of brigade, Lieutenant CRANSTONE, Quarter Master Lieutenant RAND—Lieutenant Colonel STEWART to command the right wing which is to consist of the 1st, 3d, 5th, and 7th brigades native infantry, with a park in the centre. Lieutenant YOUNG Aid de camp, Lieutenant WILKES Supernumery Aid de camp. Lieutenant Colonel MAXWELL to command the left wing which is to consist of the 2d, 4th, 6th, and 8th brigades, with a park in the centre. Capt in CLARK Aid de camp, Captain AGNEW Supernumery Aid de camp. Lieutenant Colonel FLOYD to command the advance, which is to consist of the cavalry and the 9th brigade. Lieutenant Colonel GEILS commands the artillery of the army. Aid de camp Lieutenant CURRI. Brigade Major Lieutenant CONAN. Major General MUGRAVS to command the line under the Governor and Commander in chief.

Colonel

Colonel MAXWELL the left, and Lieutenant Colonel FLOYD continued in charge of the advance.

Whatever advantages the union of the armies and the consequent arrangements promised to the public cause, they materially affected the interests of individuals, and in particular of such as held staff appointments under Lieutenant Colonel MAXWELL. The gentlemen that officiated in the several departments of Adjutant General, Quarter-Master-General, Commissary of grain and provisions, Pay-master, Muster-Master, Surgeon-Major, Persian Interpreter, Superintendant of Bazars, Baggage-Master, Commissary of Stores, were informed that their appointments must discontinue: Nay, such was the strict attention to œconomy that even the Provost was laid aside. The articles in charge of those whose appointments had ceased were delivered over to such as filled similar stations with Major General MEDOWS, and the army changing ground next day encamped agreeably to the new arrangement.

The severe fatigues that the enemy had of late undergone, and the degree of security that he acquired by the rapidity of his marches enabled him to  
move

move with more leisure in the vicinity of Sankeridergum, and to provide himself with all necessary supplies from that strong-hold. Against the posts in the conquered countries he abandoned every design. The danger that must have attended his crossing the Cauvery gave security to that quarter, and as the troops that formerly protected the Carnatic, withdrawn from thence, were now some distance in his rear, he was certain that whilst he laid waste that country but little opposition could be made to his progress.

## CHAPTER THE FIFTH.

THE necessities that dictated a temporary suspension of the Nawob's authority over the revenues of the Carnatic (1), introduced, at the same time, a claim on the East India Company, which although in itself apparently just, was on consideration deemed utterly inadmissible, from its tendency to injure many respectable subaltern officers. Commandants of Sebandy and other corps, in the employ of his Highness, who formerly depended on certain districts for their subsistence, expected, with the revenues of these dif-

(1) " We pointed out to his Lordship in Council, the impolicy of depending, for our principal resources, at a time when the greatest exertions were necessary, and pecuniary supplies of the utmost importance, upon the operations and management of the Nawob's Government, of which the system was perhaps as defective and insufficient as any upon earth; and we did not hesitate to declare it as our unqualified opinion, that this Government ought during the war, to take the Nawob's country under their own management, as affording the only means by which the resources to be derived from it could be realized and the fidelity and attachment of the Poligars and Tributaries secured, which is of the utmost importance to the successful operations of the war."—Governor and Council, Fort St. George to the Court of Directors, 16th September 1790.—For further particulars, see Appendix No. 10.

tricts, to be transferred to the Company; and, with their men, to find employment on the usual allowances of the Madras establishment, following after the youngest captain in rank.

Much distress brought on meritorious individuals at the expiration of assigned revenue on a former occasion (1), pointed out the propriety of non-compliance with applications that must have led to similar evils whenever the present assumption should cease. The expence necessarily attendant on taking whole corps with their full complement of commissioned and non-commissioned officers into pay, presented also an insurmountable bar to this application; especially, as men perfectly qualified for that duty might be found in a large establishment of native invalids already maintained on the coast. Under these circumstances it was judged advisable not to admit any of the Nawob's officers into the Company's service with rank above that of ensign, conformable to a principle which had been laid down for the military appointments at the commencement of the war.

(1) The corps here alluded to were commanded by the Captains COCKRANE and CUDMORE; by the Lieutenants GORDON, DUNBAR, LIVINGSTONE, HALCOT, JACOB, and HAMMOND.

It was directed by Major General MEDOWS that whatever number of troops should be judged necessary for the collection of the assumed revenue, should be formed into corps in the same manner, and on the same principle, as the eight battalions already employed on that service (2). Besides the vakeels and necessary staff appointments, each battalion was to consist of one European invalid commissioned officer, three European invalid non-commissioned officers, five subadars, five jemadars, twenty-five havildars, fifteen naicks, with eighty sepoy, the whole to be taken from the invalids already on pay. The new levies, on their being formed into battalions by the officers commanding at the stations where their services would be of most advantage, were to have their proportion of invalids drawn from the nearest garrisons; and, the six corps, each consisting of five hundred and twenty privates, beginning at nine, were to be numbered upwards in succession.

After the advance of Colonel MAXWELL into the enemy's dominions, it does not appear that any officer, in particular, assumed the command of the troops in the centre division. The commandants of the several

(2) See Page 48.

stations communicated with government on all matters necessary for their information, and received instructions occasionally from the Board and from the General, except on what regarded the detail and discipline of the troops: The direction of these points the Commander in Chief reserved for himself alone. With respect to recruits, returns, the circulation of General Orders, the necessary attention to individuals whose time of service had expired; and the passes usually signed by the Adjutant General, every communication was held with the Town-Major of Fort St. George. Indeed, the distance of the several garrisons from Head Quarters, must have occasioned such a delay in many matters that required the immediate attention of government, as to render any other mode of carrying on these duties tedious and hurtful.

From Wimbenellore (1) the General set out on the 22d, regulating the march of the army nearly on the same principle as before the junction of the force under Colonel MAXWELL (2). The distribution of pio-

		Miles,	Fur.
(1)	Nov. 19, Dyasundrum,	-	14 2
	20, Wombynellore, or Oohmalloor,	-	7 6

(2) " General Orders, Camp at Wombenellore, 21st November, 1790—Parole Salisbury—  
 " for the day to-morrow, Major SKELLY—next for duty Major RUSSEL—The second brigade gives the guard for the Money Tumbrils; the 5th the Brigade Major of the day; and

neers,

neers; the arrangement for protection of the baggage; the disposition to be observed in the event of a necessity to form the line; and, the detail for the advance, rear, and other guards, underwent no material alteration, besides an addition of strength. The army proceeded for several days in a southerly direction, and by the 27th of the month encamped at Veyloor on the banks of the Cauvery (3).

Although the Sultaun had moved from the vicinity of Sankeridigum, towards the Carnatic, by the route of Namcul and Trichinopoly; it does not appear that

“ the 5th and 6th a battalion each for the advanced Piquets — The General to beat at four to-  
 “ morrow morning, the assembly at five, and the army moves off immediately after from the  
 “ left—Order of march by half Companies, preserving the proper intervals. Baggage on the  
 “ left, flanked by a regiment of native cavalry. The rear guard to be commanded by Major  
 “ DARLEY, with the 5th regiment of native cavalry and the battalion on piquet. The ad-  
 “ vance under Colonel FLOYD with the exception of the detail ordered for the rear guard and  
 “ for the baggage flank, is to move into the road as early as possible after the General beats  
 “ with the division of pioneers in the left wing. The division of pioneers in the right wing  
 “ to move on the right flank close to the leading brigade of the right wing after furnishing the  
 “ detail ordered for the baggage master with the flanking regiment. The Quarter Guards are  
 “ in future to pitch three hundred yards in front of their respective corps or as near that dis-  
 “ tance from the Bills of arms as the nature of the ground will admit, the order placing them  
 “ under the field officer of the day is countermanded. Commanding Officers of wings and  
 “ the Commissary of Stores, to report to the officer commanding the line; and, the officer  
 “ commanding the line to the Commander in Chief. The Commissary of Stores will also re-  
 “ port the ordnance stores to the commanding officer of artillery as usual—Orderly hours in  
 “ future on halting days at twelve, and on marching days at five—Brigade and regimental  
 “ Quarter Masters with the Quarter Master Serjeants and Camp colour men to be formed and  
 “ marched regularly on the flanks of the advance opposite to its centre, viz. the detail from  
 “ the right wing on the right flank and the detail from the left wing on the left flank until  
 “ their attendance in front is called for by the Quarter Master General, to mark out the  
 “ ground of encampment.”

			Miles, Fur.
(3)	Nov. 22, Kavottyrungumpaliam,	- -	5 4
	23, Mallafundrum,	- -	14 0
	24, Irrapetty,	- -	10 4
	26, Paloor near Paremutty,	- -	11 0
	27, Valoor,	- -	6 4

the General had as yet, altogether, abandoned the design of entering Mysore by one of the passes to the Southward (1). The 5th and 8th brigades crossed the river on the 28th under the command of Lieutenant Colonel OLDHAM; and, Major YOUNGE with the 4th regiment of Cavalry followed in the same direction a few days afterwards. The strength of this detachment; the attention bestowed on the Magazines in the conquered districts (2); the eagerness with which the General sought after boats in every direction (3); and, his instructions to different officers sent on the recruiting ser-

(1) "The Cauvery is risen so considerably within these two days, that it has been impossible to cross over all the ordnance, Stores, and sick destined for Carrore in charge of the 8th Brigade commanded by Major CUPPAGE. The General has therefore directed Lieutenant Colonel OLDHAM who commands the Detachment of Troops on the south Bank, to dispatch a Battalion, and two troops of cavalry with the sick and articles in the store department, that have crossed. This escort is to join Lieutenant Colonel OLDHAM's detachment again immediately, that is to say, the day after it arrives at Carrore, and is to bring back, all the coolies and coolie bearers, that accompanied the sick, and all the carriage in the store department employed in removing the stores. They are to be loaded on their return, with such proportion of camp equipage, from Carrore, for the use of the army as they can carry, and the General desires that you will accordingly direct it to be delivered to the order of Captain BELL the Commissary of stores, and that the escort may be delayed at Carrore as little time as possible. The four iron eighteen-pounders, and one of the brass eighteen-pounders at Carrore, are to be held in readiness to be sent to camp."—Adjutant-General to Captain PARR, 30 November, 1790.

(2) "The supply of grain at Carrore is of so much importance to the future operations of the army that the Commander in Chief is convinced your drafts upon it for the use of the troops under your command will be as sparing as possible. Captain Parr is instructed to comply with the indents for grain that you authorize"—Instructions to Lieutenant Colonel OLDHAM, 5th December, 1790.

(3) "The commander in chief understands that you have at Carrore some boats, such as are generally used on the Cauvery, and desires that you will send them as expeditiously as possible under charge of a sufficient escort from your garrison to the ford at Veyloor, about eight miles up the river from Munganore. Major YOUNGE proceeds to-morrow with a detachment by that route to Carrore, as the ford of this place is not ascertained to be so good as

wice (4) argue strongly in favor of this opinion. However, the formidable appearance of the Sultaun at Munfapett towards the latter end of November threatened an intention to besiege Trichinopoly; and, although Colonel BRIDGES, then commandant, discovered no apprehensions of danger, the importance of that post (5) unavoidably summoned the General to its defence.

" the ford at Veyloor, where Lieutenant Colonel OLDHAM's detachment crossed. As Major YOUNGE's detachment will remain on this side the Cauvery at the above ford until he has an opportunity of crossing, the General desires you will direct the Officer commanding the Escort with the boats to give the Major immediate notice of his arrival on the opposite bank. It is supposed that any basket boats you may have at Carrore may be carried on men's heads with the escort. The General also desires that you will give me every information in your power on the subject of boats procurable in your neighbourhood on the Cauvery, and that you will secure all in your power with the men belonging to them."—Adjutant General to Captain PARR 4th December 1790.

(4) " Commanding officers of corps of Coast Native Infantry belonging to the army in the field, are directed to send recruiting parties to the garrisons of Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, and Pallamcottah not exceeding the complement of Commissioned and Non-commissioned Native officers for two companies. The Officers commanding at the above Stations are to give every assistance in their power to forward this recruiting service, they are to appoint one or more Commissioned and Non-commissioned European officers to the charge of the whole of the recruiting parties at each station in addition to the detail sent from each battalion that the recruits may be disciplined as expeditiously as possible. The pay of the recruiting parties and of the recruits to be drawn at the above stations respectively from the first of the present month, December, and the officers commanding them at each station are to transmit weekly and monthly returns to the commanding officer of the corps to which they belong. Arms and accoutrements for the recruits are to be supplied at each Station and the clothing of two complete Companies for each Coast battalion of the field army, will be dispatched from the Presidency as expeditiously as possible to the above Stations, according to the distribution made of the recruiting parties. Each corps to send a report to the Adjutant General in the course of this day of the stations at which they propose to recruit and the detail to be recruited."—General Orders, 1st December, 1790.

(5) " Every spot on the island of Seringham, on the opposite or Northern side of the Coleroon, about Semiavaram and Volconda, as well as on the plains of Trichinopoly, are recorded for the bloody contests of CHUNDA-SAHIB, ASTREU, CLIVE, and LAWRENCE, and mark with classical reverence the scene of those achievements. But above all, it becomes important in a political and military view, as the strongest and most advanced garrison upon your frontiers towards the territories of Mysore, and the best position for containing your army, in order to menace that power" — Ful. on India, page 86.

Whilst the army lay at Veyloor the enemy's horse hovered on the skirts of the encampment. Here a Rajpoot of high cast, belonging to Captain M'LEOD's battalion, exhibited a wonderful instance of the resolution justly ascribed by several writers to that extraordinary people. He was a Subadar by rank, and had with him on this occasion a sepoy of the same corps. They unguardedly advanced some hundred yards in front of the out-centries, in order to perform ablution, when eight looties who lurked in a jungle darted out and seizing the Sepoy commanded the Subadar to surrender. Unaccustomed to this language, the Rajpoot, although unsupported took post at an adjacent tree and drawing his Tulwar he refused to submit. As there were no fire arms on either side swords were the only weapons for some time made use of in this apparently unequal contest. The Subadar made so manful a defence that the looties were necessitated to desist or appeal to another mode of attack. One half their party dismounted and with stones levelled their antagonist with the ground. They mangled his body in a most inhuman manner and leaving him weltering in blood returned to their encampment. A Rajpoot Sirdar in the service of the Sultaun, on  
hearing

hearing the gallantry of his countryman obtained the release of the Sepoy and instantly charged him to hasten to the assistance of his friend. This Subadar is still in the army, but his recovery was deemed a prodigy, notwithstanding the extraordinary cures performed on the natives in consequence of the abstemious lives they constantly lead.

To Mugganore, the Sultaun sent another overture towards accommodation with much apparent importunity; on the 5th of December 1790, two hircarrahs brought a letter into Camp addressed to Major General MEDOWS, of which a translation follows:—"MEER MAHOMED SADICK Dewan, with ASSUFF and ALLY REZA and APPAGEE-RAM, formerly Vakeels, offer their wishes for your prosperity. They hope that Captain EVANS who was taken at Darraporam, has made known to your Excellency, the purport of a particular conversation, which took place between him and MEER MAHOMED SADICK."

"The existing treaties between our master and the English nation, have not been infringed on, on his part. Unfortunately, however, from the misrepresentations of self interested and treacherous persons,

“ our friendship has suffered a suspension, this suspension is productive of many evils; the poor are driven from their habitations and the bulk of the people are reduced to extreme misery and wretchedness.

“ Confident of your anxious wish to avert these calamities, and trusting in your endeavours to revive our friendship, we propose to send some men of rank and confidence, to confer with those, whom you may think proper to appoint; and to meet wherever you may direct, in order that the matters in dispute between us may be discussed and equitably settled. We know that on a reference of the subject to our master, he will accord his assent. Favor us by a speedy answer —What can we say more.”

After the usual compliments from Captain M'AULEY Aid-de-Camp to Major GENERAL MEDOWS, the following answer was dispatched without delay addressed to MEER MAHOMED SADICK Dewan. “I am directed by the General to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter, and to say, that he has powers from Bengal to enter into a Treaty with the Sultaun, but that before he does so, he must have some person or place of consequence put into his hands, as security for the Sultaun's.

“ taun’s being in earnest, when the 1st Article will be,  
“ the unequivocal release of every English Officer, known  
“ to be still in existence, and confinement in the Mysore  
“ Country.

“ The Governor General of Bengal, Earl CORNWALLIS,  
“ who is known to be as just, as he is brave; is expect-  
“ ed every day at Madras, and will immediately take the  
“ field with a considerable reinforcement from Bengal;  
“ when every sinew will be stretched and every nerve  
“ strained in the English Empire to bring the War to an  
“ honorable conclusion. From the assistance of our Allies,  
“ but, above all, from our own resources, and what we  
“ have seen, little is to be dreaded from the war, though  
“ from sound policy, as well as humanity we wish for  
“ Peace—What can I say more.”

Constant rains, and a consequent rise of the river about this period, prevented a considerable part of the sick, ordnance and stores, that were intended for Carrore from crossing; communications that intimated the intention of Earl CORNWALLIS to take the charge of the war in person, determined Major General MEDOWS to abandon every idea of invasion for a time; and, as he returned with the army towards

the Carnatic the supplies expected from Carrore were ordered in the direction of Trichinopoly (1). The 8th brigade, however, was left to strengthen our acquisitions to the southward, and one battalion directed to proceed to Madura, was to follow the instructions of Major SALE (2).

The approach of the British army within one march of the Sultaun, proved, as usual, his signal for departure. Moving from Munfapett on the 8th, in the direction of Oottatore and Volcondah, he threatened the siege of Tiagar; and expected, as in the times of his father, that a commercial people actuated by interest only,

(1) "The Deputies in the store and grain Departments, and that part of the camp equipage sent to Carrore for the use of the Army which was not drawn to Camp, are to proceed with you to Trichinopoly. You are to advise the Commander in Chief, and Lieut. Col. BRIDGES of the probable day of your arrival at Trichinopoly, and you are to encamp on the most convenient spot on the South Bank of the Cauvery near the Fort, and opposite to Munfapette in the neighbourhood of which place the Army will probably be by the time your Detachment arrives at Trichinopoly. You are to detach one battalion of the 8th brigade to Madura, and to order the remaining part of that brigade, to remain at Carrore till further orders are signified to Major CUFFAGE. You are to inform the Commander in Chief of the number of the battalion detached to Madura and of the Officers name that Commands it. He is to communicate with Head-Quarters from time to time during his march, and to report the probable time of arrival there to the Commander in Chief and to the Officer's commanding Madura, at which place he will receive further directions. The Commander in Chief has full confidence in your judgement in the execution of these orders, and leaves the precise time of the different movements to be regulated as you shall think most advisable, if nothing particular intervenes, he wishes the several objects to be accomplished without delay." — Instructions to Lieut. Col. OLDHAM, 9th December 1790.

(2) "Orders have been this day dispatched to Carrore, directing that a battalion from the 8th brigade now at that station be detached to Madura without any delay Lieut. Col. OLDHAM does not think absolutely necessary. The Commander in Chief intends that the above-mentioned battalion, shall be employed as an escort for the supplies of every kind to be forwarded from Madura for the use of the Army." — Instructions to Major SALE, 7th December 1790.

rather than continue an expensive war, would listen to overtures for accommodation when proposed in the heart of their dominions. It was thus that HYDER dictated a peace in the vicinity of Fort St. George when the victorious SMITH threatened the strong fortrefs of Bangalore.

A blind adherence to the principles by which our predeceffors have been governed in all their momentous concerns, though highly dangerous, is by no means uncommon in the present age. In whatever degree the early part of TIPPOO Sultaun's military career may furnish arguments in contradiction to this opinion, some conspicuous instances of its mischievous tendency towards him appear in different stages of the late war. It is observable, however, that whilst the Mahomedan is less affected by this evil than the Hindoo the Christian suffers still less from it than the Mahomedan.

Until military operations distinct as to time and place, can be pointed out, that exactly tally in the most minute circumstances of their origin and progress; that have been carried on in countries intersected by rivers perfectly similar, indented by bays noway different from each other, where all mountains  
trend

trend in one and the same direction, where the hills are of equal dimensions, culminate completely alike, and are fortified exactly in one manner, where lakes, woods, morasses, equipments of troops are the same, and, in short, until countries where all nature and art, corresponding in every instance are pointed out, no fixed rule can possibly be laid down for the conduct of a general, far less can the operations of one army be directed by the movements of another, or appreciated by any comparative statement of circumstances.

From the neighbourhood of Tiagar, TIPPoo Sultaun's Dewan, addressing Captain M'AULEY thus, again proposed to open an accomodation:—" Your letter has been received, and its contents are understood. You inform me that General MEDOWS has powers from Bengal to enter into a treaty with the Sultaun, I have made this known to the Sultaun, and by his directions I again write, and acquaint you for the purpose of reconciling the two Circars, and for the quiet and happiness of mankind, an Ambassador of consequence shall be sent from this place, when the points which require adjustment may be personally discussed. You will please learn the General's intentions

“ tions upon this and inform me. The General being  
“ a man of rank and wisdom, will certainly be inclined  
“ to a reconciliation, and to consider the comfort and  
“ happiness of the people—What can I say more.”

Of this letter, which was received on the 14th December, whilst the army lay in the vicinity of Trichinopoly, Captain M'AULEY communicated the contents to the Commander in Chief, and immediately dispatched an answer in the following terms:—“ I am ordered  
“ by the General to acknowledge the receipt of your  
“ letter, which he understands, you have not complied  
“ with his request of having some person or place of consequence, put into his hands to ensure the Sultaun's  
“ being in earnest. Although the General has full powers from Bengal to treat, yet as Earl CORNWALLIS is  
“ every day expected, he declines using them; Earl  
“ CORNWALLIS will, in every particular, as General  
“ MEDOWS also would have done, act in concert with  
“ our faithful allies—What can I say more.”

It has been advanced in India and in Europe, that TIPPOO Sultaun had a just claim to be considered an enlightened as well as a powerful prince. Whilst the language of Major General MEDOWS leads to a different conclusion,

conclusion, various other truths strongly contradict the opinion. In every instance during the late war where a gallant defence was made by any of our garrisons or detachments, when fortune has been ultimately in favour of the Sultaun, he has invariably inflicted indignities on his unhappy prisoners; whilst, on the contrary, when pusillanimity or want of experience contributed to make the conquest easy, such have been treated with uniform attention. History is replete with instances of applause bestowed on individuals for gallant discharge of duty, by generals and princes in fame, power, and civilization, confessedly the first in the world, but, it remained for the Sultaun alone to cherish incapacity even in an enemy, and to reward cowardice in a foldier,

Widely different was the system of this prince amongst his own subjects. Rendered powerful from the immense bequests of his father, from multitudes of enthusiasts attached not less to his principles than to his person, from a degree of discipline hitherto unknown amongst the native princes of the east, from considerable territorial acquisitions obtained by a sword but little acquainted with its sheath, as well as from an economical

œconomical and judicious arrangement of vast resources, he cherished engineers with artisans of every description; and, alluring men of abilities to his interest, he watchfully observed their pursuits and fixed their affections by an assiduous attention to forward their prospects in life.

Whilst he thus prepared to revive Mahomedan supremacy and to establish the Koran throughout the East, nothing could be better calculated than the political system that was carefully observed over all his dominions, the warlike preparations that he every where carried on, and the profound secrecy of his councils. At the time that all intercourse with neighbouring powers was strictly forbidden, strong fortresses rose up on every advantageous ground; at well constructed founderies, in the neighbourhood of all his mines, able artists from Europe were maintained in constant employ; and magazines well loaded with ample stores of provision and ammunition were ready to support his ambitious projects (1). Cautious not to offend, and but little desirous of extending their terri-

(1) "You are to put into good repair the old magazines in which the grain is laid up in store, and where there are no old Magazines, you are to build new ones sufficient to contain it"—Instructions to the Aumils—Mysooran Revenue Regulations Page 81.

torial possessions, the European nations that traded to the East could scarcely be apprehensive of danger whilst their views were solely confined to commerce; and the degree of security for which they stand indebted to Great Britain is, even at this period, perhaps, not thoroughly understood by themselves.

The spirit of valor with which the British possessions in India had been originally acquired and all along maintained, seemed alive on the imagination of the several garrisons throughout the Carnatic, at the appearance of the Mysorean force. The encomiums justly bestowed on LAWRENCE, CLIVE, SMITH, COOTE, and the Heroes of their times stand unfulfilled by one symptom of fear at Trichinopoly (1) by one apprehension of danger at Tiagar. Perhaps it was to the swollen state of the river that Colonel BRIDGES was indebted for the departure of the enemy without any attempt on the former: and although no such impediment protected the latter, all their efforts even against the Pettah, proved ineffectual.

(1) " I had the honor to address you on the 2d instant from Vayloor and dispatched a duplicate of the same letter on the 3d from Muganore to acquaint you that your letters of the 27th, 28th and 29th ultimo to myself, and of the 30th to the General, had been received, expressing that although the General was highly pleased at your having no apprehensions for the safety of Trichinopoly when TIRPOO's army was near it yet that the General meant to move a body of troops from the army to your quarter." — Adjutant General to Lieutenant Colonel BRIDGES, 6th December, 1799.

The gallant Veteran (2) that defended Wandiwash against the father had the satisfaction to beat off the son from Tiagar.

After suffering a repulse, on two distinct occasions, each attended with considerable slaughter, the Sultaun abandoned every design on this fortress, and approached Trinomaly.

Here, neither respect, for the grandeur and antiquity of their temples, nor veneration for the sacred rites of a religion whose origin no time records, proved any protection for the persons or property, even of the first Bramins. Their pagodas, breached with sacrilegious cannon, were forcibly entered, their altars defiled, their valuables seized, their dwellings reduced to ashes, and the devastation was rendered still more horrible by the scattered remains of men, women and children, mangled beneath a murderous sword, whetted on the bloody Koran (3). To contrast this scene of barbarism, even with the most detestable that ever disgraced protestant invasions, would stamp the cruelty

(2) Captain FLINT.

(3) " Kill the Idolaters wheresoever ye shall find them, and take them prisoners, and besiege them, and lay wait for them in every convenient place—and again—Fight against them who believe not in God, nor in the last day, and forbid not that which God and his Apostle, have forbidden, and profess not the true religion of those unto whom the scriptures have been delivered, until they pay tribute by right of subjection, and they be reduced low."  
—Sales Koran, vol. 1st, p. 239-243-4.—

of Mahomedan superstition and strongly mark the superior humanity of the christian persuasion.

From Trinomally the Sultaun proceeded to Chittapet, Wandiwash, and the Gingee hills. Thence he moved immediately towards Permacoil, a post in the neighbourhood of Pondicherry, which had been taken, dismantled and blown up in the course of the former war. Here, a company of sepoy's under the command of Lieutenant BRUNTON was posted. It would appear that this officer, had instructions from the board, to retreat on the approach of an enemy in force, but Gingee being only about twenty miles distant from Permacoil, the Sultaun surrounded it with the principal part of his army, and compelled the garrison to capitulate. The subadar who commanded the natives at this post was not true to his trust. Taking the company along with him, and abandoning Lieutenant BRUNTON to his fate, he quitted his station, and in a manner not less unmanly than unmilitary he went over to the enemy.

Immediately after the surrender of Permacoil the Sultaun moved with his whole force in the direction of Pondicherry, and pitched his encampment on the  
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red hills. Whether fear or policy, or both, induced the principal French inhabitants at this period to visit the Mysorean Prince, time only can discover. It is certain however, that he received their adulations with much satisfaction; and it is said, that they parted with mutual professions of adherence to ancient friendship, confirmed by the usual interchange of presents.

The power that rules in the east, however superior in reality, if exercise of its functions, are for a moment suspended, the adherents of Brama, protected by that power, throwing aside the garb of hypocrisy, at once appear in their true colours. The Rajahs, the Polygars, the Ryuts, all according to their situations and circumstances, ready to benefit by every confusion, take advantage of the times. Under the plea of inability, and various other frivolous pretences, the Rajah evades payment of his stipulated Peishcush; the less tractable Polygars denying allegiance, where protection is imperfect, fly to an appeal at arms; and, the Ryut after careful concealment of his grain, in the bowels of the earth, prepares for indiscriminate plunder.

When the reasoning faculty is employed to controvert any received opinion, especially where the principle may tend to operate against the cause of humanity, however the attempt may be founded on justice and truth, it must always prove an irksome and probably an arduous task. The genuine character of the Hindoos is so grossly misrepresented in Europe, to answer the purposes of wily politicians, that a search for the leading features of the picture in the heart of Hindostan is fruitless as an attempt towards making a rope of sand.

Abstinence, sobriety, industry, respect for superiors, attention to the ceremonials of religion, when weighed in a just balance against theft, lying, swearing, cheating, usury, perjury, extortion, disregard of engagements, a total unacquaintance with gratitude, in short, every species of low and vile cunning, the beam affected by a most uncommon disproportion of preference, declines without the possibility of return to its level. Search for monopolies in times of famine, brought on by invasion and rapine, you will find them amongst the "harmless Hindoos," that you cherish

and

and protect (1). Enquire after combinations, destructive of every social tie, you will find them amongst the Bramins of the first order, whom you cherish and protect. (2) Seek for men ready to take advantage of every occasional derangement in state concerns, you will find them in every class amongst the Hindoos, from the Rajah to the Ryut at the time you most cherish and protect. In short, greedy and unjust in their dealings, one uniform principle of avarice, occasional-

(1) "It is understood, that there is no rice, paddy, or grain of any kind, in the Bazar at Trichinopoly, and as it is not unlikely that there may be large quantities of grain, hoarded up by individuals with a view of ultimately obtaining a very high price for it, the General most earnestly requests that you will exert yourself, that the followers of this Army, may have an opportunity of supplying themselves, either in the Bazar at Trichinopoly or in the Bazar in Camp, which can only be accomplished by the private dealers coming forward with their grain, at such prices as may be judged reasonable. I trust most sincerely, that you will be able to provide for our followers, a plentiful supply, as it is of the utmost consequence to have Rice sold in the Bazars, exclusive of what the Troops have to depend upon from the stores. The General assures himself that you will try every means to bring the dealers in grain, to a reasonable way of thinking on the subject of supplying the necessities of the service; should he be compelled to have recourse to the Public Stores, for the followers as well as for the Troops it will operate I imagine to prevent the sale of the grain in the hands of the Merchants."—Adjutant General to Colonel BRIDGES, 10th Dec. 1790.

(2) Judgement of the Court on a Trial of Bramins for conspiracy against DAVID HALIBURTON, Esq. "that you AVADANUM PAUPIAH, BRAMIN, do pay a fine to the King, of two thousand Pounds: that you be imprisoned in the common Jail for three Years, and until the fine be paid; and further, that you do stand in the Pillory, in the usual manner, for one hour, on Saturday the 20th instant, between the hours of twelve and three o'Clock in the afternoon."—That you, SUNKAPORAM VENCATACHILLA CHITTY, do pay a fine to the King of five hundred Pounds; that you be imprisoned in the Common Jail for two years, and until the fine be paid:—and further, that you do stand in the Pillory, in the usual manner, for one hour, on Saturday the 21st instant, between the hours of twelve and three o'Clock in the afternoon."—"That you, AVADANUM RAMA SAWMY, Bramin, and OPPEYENGAR, Bramin, do each pay a fine to the King of two hundred Pounds: that you be each imprisoned, in the Common Jail for one year; and until your fines be paid:—and further, that each of you stand in the Pillory, in the usual manner, for one hour, on Saturday the 21st instant, between the hours of twelve and three o'Clock in the afternoon."—"But as the jury have recommended you to the lenity of the Court, the Court, in consideration thereof, remit that part of your sentence, which adjudges each of you to stand in the pillory."

ly rendered still more dangerous by ambition or resentment, pervades the whole Hindoo race (1); and, the most heinous crimes, even perjury itself, is punishable neither by ecclesiastical or secular law, provided the transgression benefits the perjured or his priest (2).

Although the treaty concluded at Mangalore in the year 1784 (3) put an end to all hostilities, and fixed the attention of the Company's managers solely on their commercial concerns, the military preparation, slackened no where in the possessions of TIPPoo SULTAUN. Whilst chains of posts well fortified stretched towards

(1) "The result of our enquiries, Honourable Sir, evinces a melancholy instance, that, where ambition, interest, or resentment, is the ruling passion with natives possessed of power, no innate principles of honour and integrity, if such ever existed, will restrain them from having recourse to every artifice, however wicked, for the accomplishment of their designs. On the present occasion, we have seen, that less has been effected through force of money, than by influence and fear, which, operating on the weak and pusillanimous minds of the lower class of natives, is alone sufficient to make them become the passive instruments in forwarding the basest designs; designs, as in the case of Mr. Haliburton, calculated to deprive a gentleman of honourable public station, and to fix a stigma on his private moral character." Messrs. MITCHELL, INCE and BAKER to Major General MEDOWS, 28th June, 1792.

(2) At a General Court Martial of which Lieutenant Colonel HENRY WRAY sat President, Feb. 9. 1790.—"The Pundit who was called upon to swear the evidences, and who has attended the Court from its first formation, desired permission to correct the answers he gave to the following questions proposed to him on Thursday last."—Question by the Court, "Whether if the Master of an Hindoo was in danger of losing his property, or official situation, by their deposing the truth, it would be lawful and enjoined by the Shastre to forswear themselves?"—To this question he replied, that "it is not allowable by the Shastre."—He corrects the above reply in the following manner: that "since the adjournment of the Court he has consulted several Pundits;" and here produces an extract from the Sree Bagrut corroborating in the following manner: "All Hindoos, or Bramins, are at liberty to forswear themselves in order to save the life of a man, or to save their property and character, that in these cases they can obtain absolution for forswearing themselves." The Pundits likewise produced an extract from the Sree Bagrut corroborating the former, but with this distinction, "that agreeably to the limits of the latter Shastre, no absolution is required; and they are at liberty to forswear themselves when their own means of support are concerned."

(3) See Appendix No. 4.

the neighbouring powers in every direction from the heart of his dominions, in order to secure his Ryuts in the absence of a standing army, Droogs, of themselves inaccessible, were strengthened with much care all over the kingdom of Myfore. The connection maintained between the several links that composed each chain, supported by the Droogs, was kept up with a correctness and precision, not less admirable on military principles, than the system of supply in a political and æconomical point of view.

A stock of grain fully sufficient for the consumption of its garrison was invariably renewed in each of these stations every third year; but, when purposes of ambition were to be answered the quantity increased according to the importance of their object. Nor does it appear that any considerable expence attended the support of these establishments, which, ambition apart, must in all states, and at all times, be productive of numberless advantages.

The grains of Hindostan, especially of the hilly countries, if treated with proper attention, continue sound for at least five years; by means of agents the quantities hoarded up at each of these stations were sold

to traders on the arrival of every fresh supply at a moderate price; and, as in all absolute governments, and in particular throughout the east, the dealers, more especially those that trade in grain, must ever accommodate their commercial concerns to the measures of each state, so, the consumption of the inhabitants being constantly with the dealers, all grain from the garrisons was brought into immediate use.

Besides the ample supply that these granaries must invariably afford for the swarms that accompany ambitious warriors, an arrangement on this principle, in times of scarcity, want of feed, or any other emergency, secured immediate and certain relief to the lower class.

Even a glance at these circumstances, could not fail to strike Earl CORNWALLIS, and Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, with the propriety of adopting a similar system. But, whether judicious arrangements which are merely imitative, or those that flow from qualifications inherent in themselves, redound most to the Honour of statesmen, if the enquiry is at all necessary, the experienced and discerning can best decide.

At whatever stage the British Generals received impressions on these subjects, it was towards the close of the year 1787 that the first material change took place on the coast with respect to preparations on the principle just described. About that period measures were taken to supply the garrisons and in particular those on the frontiers, with provisions, cannon, ammunition, and all kinds of warlike-stores sufficient for the consumption of at least twelve months.

The discernment that wisely directed to complete a system so essential to the peace and prosperity of the Carnatic, at a time when TIPPOO SULTAUN was not less conspicuous for determined enmity than for overgrown power, required to be speedily followed up to secure its object, whether considered with respect to the preservation of peace or the prosecution of military operations with vigour and success.

In considering the means by which our forces might be supplied, with provision for defence or for the purpose of moving into Mysore, should such a measure become necessary, Wandiwash being demolished, Arnee and Tiagar presented themselves as stations, where magazines would be of most advantage, and

protection most complete. The Changama pass, too, at that time considered the best inlet into the dominions of the Sultaun, is central to those stations; and, as the districts in their vicinity are not only more unproductive than our southern and northern provinces but at a greater distance from the enemy, supplies were collected there with a less moderate hand. But enquiries into the best regulations of past times, however connected with the late military operations must give way to measures that are more immediately objects of this work.

The motives that happily induced Earl CORNWALLIS to take the charge of the war upon himself, have been recorded with so much perspicuity, in a Minute of Council at Fort William (1), that any abridgement or alteration of language would be equally improper in itself and injurious to the reader. That “the presence of the Governor General in the scene of action would have been considered by our allies, as a pledge of sincerity and of confident hopes of success against the common enemy (2),” appears to

(1) See Appendix, No. 13.

(2) Minute of Messrs. Speke and Cowper, Appendix No. 13. Art. B.

have struck the supreme council with particular force ; indeed, as much depended upon the degree of confidence the several chiefs reposed in the personal integrity and honor of Earl CORNWALLIS, and on the due performance of his Lordship's engagements, such a spur to exertion was become absolutely necessary amidst warriors in whose breasts deep distrusts must have been harboured, especially as some amongst them had personally witnessed the breach of plighted faith at War-gaum ; towards NIZAM ALLY ; and, in a variety of instances still fresh in their recollection, although more on account of the strong impressions made by their enormity than from nearness of time.

Having previously dispatched Captain KYDD, and another staff officer, in order to procure information on various important points, Earl CORNWALLIS fell down from Calcutta (3) to Diamond Harbour on the

“ (3) Address of the European Inhabitants of Calcutta, to EARL CORNWALLIS—“ My Lord,  
 “ At a moment when your Lordship is about to quit this Presidency, to take upon yourself the  
 “ conduct of an arduous and important war, in the event of which the prosperity of the Honora-  
 “ ble Company, the honor of our arms and stability of the British power in the East, are so much  
 “ involved, we, his Majesty's subjects, living under and enjoying the protection of this Govern-  
 “ ment, cannot so far restrain our feelings as to forbear thus publicly expressing and conveying  
 “ to you our sense of the zeal for the interest of the nation and for the prosperity and safety of the  
 “ Company's possessions in this country, which has induced your Lordship to adopt a resolution,  
 “ that has gratified the general wish of the Public and claims our warmest acknowledgements.  
 “ We beg leave to offer to your Lordship our ardent wishes for success, and that, by bringing  
 “ this war to a speedy and happy termination, you may add lustre to those honors, which your  
 “ Lordship has already acquired from your country. Nor indeed can we doubt that the additional

5th December 1790, embarked on board the Vestal frigate, landed at Fort St. George on the 13th of that month, and immediately assumed the supreme command. Here his Lordship waited until the arrival of the grand army, employing his time, “partly in attending to several important points of the civil business of that presidency, but principally in acquiring minute information of various kinds respecting the condition of the troops, of the magazines of provisions, of the military stores, and of the nature of the different passes that lead into the Myfore country (1).”

Although his Lordship encountered the danger of a sea voyage, at this inclement season of the year, he directed that the reinforcements intended for the Carnatic army (2) should not be dispatched till towards the latter end of the month. From apprehensions for the safety of the troops, at a time when the mon-

“energy, which your Lordship’s presence will give to the operations of our allies, as well as to those of our forces in the field, must soon reduce the enemy to such a state, as will ensure a glorious issue to the hostilities he has so wantonly provoked against him.—We have only to add our earnest hopes that your Lordship may soon return to this settlement, in safety and in health, crowned with victory, and additional honor.—Calcutta, 2d December 1790.”

(1) This is the language of EARL CORNWALLIS, but the voucher, with many others, has been stolen by one of my native servants.

(2) See Appendix, No. 14.

soon

soon had considerable strength, as well as from an anxious solicitude for their health in the event of tempestuous weather, this delay was considered absolutely necessary; and that due attention might be bestowed, on the religious prejudices as well as on the real wants of the native troops (3) every reliance was reposed on the experience and well known humanity of Colonel JOHN MURRAY, the entire equipment and embarkation were consequently intrusted to the charge of that officer (4) without any controul or interfe-

(3) Colonel MURRAY to Captain JAMES DUNDAS—"As it is necessary that the water for the native troops, intended to be sent to Fort St. George, on board your ship, should be filled by men of the different casts, composing the troops, I request that you will be pleased, to inform Captain THOMAS WRESH, where you mean to fill your water, in order that he may send men to that place for the above purpose. You will, of course, give the necessary orders to your Officers, and ship's company, to treat the native Officers and Soldiers with kindness and civility, because it is of great importance to the public service, that the native troops should be reconciled, by such means to expeditions by sea."—The same as the above was sent to Captain LARKINS commander of the Warren Hastings, to Captain BLACHFORD of the Foulis, to Captain RALPH DUNDAS of the Prince William Henry, and to Captain PENNEL of the Hawke.—17th Nov. 1790.

(4) Secretary of the Government to Col. MURRAY—"I have orders from the Governor General in Council to make you his acknowledgements for the trouble, which at the request of Lord CORNWALLIS, you have consented to take, of superintending the equipment under orders for the Coast, and to acquaint you, that his Lordship leaves it entirely to you, to give such directions, and enter into such engagements, upon the whole, and every part of this equipment, as you may think proper, including therein the obtainment of freight, for the Gun Powder and Stores going to Madras. His Lordship is pleased to authorise your employing such agents and instruments, for carrying your orders into execution, as you may think proper, and they are to act under your directions only. With respect to the advances of money, required for the present service, his Lordship has desired me to say that he has desired the Military Pay Master General to employ his Deputy Mr. ELLIOTT, in the separate duty of attending to all the requisitions that you may make of him for supplies, keeping a distinct account thereof, to be adjusted and passed when the service is over. You may be assured, that in this office, immediate attention shall be paid to your applications for such orders as are necessary from it. The commanding officers of the Company's ships now here, excepting the Princess Amelia, which is going direct to Europe, have been desired to attend to such instructions as you may send to them, relative to any part of the equipment, to be provided for, in the several Indiamen, under orders to proceed to the Coast."—15th Nov. 1790.

nce whatsoever (1).

The soothing principle, that by conciliating the feelings of the Sepoys, overcame many of their most obstinate prejudices and in particular, the almost hitherto insurmountable aversion to expeditions by sea (2)

(1) General Orders by Colonel MACKENZIE—"The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council having vested Colonel MURRAY with unlimited authority to give whatever Orders he may deem necessary relative to the equipment and embarkation of the reinforcements intended for Fort St. George, all his instructions on these heads are to be immediately complied with by the Commanding Officers of the Corps, or Detachments, ordered on the above service : which Detachments are to be struck off the rosters of all other duties, but the Detachment of Artillery may remain at practice at Dum-Dum, until Colonel MURRAY shall signify to Colonel DEARS that they are wanted at Calcutta in order to be embarked."—Dec. 8th, 1790.

(2) Colonel MURRAY to Captain FALCONER Commander of the Hercules—"After having received on board your ship, a detachment of native infantry and lascars, (commanded by Lieutenant PINE) with their commissioned, non-commissioned Officers, baggage and followers, and such Cargo ordered to be shipped on your Vessel as she can carry consistently with her being in good trim for sea, you will be pleased to make the best of your way to Fort St. George, reporting to the Secretary to the Government when you quit the pilot. You will pay due regard to the requisitions of Lieutenant PINE, or the Commanding Officer of the men on board, regarding the accommodations and treatment of the troops, using your own discretion relative to the navigation of your ship, the Commanding Officer of the troops, will preserve good order amongst them on the voyage, and is particularly instructed to prevent any interference whatever with the duties of navigating the ship as well as to guard most carefully against accidents by fire consulting you for that purpose, and attending strictly to your advice on the subject. You are required to take the greatest possible care of all the people and Cargo, on board your ship, during the voyage, using for that purpose all the precautions which your judgement and experience may suggest. You will in particular, be pleased to give orders to your Officers and ships company to treat the native Officers and Soldiers with kindness and civility, because it is of great importance to the public service that the native troops, should be reconciled by such means to expeditions by sea. Immediately on your arrival at Fort St. George you will report the circumstance to me, by Dawk : and you will take receipts, in duplicate for every Article of your Cargo which you shall deliver at Fort St. George, transmitting one by Dawk : and bringing the other back yourself if you mean to return immediately to this Port, or if not you will send both the receipts to me by different Posts. You will recollect that Government have the privilege here, of sending a person on board your ship to see her loaded, and that the Government of Madras may send a person to see her unloaded for the purpose of ascertaining that the whole Tonnage is employed for the public service. You will send to me before you quit the Pilot, an abstract of the number of Officers, and men, embarked on your ship, and an exact list of every part of your Cargo, and deliver a Copy of it to the Secretary of Fort St. George on your arrival there. On your arrival in sight of the flag-staff of Fort St. George, you will be pleased to hoist an English Jack at your Fore top gallant-mast-head, as a signal, giving as early notice as possible to the master attendant of your arrival, in order that proper measures may be taken for disembarking the troops, and unloading your ship ; and for the purpose of facilitating these services you will anchor as near the back of the surf as you can with safety—wishing you a speedy and prosperous voyage—I am Sir—Be so obliging as to show this letter to the Officer commanding the detachment on your ship.—Calcutta, 21st August, 1791."

produced

produced a conspicuous instance of the unlimited confidence reposed by that people in the wisdom of their ruler as well as in the established superiority of Great Britain.

In a settlement where embarkations especially of natives have never been attempted on so extensive a scale, and where there were no boats calculated for a service of this nature, the various difficulties that attended the procuring supplies from so many different departments, the providing floops and small craft for conveying to Diamond Harbour, Culpee, Ingelee, and Saugur, from three to four thousand men with horses, bullocks, provisions, stores, and baggage in so short a time, particularly as many of these duties were clogged by hindrances (3) unknown in other countries, could only be surmounted by the most active zeal, indefatigable industry, and uncommon patience and perseverance.

The arrival, however, of the reinforcement at its place of destination without a shadow of complaint, without the loss of one fighting man from amongst

(3) "As you are appointed to take charge of the native volunteers who are to proceed to Fort St. George, on board of four of the Company's Europe ships, I request that you will be pleased to order some of them to be sent to see the water for the men of their several casts, filled up agreeable to their own wishes."—Colonel MURRAY to Captain WELSH, 16th November, 1790.

about eighteen hundred natives, is a testimony of ability in design, and success in execution, equal to the innumerable encomiums of superiors (1). Such exertions, in defiance of all search, will ever be found, as in the present instance, to take their rise from the most pure and disinterested motives, and, on any other principle, the best subordinate arrangements, should similar services occur, must fail of the desired effect.

Although the tributaries to the government of Fort St. George smothered their ill grounded discontents, whilst the Sultaun was occupied in the defence of his Mysorean dominions, their tempers naturally prone to sedition, broke out into open violence on his invasion of the Carnatic. Several among them who had been remarkable at former periods for peaceful demeanour becoming refractory, not only refused pay-

(1) " We cannot in justice to Colonel MURRAY, allow the present opportunity to pass without testifying our sense of the unwearied zeal which he has manifested in the course of this service, nor do we doubt but that his exertions have been directed in a manner, and (notwithstanding the unfavourable weather which the transports have experienced) with an effect that will obtain every due acknowledgement from the Governor General. We also on the present occasion feel it incumbent upon us to bear testimony to the merits of Mr. LARKINS, whose attention to that branch of the supplies connected with his Department, has been equally active and unremitting. Our satisfaction, indeed, in respect to the manner in which the whole of this important service has been conducted, is by no means confined to the two gentlemen whom we have named, since we have great pleasure in declaring that in the progress of the business, the views and efforts of Government have been ably and zealously seconded by all the public Officers concerned in their execution, and by none in a higher degree, than by our Secretary Mr. HAY."—Governor General in Council, to the Court of Directors, 31st January, 1791.—" In the 3d paragraph of our Letter, dated

ment of their rents but threatened to revolt. Even Tondiman took arms. "The final decision" ("says Colonel HARRIS to one of the revenue Collectors), on the business of the tributaries within your district against whom you are desirous, a military force shall be employed, at present, awaits, only a public letter from you to the General, which as far as I can judge ought to represent, the name and designations of the several tributaries against whom a military force is required, the causes for the requisition, the duty to be performed, the measures you have hitherto pursued to procure the Peishcush, the supplies you have thought it adviseable to apply for from those tributaries, the extent to which you conceive it may be necessary to apply the force employed in order to produce the desired effect, the time in which you have reason to believe the duty

"the 31st of January, we mentioned to you, that we had no doubt, that the exertions of Colonel MURRAY in superintending the equipment for the Coast, were such as would receive the approbation of the Commander in Chief. His Lordship has desired that we would lay before you his fullest testimony of Colonel MURRAY's zeal and activity upon that occasion; and we have much pleasure in embracing the opportunity thus afforded us of adding His Lordship's acknowledgement of the services rendered by Col. MURRAY in the war, to those before repeatedly expressed by the other Members of your Government."—Governor General in Council to the Court of Directors, 3d September 1792.

—"This acknowledgement of the zeal and attention of Colonel MURRAY, Mr. LARKINS, Mr. HAY, and of the several other public officers concerned in the execution of our Orders, relative to the equipment for the Coast of Coromandel is very pleasing to us."—The Court of Directors to the Governor General in Council, the 8th of February 1792.

may be accomplished, the names and employments of the persons under you who are to be sent with the military officers, as also the instructions you intend to give them, and the several distances from Trichinopoly and Carrore, which you understand the detachments will have to march, supposing the Ramgerry Poligar, to be proceeded against from Carrore, and the others from Trichinopoly.

“ You will readily see that information of the above nature is necessary for the General in a public letter from you before he can consistently order a military force to be employed against the tributaries in the present situation of the army. The Tondiman Poligar in particular has been so long faithfully attached to the Company’s interests, and is at the same time so strong from the nature of his country and the number of armed adherents, that it will, I imagine, be proper in you to be very minute with respect to his concerns.”

Even those least inclined to disturbance among the southern tributaries, abandoning their lands through force or fear, laid claim to remission of engagements. in a scene where the wanton depredations of a cruel enemy

enemy rendered it necessary for the inhabitants to fly from their dwellings and to take shelter either under walls of forts that strengthened the country, or at the principal factories along the sea coast, every exertion of collectors could neither support the spirits of the ryots nor prevent their flight; far less could they expect rents, whilst the crops on which payment of these rents must ever depend, were reaped by strangers, openly at war, and rendered still more mischievous by religious feuds.

At a time when swarms of horse destroyed all grain and desolated the lands in the vicinity of Trichinopoly, but little could be expected even from the diligence of Mr. ANDREWS; the abilities of Mr. FLOYER could prove of no advantage to the Company, whilst the whole force of the enemy subsisted on the southern districts of Arcot; and although, the center division of that country was not so much the immediate seat of war, still, notwithstanding Mr. LANDON's exertions, the threats of the enemy operated in a high degree to the prejudice of collection. Nay at this juncture "the danger had so effectually deterred people  
" from offering for the frontier districts, that it was

" found

“ found impossible to procure renters for Changamah,  
 “ Trinomaly, or Andoormungalum (1).”

Intimidated by the invasion the people foresaw a repetition of horrors, whose fatal effects were still alive on their imaginations, and as the changes that had of late taken place, rendered the renters doubtful of their situation, they neglected the tillage of the land and the necessary attention to the advantages from water. It does not appear, however, that this distress had extended either to the northern Circars or to our southernmost possessions. Under the direction of the several Collectors, the former districts, unmolested by the enemy, yielded as usual, whilst Mr. MACLEOD, with equal success secured the revenues of the latter.

As Major General MEDOWS fell down along the Cauvery (2) towards Trichinopoly, the rains poured with such violence, that all active operations being, of necessity, suspended, time and leisure offered for adjustment of disputes in the several dependencies as well as

(1) Report of the board of assumed revenue, 24th January 1790.

						Miles, Fur.	
(2)	Dec.	3d,	Moganore,	-	-	-	9 4
		6th,	Jaloor,	-	-	-	11 4
		7th,	Mussalee,	-	-	-	16 0
		8th,	Killianoor.	-	-	-	12 4
		14th,	Munfapett,	-	-	-	6 4

for

for the arrangement of civil concerns; but, whilst he remained in that neighbourhood, the army called from the feuds and discords of refractory tributaries to events of far different import, had instructions to proceed to the northward.

It does not appear that the point of attack on Myfore had been determined immediately on the arrival of Earl CORNWALLIS at Fort St. George, yet, that the intention of entering the enemy's country by any of the passes to the southward had been abandoned by his Lordship, at an early period, is a conclusion warranted by various concurrent testimonies (1). The troops however continued at Munfurpet until the latter end of December.

The quantity of stores drawn to Trichinopoly from every direction, at a time when several stations were occupied to the southward of the Cauvery, and much

(1) "All the six pounders with their tumbrils sent from the army to Carrore, are to be moved to Trichinopoly by the first escort; Lieutenant Colonel GIBBS is to exchange such of the Field Artillery with the Army as he may judge necessary from the Garrison of Trichinopoly; returns of ordnance and stores in the Forts taken from the enemy to be sent monthly to the Military Board at Madras, when favourable opportunities off 1; the first return to be sent in compliance with this order must distinguish the ordnance and stores taken in each Fort, from those that have been placed in them from Camp, and other Stations."—General Orders, 17th December, 1790.—"I am directed by the Commander in Chief, to countermand his orders contained in my letter of the 17th instant, for the Squadrons from your Detachment to be left at Tanjore, as an escort for EARL CORNWALLIS, as they will not be required, and to acquaint you, that as the Maratta Vackeel now at Tanjore, is to proceed to Camp near Trichinopoly with the Detachment under your Command; it is the Commander in Chief's Orders, that you allow for his guard, these three Squadrons."—Adjutant General to Major STEVENSON, 20th December, 1790.

farther in advance whilst it strengthens the opinion just mentioned confirms the language of Colonel FULLARTON (1), and stamps the importance of that post. From Madura and the southern districts, supplies were obtained and escorted to this quarter by the industry of Captain MACPHERSON at the head of his own battalion (2); from Tanjore, by Major STEVENSON (3), whose disinterested exertions appear all along highly conspicuous; and, by Colonel OLDHAM, of whose services in that line repeated mention has been already made, some were drawn from Carrore.

In the latter end of December the whole army moved towards Trinomalee, marching on the rout of the

(1) See Note 5, Page 191, of this Work.

(2) "I am desired by the Commander in Chief to signify that you are to take the earliest opportunity of sending a message by his order to the Poligar of Torumcourcey signifying that your battalion is marching to Trichinopoly, and that you have received Orders to take under your protection any supplies for the use of the Company, which that Poligar may have to forward, but that your march is not to be delayed on account of such supplies. Should the Torumcourcey Poligar send any supplies in consequence of this message, or otherwise, the General desires you will protect them, but that your march is not to be delayed in waiting for them, I have received and presented to the Commander in Chief two letters from you, dated during your march from Carrore to Madura, and another reporting your arrival at Madura."—Adjutant General to Capt. MACPHERSON, 20th December, 1790.

(3) "A Detachment from a division of Troops under Lieut. Col. OLDHAM encamped south of the Cauvery near Trichinopoly, is to march for Tanjore, on the morning of the 17th instant, and is to be employed in bringing to that garrison (Trichinopoly) four thousand bullock loads rice, under charge of Mr. STRANGE. The following proportion of shot is to be drawn from the Stores at Tanjore, 18-pound shot 10415—12-pound shot 1,204—6 pound shot 940—3-pound shot 927—A sufficient number of bullocks to carry the rice and shot will accompany the detachment from the grain and Store department in the field. As the rice is already in bags no gunnies for its conveyance will be furnished from Camp, but gunny bags for the shot will be sent with the exception of one thousand which are to be furnished from the Stores at Tanjore—The Commander in Chief desires that you will accordingly direct every thing to be held in readiness at Tanjore, and that you will avail yourself of this opportunity to order every other Article to Trichinopoly that has been required from Tanjore for the use of the Army."—Instructions to Captain GLENDONNING 15th December 1790.

enemy

enemy with but little variation, and continuing in a northerly direction, they reached Arnee (4) on the 12th of January. Here, the sick and heavy guns being deposited in the fort, General MUSGRAVE remained with the whole of the left wing, whilst the right proceeded to Vellout (5).

					M.	F.
(4)	Dec. 30th,	Morcollum,	-	-	5	6
	31st,	Tirany,	-	-	13	0
	Jan. 1st,	Terrimungulum,	-	-	9	2
	3d,	Rajanagur,	-	-	9	4
	4th,	Warianagur,	-	-	10	5
	Jan. 5th,	Peraroor,	-	-	15	0
	7th,	Paundoor,	-	-	10	0
	8th,	Manalorepett,	-	-	17	0
	9th,	Trinomalee,	-	-	11	6
	10th,	Calishwakum,	-	-	15	2
	11th,	Moonocavay,	-	-	13	6
	12th,	Arnee	-	-	8	0

(5) " The advance except the 5th regiment of cavalry; and the right wing excepting the brass eighteen pounders and howitzers, will march the day after to-morrow, with a proportion of Military Stores, ten days rice for the native troops, and fifteen days arrack and provisions for the Europeans. The following division of the army is polled at Arnee, until further Orders, under the command of Major General MUSGRAVE, with the remaining part of the stores and provisions, viz. The left wing, the 5th regiment native cavalry, the corps of engineers, the iron eighteen pounders, and the pieces of ordnance drawn from the right wing; the Deputy Adjutant General, and the Deputy Quarter Master General, Capt. ALLEN and a proportion of guides. The pioneers of the left wing, under Lieut. LENNON; the Pay-master and the money tumbrils; the Deputy Commissary of grain and provisions; the Deputy Baggage-master, the Commanding Officer of Artillery, and the Commissary of stores, to remain with the division of the army placed under the Orders of Major General MUSGRAVE. The Commanding Officer of artillery, is to wait upon the Commander in Chief to-morrow morning. All the draught bullocks employed with the brass and iron eighteen pounders, the howitzers and the money tumbrils, and all the carriage bullocks for the conveyance of the proportion of stores and provisions directed to be left at Arnee, are to move with the advance in the right-wing the day after to-morrow, and to be delivered over accordingly. The recovered men belonging to the corps in camp of the sick left at Arnee to join to-morrow morning, and the sick of the corps ordered to march the day after to be sent into Arnee at the same time. The first issue of pay and rice, directed in this order to be made with the utmost expedition to the corps of the advance, and the right wing that are to move the day after to-morrow. The crop on the ground on the present Route of the Army is of so much importance to our future operations and to the welfare of the Carnatic, that the Commander in Chief hears with the utmost concern, it has suffered from the irregularities which have been committed since the army encamped at Arnee. The orders already signified against plundering, are so explicit, that he hopes the Troops and followers will in future render unnecessary, his carrying them in to execution with the severity which they have a right to expect on every occasion when they are detected in destroying the cultivation and plundering the inhabitants of the country in the vicinity of the camp"—General Orders, 12th January, 1791.

A body of horse of no repute, probably about two hundred, still hanging on the skirts of the army, continued to destroy and carry off considerable quantities of baggage, and to wound and otherwise distress many followers. Repeated instances of this insult, day after day, occasioned an attempt to cut them off by ambuscade, but although planned with much judgment, and without fault in execution, it was not attended with success: their depredations, however, ceased at this place. A large tank at Jamcollam was the situation chosen for the purpose. Under cover of the embankment a battalion of sepoy was placed, so as not to be visible without ascending the dyke, and two troops of dragoons with four of cavalry stood concealed in an adjacent toupe.

Whilst our army crossed the Palar river on the morning of the 17th January, the horse appeared at some distance in the rear. As they approached the tank the extreme caution they discovered bespoke an acquaintance with service and defeated the design. So soon as their advance saw our army in motion, the whole party quitting the woods appeared on the plain; they drew up at the distance of about one mile, halted, and one half of their party dismounting, the other advanced.

vanced with briskness midway towards the tank; here they reined up excepting ten who mounted on excellent horses, approached within two hundred yards at a strong canter; from these one man advanced at full speed. He ascended the embankment, and although several muskets were discharged at him within the distance of ten yards, he had the good fortune to escape unhurt. Pursuit was attempted but rendered useless from the speed of the Mysorean horse not less than by their usual habit of squandering in all directions.

Still moving towards the presidency. The army reached vellout (1) on the 27th January, and on the 29th, after being reviewed by Earl CORNWALLIS, received a warm testimony of approbation (2).

When exalted and illustrious characters whose virtues have gained the confidence and esteem of mankind, forsaking situations of ease and comfort, step

					Miles.	Fors.
{1} January 14,	Maumbaucum,	-	-	-	8	0
	15, Permaloor,	-	-	-	11	2
	16, Jamcollam,	-	-	-	10	6
	17, Conjeveram,	-	-	-	7	0
	24, Reogees Choultry,	-	-	-	7	0
	26, Streeper Madoor,	-	-	-	10	4
	27, Vellout,	-	-	-	14	0

(2) " Lord CORNWALLIS has great pleasure in expressing his warmest approbation of the appearance of the troops this morning, and cannot allow himself to doubt, but a perseverance in the same zeal, and good will, that has been hitherto manifested by the officers and soldiers of this army, will in due time bring the war in which they are engaged, to an honourable conclusion". — General Orders, 29th January, 1791.

forth upon arduous occasions, on the purest principles of patriotism, to encounter danger and fatigue, it is wonderful to contemplate the effect that the example has upon the minds of the people. This perhaps was never more strongly illustrated than upon the Governor General's announcing publicly in Bengal his intention of going to the Coast to take upon himself the charge of the war.

Whilst all ranks of men were lost in admiration of the noble spirit that dictated this resolution, the army seemed affected by it in a peculiar degree. Applications by the European officers for the indulgence of being enrolled amongst the chosen few that were to accompany his Lordship followed each other from every part of the country; Staff and other appointments were of no consideration when put in competition with this favourite object; and, whosoever could obtain permission to be of the number, even by such a sacrifice, considered himself peculiarly fortunate.

That this spirit should have prevailed among the European officers is not so much to be wondered at as that the same enthusiasm should have diffused itself among the native troops so forcibly as to overcome

all prejudices of education, habit, and religion. A testimony of attachment so pleasing and new, whilst it marked, more strongly than language can express, their confidence, could not fail to be highly gratifying to the British General.

The orders (3) that required so many volunteers to accompany Earl CORNWALLIS to the Carnatic, were no sooner made known at the different military stations, than the number was in readiness; and had thousands instead of hundreds been wanted there can be little doubt but that complement would soon offer, as even whole corps are said to have turned out upon the occasion.

The several commandants being emulous of doing credit to their battalions by the excellence of their drafts, the detachment was composed chiefly of grenadiers, and for the number exceeded, perhaps, in appearance, any body of native troops that ever assembled in India. Nor did their conduct in action or otherwise throughout the war discredit that appearance.

The spirit which thus pervaded the Bengal army actuated, also, the troops in the Carnatic. Every corps of that establishment whose turn of duty obliged

(3) See Appendix No. 14.

them to remain in cantonments or garrison lamented the necessity that prevented a participation in those honours which the high reputation of their new leader seemed to promise, especially, now, that no secret was made of his intention of pushing directly for the enemy's Capital.

Although much had been done by Major General MEDOWS to distress the Sultaun, and although many solid advantages resulted from the Campaign to the Southward, yet, as it was not attended with any of these brilliant events that give eclat to a General or fame to an army, dissatisfaction and discontent evidently rested on the minds of the people. A thorough acquaintance with the great superiority of our equipment and the total inability of Tippoo to cope with such a force, when we first took the field, raised the public expectation to such a pitch that nothing short of the Capture of Seringapatam in a few months could please.

However unreasonable these expectations, a disappointment of them was sensibly felt, but in proportion to the depression that ensued so was the elevation of spirits from the vigorous preparation now going forward for the speedy accomplishment of the favorite object.

In

In addition to the effect which his Lordship's arrival at Madras had upon our own Settlements, it most assuredly had that also, specified in the Minute of Council at Fort William "his presence in the scene of action was considered by our allies as a pledge of sincerity, and of our confident hopes of success against the common enemy, and by that means operated as an encouragement to them to continue their exertions and to abide by their stipulations."

NIZAM ALLY and the Marattas, although their armies kept the field, had as yet rendered no service that could materially contribute to the general cause. They cautiously awaited the event of our operations, that should success attend the British arms they might benefit by the alliance; but should adverse fortune fall to our lot, they had determined not to transgress beyond the possibility of a speedy adjustment of differences with the Sultaun. Both powers had upon former occasions acknowledged his superiority by concession of extensive countries. Conscious of weakness therefore, they were now afraid to penetrate so far into his country as would expose them to an attack ere we had reduced his strength by some decisive blow; for although, at present in the Carnatic watching,

watching the motions of the British army, they well knew that by the rapidity of his marches he could soon appear in any part of the Myforean dominions where his presence would be of most advantage.

On that account their operations hitherto had been confined merely to desultory excursions with small bodies of horse, without one attempt to besiege any of the strong holds (Dirwaar excepted) that guarded the frontiers. The energy of their measures from this period, therefore, can only be attributed with any probability of correctness to the presence of Earl CORNWALLIS at Madras, and, to the vigorous preparations going forward in that quarter. They plainly perceived that the British army must attract the whole attention of the Sultaun and inevitably deprive him of leisure or means sufficient to oppose the progress of invasions on the northern extremities of his country; but as their operations will be given at full length in due time any abridgement at this stage would prove but little satisfactory to the reader.

*END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.*

## A P P E N D I X.

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### No. 1.

*Treaty of Offensive and Defensive Alliance, between the Honourable United English East India Company, the Peishwab Suvooy Mahadeu Narrain Pundit Purdaun Bahaudur, and the Nawab Nizam Ally Khan Affuf Jah, Bahaudur—against Fatty Ally Khan, known by the Denomination of Tippoo Sultaun; settled by Mr. Charles Warre Mallet, on the Part of the said Honourable Company, with the said Pundit Purdaun, by virtue of the Powers delegated to him by the Right Honourable Charles Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General in Council, appointed by the Honourable Court of Directors of the said Honourable Company to direct and controul all their Affairs in the East Indies.*

### A R T I C L E I.

THE friendship subsisting between the states, agreeable to former-treaties, shall be increased by this.

### A R T I C L E II.

Tippoo Sultaun, having engagements with the contracting powers, has notwithstanding, acted with infidelity to them all; for which reason they have united in a league, that, to the utmost of their power, they may punish him, and deprive him of the means of disturbing the general tranquillity in future.

### ARTICLE III.

## A P P E N D I X.

## A R T I C L E   I I I.

This undertaking being resolved on it is agreed, that, on Mr. Mallet's annunciation to Pundit Purdaun, of the actual commencement of hostilities between the Honourable Company's forces and the said Tippoo, and on Captain John Kennaway's announcing the same to the Nawob Affuf Jah, the forces of the said Pundit Purdaun and Nawob Affuf Jah, in number not less than 25,000, but as many more, and as much greater an equipment as may be, shall immediately invade the territories of the said Tippoo, and reduce as much of his dominions as possible before and during the rains; and after that season, the said Pundit Purdaun and Nawob will seriously and vigorously prosecute the war with a potent army, well appointed and equipped with the requisite warlike apparatus.

## A R T I C L E   I V.

The Nawob Affuf Jah, being furnished with two battalions of the Honourable Company's forces, Pundit Purdaun shall have an option of being joined by an equal force on the same terms during the present war against Tippoo. The pay of the said battalions to be made good to the Honourable Company by Pundit Purdaun, in like manner as settled with the Nawob Affuf Jah.

## A R T I C L E   V.

On the said two battalions joining the Marratta army, Pundit Purdaun agrees to allot 2000 horse to remain and act in concert with them. But in the event of urgent service, on which cavalry alone can be employed, 1000 of the said cavalry may be detached thereon, 1000 remaining constantly with the battalions; whose pay will be defrayed regularly, in ready money, every month, in the army, or in Poona, at the option of Mr. Mallet.

## ARTICLE VI.

## A R T I C L E VI.

From the time of the said battalions entering Pundit Purdaun's territories, an agent on the part of the said Pundit Purdaun shall be ordered to attend the commander to execute such service as may occur.

## A R T I C L E VII.

If the Right Honourable the Governor General should require a body of cavalry to join the English forces, Pundit Purdaun, and the Nawob Affujah, shall furnish to the number of 10,000, to march in one month from the time of their being demanded, by the shortest and safest route, with all expedition, to the place of their destination, to act with the Company's forces; but, should any service occur, practicable only by cavalry, they shall execute it, nor cavil on the clause of "To act with the Company's forces." The pay of the said cavalry to be defrayed monthly by the Honourable Company, at the rate and on the conditions hereafter to be settled.

## A R T I C L E VIII.

If, in the prosecution of the war by the three allies, the enemy should gain a superiority over either, the other, shall, to the utmost of their power, exert themselves to relieve the said party, and distress the enemy.

## A R T I C L E IX.

The three contracting powers having agreed to enter into the present war, should their arms be crowned with success in the joint prosecution of it, an equal division shall be made of the acquisitions of territory, forts, and whatever each circle or government may become possessed of, from the time of each party commencing hostilities. But, should the Honourable Company's forces make any acquisitions of territory from the enemy, previous to the

commencement of hostilities by the other parties, those parties shall not be entitled to any share thereof. In the general partition of territory, forts, &c. due attention shall be paid to the wishes and convenience of the parties relatively to their respective frontiers.

## A R T I C L E X.

The underwritten Polygars and Zemindars, being dependant on Pundit Purdaun, and Nawob Affuf Jah; it is agreed, that, on their territories, forts, &c. falling into the hands of any of the allies, they shall be re-established therein; and the nuzzerana that shall be fixed on that occasion shall be equally divided amongst the allies. But, in future, Pundit Purdaun, and the Nawob Affuf Jah, shall collect from them the usual kundaia, and peishcush, which has been heretofore annually collected; and should the said Polygars and Zemindars act with infidelity towards Pundit Purdaun, or the Nawob, or prove refractory in the discharge of their kundnee and peishcush, the said Pundit Purdaun and Nawob are to be at liberty to treat them as may be judged proper. The chief of Shanoor is to be subject to service, both with Pundit Purdaun and the Nawob; and, should he fail in the usual conditions thereof, Pundit Purdaun and the Nawob will act as they think proper.

List of the Polygars and Zemindars alluded to in the above article.

Chettuldroog,	Anagoondy.
Harponelly,	Bellarree.
Roydroog,	Keychundgoonda.
Cunnaghery,	Koottir.
Kaunoor,	The district of Abdul.
Hakeem Khan,	The chief of Shanoor.

## A R T I C L E XI.

To preserve, as far as possible, consistency and concert in the conduct of this important undertaking, a vacceel from each party shall be permitted to reside in the army of the others, for the purpose of communicating to each other their respective views and circumstances; and the representations of the contracting parties to each other shall be duly attended to, consistent with circumstances and the stipulations of this treaty.

## A R T I C L E XII.

After this treaty is signed and sealed, it will become incumbent on the parties not to swerve from its conditions at the verbal or written instance of any person or persons whatever, or on any other pretence; and in the event of a peace being judged expedient, it shall be made by mutual consent, no party introducing unreasonable objections; nor shall either of the parties enter into any separate negotiations with Tippoo; but, on the receipt of any advance or message from him by either party, it shall be communicated to the others.

## A R T I C L E XIII.

If, after the conclusion of peace with Tippoo, he should attack or molest either of the contracting parties, the others shall join to punish him. The mode and conditions shall be hereafter settled by the three contracting powers.

## A R T I C L E XIV.

This treaty, consisting of fourteen articles, being this day settled and concluded by Mr. Mallet, with the Peishwah Suvvy Mahadeu Narrain Pundit Purdaun Bahaudur, Mr. Mallet has delivered to Pundit Purdaun one copy of the same, in English and Persian, signed and Sealed by himself, and Pundit Purdaun has delivered to Mr. Mallet another copy, in Marratta and Persian,

executed.

executed by himself; and Mr. Mallet has engaged to procure, and deliver to Pundit Purdaun, in seventy-five days, a ratified copy from the Governor General, on the delivery of which the treaty executed by Mr. Mallet shall be returned.

Poona,

1st June 1790.

(Signed) C. W. MALLET.

A true Copy,

G. F. CHERRY, Pn. Tr.

Ratified by the Governor General in Council, at Fort William in Bengal the 5th day of July 1790.

CORNWALLIS.

(Signed) CHA. STUART, L. S.

PETER SPEKE.

E. HAY,

Sec. to the Gov.

A true Copy,

E. HAY, Sec. to the Gov.

## No. 2.

*Treaty of Offensive and Defensive Alliance, between the Honorable United English East India Company, the Nawab Asif Jah Bahadur, Scudadar of the Dehkan, and the Peishwah Suvooy Mahadeu Narrain Pundit Purdaun Bahadur—against Fatty All Khen, known by the Denomination of Tippoo Sultaun; settled by Captain John Kennewey, on the Part of the said Honorable Company, with the said Nawab Asif Jah, by virtue of the Powers delegated to him by the Right Honorable Charles Earl Cornwallis, K. B. Governor General in Council, appointed by the Honorable the Court of Directors of the said Honorable Company to direct and controul all their Affairs in the East Indies.*

## A R T I C L E I.

THE friendship subsisting between the three states, agreeable to former treaties, shall be encreased by this: and between the Honourable Company and his Highness the Nizam, the three former treaties concluded with the late Sillaubut Jung, through Colonel Forde, in the year 1759; with the Nizam, through General Caillaud, in the year 1766; and the treaty of 1768, with the Madras Government, together with Lord Cornwallis's letter of 7th July 1789, which is equivalent to a fourth treaty, remain in full force, except such articles of them as may by the present treaty be otherwise agreed to; and perpetual friendship shall subsist between both parties, and their heirs and successors, agreeably thereto.

## A R T I C L E II.

Tippoo Sultaun, having engagements with the three contracting powers, has, notwithstanding, acted with infidelity to them all; for which reason they have united in a league, that, to the utmost of their power, they may  
punish

punish him, and deprive him of the means of disturbing the general tranquillity in future.

### A R T I C L E III.

This undertaking being resolved on, it is agreed, that on Captain Kennaway's annunciation to the Nawob Affuf Jah, of the actual commencement of hostilities between the Honourable Company's forces and the said Tippoo, and on Mr. Mallet's announcing the same to Pundit Purdaun, the forces of the said Nawob Affuf Jah, and Pundit Purdaun, in number not less than 25,000, but as many more, and as much greater an equipment as may be, shall immediately invade the territories of the said Tippoo, and reduce as much of his dominions as possible, before and during the rains; and, after that season, the said Nawob and Pundit Purdaun will seriously and vigorously prosecute the war with a potent army, well appointed, and equipped with the requisite warlike apparatus.

### A R T I C L E IV.

If the Right Honourable the Governor General should require a body of cavalry to join the English forces, the Nawob Affuff Jah, and Pundit Purdaun, shall furnish to the number of 10 000 to march in one month from the time of their being demanded, by the shortest and safest route, with all expedition, to the place of their destination, to act with the Company's forces; but, should any service occur practicable only by cavalry, they shall execute it, nor cavil on the clause of "To act with the Company's forces." The pay of the said cavalry to be defrayed monthly by the Honourable Company, at the rate and on the conditions hereafter to be settled.

### A R T I C L E V.

If, in the prosecution of the war by the three allies, the enemy should gain a superiority over either, the others shall, to the utmost of their power, exert themselves to relieve the said party and distress the enemy. ARTI-

## A R T I C L E VI.

The three contracting powers having agreed to enter into the present war, should their arms be crowned with success in the joint prosecution of it, an equal division shall be made of the acquisition of territory, forts, and whatever each circle or government may become possessed of, from the time of each party's commencing hostilities; but, should the Honourable Company's forces make any acquisitions of territory from the enemy, previous to the commencement of hostilities by the other parties, those parties shall not be entitled to any share thereof. In the general partition of territory, forts, &c. due attention shall be paid to the wishes and convenience of the parties relatively to their respective frontiers.

## A R T I C L E VII.

The underwritten Polygars and Zemindars being dependant on the Nawob Affuf Jah, and Pundit Purdaun, it is agreed, that on their territories, forts, &c. falling into the hands of any of the allies, they shall be re-established therein, and the nuzzerana that shall be fixed on that occasion shall be equally divided amongst the allies; but in future, the Nawob Affuf Jah, and Pundit Purdaun, shall collect from them the usual peishcush and kundaia, which have been heretofore annually collected; and should the said Polygars and Zemindars act unfaithfully towards the Nawob, or Pundit Purdaun, or prove refractory in the discharge of their peishcush and kundaia, the said Nawob, and Pundit Purdaun, are to be at liberty to treat them as may be judged proper. The chief of Shahnour is to be subject to serve with both the Nawob and Pundit Purdaun; and, should he fail in the usual conditions thereof, the Nawob and Pundit Purdaun, will act as they think proper.

List of the Polygars and Zemindars:

Chittuldrooy.

Keychungoondch.

Annagoondcy.

Cunnagheeny.

Harponilly..	Kittoor.
Billarree.	Hannoor.
Roydroog.	The district of Abdul Hakeem.
Khawn, the Chief of Shahnoor.	

## A R T I C L E VIII.

To preserve as far as possible, consistency and concert in the conduct of this important undertaking, a vakeel from each party shall be permitted to reside in the army of the others, for the purpose of communicating to each other their respective views and circumstances; and the representations of the contracting parties to each other shall be duly attended to, consistent with circumstances, and the stipulations of this treaty.

## A R T I C L E IX.

After this treaty is signed and sealed, it will become incumbent on the parties not to swerve from its conditions at the verbal or written instance of any person or persons whatever, or any other pretence; and, in the event of a peace being judged expedient, it shall be made by mutual consent, no party introducing unreasonable objections; nor shall either of the parties enter into any separate negotiation with Tippoo; but on the receipt of any advance or message from him by either party, it shall be communicated to the others.

## A R T I C L E X.

If, after the conclusion of peace with Tippoo, he should attack or molest either of the contracting parties, the others shall join to punish him; the mode and conditions of effecting which shall be hereafter settled by the contracting powers.

## A R T I C L E XI.

This treaty, consisting of eleven articles, being this day settled and concluded

# APPENDIX.



cluded by Captain Kennaway with the Nawob; Captain Kennaway has delivered to his Highness the Nawob one copy of the same in English and Persian sealed by himself; and the Nawob has delivered to Captain Kennaway another copy in Persian, executed by himself; and Captain Kennaway has engaged to procure and deliver to the Nawob, in sixty-five days, a ratified copy from the Governor General; on the delivery of which, the treaty executed by Captain Kennaway shall be returned.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged, at Paungul, on the 20th of Shawaul, 1204 Hejeree, or 4th of July 1790, E. S.

G. F. CHERRY, P<sup>r</sup>. Tr.

'Ratified by the Governor General in Council, at Fort William in Bengal, the 29th day of July 1790.'

CORNWALLIS.

(Signed) CHARLES STUART.

PETER SPEKE.

(Signed) E. HAY,

Sec. to the Gov.

A true Copy,

E. H A Y, Sec. to the Gov.

## No. 3.

*Definitive Treaty of Perpetual Friendship for the adjustment of affairs between the Honourable English East India Company, the Nawob Affus Jah Bahaudur, and Row Pundit Purdaun Bahaudur, and Tippoo Sultaun, in virtue of the authority of the Right Honourable Charles Earl Cornwallis, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Governor General, &c. &c. &c. invested with full powers to direct and controul all the affairs of the said Company in the East Indies dependant on the several Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and of the Nawob Azeem ul Omrah, Bahaudur, possessing full powers on the part of the Nawob Affus Jah Bahaudur, and Hurry Ram Pundit Furkia Bahaudur, possessing equal powers on the part of Row Pundit Purdaun Bahaudur, settled the seventeenth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two of the Christian æra, answering to the twenty-third day of the month of Rejib, one thousand two hundred and six of the Hegira, by Sir John Kennaway, Bart. on the part of the Right Honourable Charles Earl Cornwallis, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, &c. and Meer Alim on the part of the Nawob Azeem ul Omrah Bahaudur and Buhajee Pundit on the part of Hurry Ram Pundit Furkia Bahaudur, on one part, and by Golaum Ally Khan Bahaudur, and Ally Reza Khan, on behalf of Tippoo Sultaun, according to the undermentioned articles, which by the blessing of God shall be binding on their heirs and successors as long as the sun and moon endure, and the conditions of them be invariably observed by the contracting parties.*

## ARTICLE I.

THE friendship subsisting between the Honorable Company and the Sircar of Tippoo Sultaun agreeably to former treaties, the first with the late Nawob Hyder Ally Khan, bearing date the 8th of August, 1770, and the other with Tippoo Sultaun, of the 11th March, 1784, is hereby confirmed and increased,

increased, and the articles of the two former treaties are to remain in full force, excepting such of them as by the present agreement are otherwise adjusted, and the 8th article of the second abovementioned treaty, dated the 11th of March, 1784, corresponding with the 18th of the month Rubbie Ulfaany, 1198 Hegira, confirming all the privileges and immunities of trade, which the deceased Nawob Hyder Ally Khan granted to the said Company by the treaty entered into in the year 1770, is also by virtue of the present treaty renewed and confirmed.

## A R T I C L E II.

In the 4th article of the preliminary treaty entered into between the allied powers and the said Tippoo Sultaun, dated the 22d February, 1792, corresponding with the 28th of the month Jemadie Ulfaany, 1206, Hegira, it is written, " Until the due performance of the three foregoing articles," (the first article stipulating the cession of half the country, the second the immediate payment of half of the sum of money agreed to be paid, and the remainder in specie only at three instalments not exceeding four months each instalment, and the third engaging for the release of prisoners) " two of the sons of the said Tippoo Sultaun shall be detained as hostages," which articles are confirmed by the present instrument. Accordingly the said Tippoo Sultaun shall divide the sum agreed to be paid at three instalments abovementioned into three equal parts, and shall pay to the said three powers, their respective shares, at the exchange affixed for the amount to be paid immediately at such places on the boundaries of the allies as shall be determined on by them; and after the performance of the remaining two articles abovementioned; that is to say, the cession of one half the country, and the release of the prisoners, in case the amount of the three instalments be paid by Tippoo Sultaun to the three powers prior to the expiration of the period stipulated for it, the said sons of Tippoo Sultaun shall be immediately dismissed; and all pecuniary demands between the contracting parties shall cease and be at an end

ART.

## A P P E N D I X.

## A R T I C L E III.

By the first Article of the preliminary treaty it is agreed that one half of the dominions which were in possession of the said Tippoo Sultaun at the commencement of the war, shall be ceded to the allies adjacent to their respective boundaries and subject to their selection: according to the general abstract of countries composing half the dominions of Tippoo Sultaun to be ceded to the allies agreeably to their respective shares a hereunto subjoined, and the detail of them is inserted in a separate schedule bearing the seal and signature of Tippoo Sultaun.

## A R T I C L E IV.

Whatever part of Namkul, Sankery, Salem, Caveripoor, Attoor, and Permutty, which, as above stated, are comprized within the division ceded to the aforesaid Company, shall be situated to the northward and eastward of the river Caveri, or if there should be any other talooks or villages of talooks situated as above described, they shall belong to the said Company, and others of equal value shall be relinquished by the said Company to Tippoo Sultaun in exchange for them; and if, of the above districts there shall be any talooks or villages of talooks, situated to the westward and southward of the said river, they shall be relinquished to Tippoo Sultaun in exchange for others of equal value to the said Company.

## A R T I C L E V.

On the ratification and mutual exchange of this definitive treaty, such districts and forts as are to be ceded by Tippoo Sultaun shall be delivered up without any civil or demand for out-standing balances, and such talooks and forts as are to be relinquished by the three powers to Tippoo Sultaun, shall, in the same manner, be delivered up; and orders to this effect, addressed to the aumils and commanders of forts, shall be immediately prepared and delivered to each respectively of the contracting parties, on the receipt of  
which

which orders, the discharge of the money, stipulated to be paid immediately, and the release of prisoners on all sides, of which the contracting parties, considering God as present and a witness, shall release without cavil, all that are in existence, and shall not detain a single person; the armies of the allied powers shall march from Seringapatam: such forts and places, nevertheless, as shall be in the possession of the said Company, and on the road by which the said armies are to march, shall not be given up until the said armies shall have removed the grain, stores, &c. and sick, which are in them, and shall have passed them on their return;—as far as possible no delay shall be allowed to occur in the said stores, &c. being removed.

## A R T I C L E VI.

Whatever guns and shot shall be left by Tippoo Sultaun in the forts, which the said Tippoo Sultaun has agreed to cede to the allied powers, an equal number of guns and shot shall be left in the forts, which the allied powers have agreed to restore to Tippoo Sultaun.

## A R T I C L E VII.

The contracting parties agree that zemindars and aumildars being in balance to either party and repairing to the country of either party, protection shall not be given to them and they shall be restored.

If hereafter it should happen that any disputes arise on the boundaries of the allies and the said Tippoo Sultaun, such disputes shall be adjusted with the knowledge and approbation of all parties.

## A R T I C L E VIII.

The polygars and zemindars of this country who, in the course of the present war, have attached themselves, and been serviceable, to the allies, shall not on that account, in any shape or manner, be injured or molested by Tippoo Sultaun.

Whenever

Whenever three copies of this treaty consisting of eight articles, shall be delivered by Tippoo Sultaun, bearing his seal and signature, accompanied by three schedules also under the seal and signature of the said Tippoo Sultaun, specifying the detail of the countries ceded to the three powers, one to the said Company with the schedule, one to the said Nawob Affuf Jah Bahaudur with the schedule, and one to the said Row Pundit Purhdaun Bahaudur with the schedule, three counterparts thereof and of the schedule shall be delivered to the said Tippoo Sultaun by the allies, that is to say, one counterpart with the schedule, on the part of the said Company, bearing the seal and signature of the said Earl Cornwallis, one with the schedule on the part of the said Nawob Affuf Jah Bahaudur, bearing the seal and signature of the said Nawob and of Azeem ul Omrah Bahaudur, and one with the schedule on the part of the said Row Pundit Purdaun Bahaudur, bearing the seal of the said Row Pundit Purdaun Bahaudur, and signature of the said Hurry Ram Pundit Furkia Behauder.

*Signed and Sealed in Camp, near  
Seringapatam, this Eighth day  
of March, One Thousand Se-  
ven Hundred and Ninety-  
two.*

A TRUE COPY,

(Signed) G. F. CHERRY, P. T.

A TRUE COPY,

(Signed) JOHN FOMBELLE, Sub-Sec.

*Districts ceded to the Honorable English Company.*

Calicut, 63 talooks,	-	-	-	8,48,765	5	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Palgautcherry,	-	-	-	88,000	0	0
Dindigul and Palnacurpuckshy, 2 talooks,	-	-	-	90,000	0	0
Selim,	-	-	-	24,000	0	0
Koork,	-	-	-	8,000	0	0
Namkul,	-	-	-	16,000	0	0
Sunkaghurry,	-	-	-	40,000	0	0
				<hr/>		
				11,14,765	5	4 $\frac{1}{4}$

BARRAH MAHAL 9 talooks, viz.

Barrah Mahal,	-	-	64,000	0	0	
Caveriputtun,	-	-	10,000	0	0	
Verbudderdroog,	-	-	8,000	0	0	
Rayacottah,	-	-	8,000	0	0	
Kangoody,	-	-	6,000	0	0	
Darrampoory,	-	-	8,000	0	0	
Pinnagur,	-	-	10,000	0	0	
Tingricottah,	-	-	12,000	0	0	
Caveripoor,	-	-	8,000	0	0	
			<hr/>			1,34,000 0 6
Ahtoor Anuntgurry,	-	-	18,000	0	0	
Purmuttie,	-	-	14,000	0	0	
Shadmungul,	-	-	20,000	0	0	
Vomloor,	-	-	16,000	0	0	
			<hr/>			68,000 0 0
						<hr/>
						13,16,765 5 4 $\frac{1}{4}$

*Districts ceded to the Nawab Asuff Jah Babaudur.*

Talooop Kerrpah, 61 talooks,	-	-	8,33,649	3	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
The Doob, 15 talooks,	-	-	16,48,099	3	2

Brought over 16,48,099 3 2 8,33,649 3 3 $\frac{3}{4}$

## DEDUCT.

In the Peshwa's share, 13,06,666 6 10

Remains with Tippoo Sultaun,

Anagomdy, 60,101 0 0  


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13,66,767 6 10

Remains to the Nawob Affuff Jah,	-	2,81,331 6 8
Bengaulpelly and Chinchemnullah, 2 talooks,		41,804 9 8
Singpultun and Chilvara,	- - -	20,000 0 0
Oak,	- - -	20,000 0 0
Humvantgoond,	- - -	15,000 0 0
Wimbelly Vemla,	- - -	12,565 0 0
Moaha,	- - -	12,162 6 14

## INGOOTY, 4 talooks, viz.

Tarputny	- -	19,055 0 4
Tarmurry,	- -	13,072 8 0
Velanoor,	- -	8,800 0 0
Singemmully,	- -	10,855 0 0
		<hr/> 51,782 8 4
Befwapoon,	- - -	5,000 0 0
Buhary, Koorboor, &c. 2 Talooks,	-	35,000 0 0

## DEDUCT.

Remains with Tippoo Sultaun 2 Talooks,

Koorkoor Dummoor, - - 12,000 0 0  


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23,000 0 0

Remains to the Nawob Affuff Jah,

In Koorkoor, - - - 370 2 5 $\frac{3}{4}$

Pagodas 13,16,666 6 11

*Districts*

*Districts ceded to Row Pundit Purdaun Babaudur.*

The Doab, 15 Talooks,	-	-	-	16,48,099	3	2
<b>DEDUCT.</b>						

Remains with Tippoo Sultaun,						
Anagoondy, 1 Talook,	-			60,101	0	0
In the share of the Nawob Affuff Jah,						
Kopul. 8 Talooks,	-	-		106,137	3	9
Kanukgurys 1 ditto,	-	-		79,100	0	0
In Gagendery Hur-	-	-		96,094	2	15
				3,41,432	6	8

Remains to Row Pundit Purdaun, viz.

Durwar, 8 talooks,	-	-	1,38,536	8	5½
Hawanoor, 2 ditto,	-		30,604	3	2
Dummoor,	-	-	15,394	6	6¼
Bankapore, 16 ditto,	-		2,50,426	6	7¼
Serkutty, 4 ditto,	-	-	64,843	7	10
Ketore, 11 ditto,	-	-	1,43,397	4	3
Guddock, 4 ditto,	-	-	45,897	1	9½
Jalichal, 5 ditto,	-	-	73,185	0	14
Dummul, 4 ditto,	-	-	49,196	5	12
Shanore, 26 ditto,	-		3,40,946	7	13
Lalgurly, Soudunty,	-		1,48,953	8	0
				13,00,783	0 2½
In Gojinahur 8 talooks,	-		1,01,177	9	6½
<b>DEDUCT.</b>					

In the share of the Nawob Affuff Jah,	-	-	96,094	2	15

Remains to Row Pundit Purdaun,

5,883 6 7½

13,06,666 6 10½

			Brought over,	13,06,666	6	10
From Gooty Sunder,	-	-	-	10,000	0	0
			Pagodas	13,16,666	6	10
			Grand Total, Pagodas	39,50,098	8	9 $\frac{1}{4}$

*Summabundy of the Countries which are ceded to the Honourable English East India Company, by Tippoo Sultaun, according to the following Detail, dated the Sixteenth of March, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety Two, corresponding to the Twenty-second Rejeb, One Thousand Two Hundred and Six, Hejeree.*

Talooks appertaning to Callicut, 63 Talooks.

Talook Cusba Callicut, 3 Talooks,

Cusba,	-	-	-	38,236	8	0
Rumnayr,	-	-	-	8,071	7	12
Purupnayr,	-	-	-	8,863	3	0
						55,171 8 12

Talook Gurram Nayr, 7 Talooks:

Cusba,	-	-	-	12,725	0	14
Calicut,	-	-	-	12,957	3	5
Paijnayr,	-	-	-	17,630	5	14
Purmulla,	-	-	-	17,015	9	0
Kulkumra,	-	-	-	12,513	8	3
Wurkumra,	-	-	-	10,535	7	2
Poclecaye,	-	-	-	11,564	8	8
						94,943 2 14

Talook,

## 28

Culba,	-	-	-	14,736	1	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mylatoor,	-	-	-	12,192	4	15
Anejarypoor,	-	-	-	13,615	4	5
Kulkundela,	-	-	-	9,641	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Shurnayr,	-	-	-	10,982	9	11
Poontaany,	-	-	-	14,073	7	5
Kootay,	-	-	-	8,159	4	5
Wumnayrgar,	-	-	-	6,386	2	14
Kaapul,	-	-	-	5,480	1	4
Wykuttycote,	-	-	-	16,701	8	0
				<hr/>	1,11,969	7 14.

Cusba,	-	-	-	-	13,515	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mullpoaor,	-	-	-	-	6,608	7	6
Moreyoor,	-	-	-	-	11,117	3	2
Wullularycote,	-	-	-	-	10,130	0	0
						41,371	0 12 $\frac{1}{2}$

Cusba,	-	-	12,954	0	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Wunneery Kulkyparah,	-	-	12,466	2	9
Kolkynayr,	-	-	12,445	6	6
Kolekullynayr,	-	-	10,549	9	2
Koranyelvor,	-	-	7,717	9	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sutwye,	-	-	7,567	6	14
Turrunyonayr,	-	-	13,584	2	6
Hudnalukdufh,	-	-	13,916	7	0
Kurumpoole,	-	-	6,700	0	0
Tartalla,	-	-	10,394	5	15
Kowulparah,	-	-	8,328	8	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
			<hr/>		
			1,16,625	9	4 $\frac{1}{4}$

Talook

## Talook Ecravynair, 2 Talooks.

Cufba,	-	-	11,430	3	$4\frac{1}{4}$			
Kullaye	-	-	4,470	4	$3\frac{1}{4}$			
						<hr/>	15,900	7 $7\frac{1}{2}$

## Talook Cherkul, 5 Talooks.

Cufba,	-	-	21,173	0	$6\frac{1}{2}$			
Puttoon,	-	-	19,499	3	$2\frac{1}{4}$			
Runderfera,	-	-	13,137	8	1			
Gowaye,	-	-	12,176	0	0			
Murraye,	-	-	14,486	3	6			
						<hr/>	80,472	4 $15\frac{3}{4}$

## Talook Cole Angrice, 3 Talooks.

Cufba Kudroon,	-	-	14,518	7	$2\frac{3}{4}$			
Palchy,	-	-	12,654	0	5			
Cootyary,	-	-	12,823	5	3			
						<hr/>	39,996	2 $10\frac{3}{4}$

## Talook Kurrupnayr, 3 Talooks.

Cufba Kootipoor,	-	-	18,777	5	$9\frac{1}{2}$			
Yrgeerah,	-	-	13,192	3	$15\frac{3}{4}$			
Kawul,	-	-	18,139	0	$5\frac{1}{2}$			
						<hr/>	50,108	9 $14\frac{3}{4}$

## Talook Canianoor, 1 Talook

- - 30,000 0 0

## Talook Cochy, 14 talooks.

Moorshmerow,	-		10,000	0	0			
Mukeentpoor,	-	-	10,000	0	0			
Cotecherry,	-	-	7,000	0	0			
Aena Mugull,	-	-	6,000	0	0			
Tulpooly,	-	-	7,000	0	0			
Moloorkurra,	-	-	5,000	0	0			
Chaalkurra,	-	-	5,000	0	0			
Acloownumaary,	-	-	10,000	0	0			

Carried over, 60,000 0 0

Brought

# APPENDIX.

23

	Brought over	60,000	0	0
Chittoor Utmungul,	-	20,000	0	0
Alunygaa,	-	4,000	0	0
Paroor,	-	4,000	0	0
Koonutnayr,	-	4,000	0	0
Shadmungul,	-	4,000	0	0
Colecherry,	-	4,000	0	0
		<hr/>	1,00,000	0 0

Profits on black pepper, mint, and duties on timber &c.

Farm of the timber duties,	30,000	0	0
Duties on Tobacco,	2,800	0	0
Mint,	30,000	0	0
Black pepper, cocoanuts, &c.	50,000	0	0
	<hr/>	1,12,800	0 0
		<hr/>	8,48,765 5 4 $\frac{1}{4}$

88,000 0 0

Talook Palygautcherry,

Dindigul, and Pulnaverpuchshy, 2 Talooks,

Dindigul,	-	80,000	0	0
Pulnaverpuchshy,	-	20,000	0	0
		<hr/>	9,90,000	0 0
Selim,	-	-	24,000	0 0
Koork,	-	-	8,000	0 0
Numkul,	-	-	16,000	0 0
Sunkaghurry,	-	-	40,000	0 0
Anuntgurry,	-	-	18,000	0 0
Permutty,	-	-	14,000	0 0
Vamloor,	-	-	16,000	0 0
Shadmungul,	-	-	20,000	0 0
		<hr/>		

Carried over 11,82,765 5 4 $\frac{1}{4}$

Brought

Brought over 11,82,765 5 4 $\frac{1}{4}$

Barahmahl, 9 Talooks,

Barahmahl,	-	-	-	64,000	0	0
Caveripoor,	-	-	-	8,000	0	0
Caveriputtun,	-	-	-	10,000	0	0
Verbudderdroog,	-	-	-	8,000	0	0
Rayacotta,	-	-	-	8,000	0	0
Kungoondy,	-	-	-	6,000	0	0
Darumpoory,	-	-	-	8,000	0	0
Pinnaghur,	-	-	-	10,000	0	0
Tingricottah,	-	-	-	12,000	0	0

————— 1,34,000 0 0

Kunterai Pagodas 13,16,765 5 4 $\frac{1}{4}$

The villages of the abovementioned Talooks shall be relinquished and retained, on an investigation on the spot.

A True Copy,

(Signed) G. F. CHERRY, P. Transf.

A True Copy,

JOHN FOMBELLE, *Sub. Sec.*

# APPENDIX.

## No. 4.

*Treaty of perpetual peace and friendship between the Honourable the English East India Company, and the Nawob Tippoo Sultaun Bahaudur, on his own behalf, for the countries of Seringapatam, Hyder-Nagur, &c. and all his other possessions, settled by Anthony Sadlier, George Leonard Staunton, and John Huddleston, Esqrs. on behalf of the Honourable East India Company, for all their possessions, and for the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, by virtue of powers delegated to the Right Honourable the President and Select Committee of Fort St. George, for that purpose, by the Honourable the Governor General and Council appointed by the King and Parliament of Great Britain, to direct and controul all political affairs of the Honourable East India Company in India, and by the said Nawob agreeably to the following articles, which are to be strictly and invariably observed, as long as the sun and moon shall last by both parties; that is to say, by the English Company, and the three governments of Bengal Madras, and Bombay, and the Nawob Tippoo Sultaun Bahaudur.*

## ARTICLE I.

**P**EACE and friendship shall immediately take place between the said Company and the Nawob Tippoo Sultaun Bahaudur, and their friends and allies, particularly including therein the Rajahs of Tanjore and Travancore, who are friends and allies to the English, and the Carnatic Payen Ghaut; also Tippoo Sultaun's friends and allies, the Biby of Cannanore, and the Rajahs, or Zemindars, of the Malabar Coast, are included in this treaty. The English will not, directly, or indirectly, assist the enemies of the Nawob Tippoo Sultaun Bahaudur, nor make war upon his friends

and allies; and the Nawob Tippoo Sultaun Bahaudur will not, directly or indirectly, assist the enemies, nor make war upon the friends or allies of the English.

## A R T I C L E II.

Immediately after signing and sealing the treaty by the Nawob Tippoo Sultaun Bahaudur, and the three English Commissioners, the said Nawob shall send orders for the complete evacuation of the Carnatic, and the restoration of all the forts and places in it, now possessed by his troops; the forts of Amboorgur and Satgur excepted: and such evacuation and restoration shall actually and effectually be made in the space of thirty days, from the day of signing the treaty. And the said Nawob shall also, immediately after signing the treaty, send orders for the release of all the persons who were taken and made prisoners in the late war, and now alive, whether European or native; and for their being safely conducted to and delivered at such English fort, or settlement, as shall be nearest to the places where they now are, so that the said release and delivery of the prisoners shall actually and effectually be made in thirty days from the day of signing the treaty. The Nawob will cause them to be supplied with provisions and conveyances for the journey, the expence of which shall be made good to him by the Company. The Commissioners will send an officer or officers, to accompany the prisoners to the different places where they are to be delivered; in particular, Abdul Wahab Khaw, taken at Chitoor, and his family, shall be immediately released; and, if willing to return to the Carnatic, shall be allowed to do so. If any person, or persons, belonging to the said Nawob, and taken by the Company in the late war, be now alive, and in prison in Pencoolen, or other territories of the Company, such person or persons, shall be immediately released;

and

and, if willing to return, shall be sent without delay to the nearest fort or settlement, in the Myfore country. Bafwafca, late Amuldar of Paligautcherry, shall be released, and at liberty to depart.

## A R T I C L E III.

Immediately after signing and sealing the treaty, the English Commissioners shall give written orders for the delivery of Onore, Darwar, and Sadashevagada, and forts or places adjoining thereto, and send a ship or ships, to bring away the garrisons. The Nawob Tippoo Sultaun Bahaudur, will cause the troops in those places to be supplied with provisions, and any other necessary assistance for their voyage to Bombay, (they paying for the same); the Commissioners will likewise give at the same time, written orders for the immediate delivery of the forts and districts of Caroor, Aravacourchy, and Daraporam; and immediately after the release and delivery of the prisoners as before-mentioned, the fort and district of Dindigul shall be evacuated and restored to the Nawob Tippoo Sultaun Bahaudur, and none of the troops of the Company shall remain in the country of the Nawob Tippoo Sultaun Bahaudur.

## A R T I C L E IV.

As soon as all the prisoners are released and delivered, the fort and district of Cannanore shall be evacuated, and restored to Ali Rajah Biby, the Queen of that country, in the presence of any one person, without troops, whom the Nawob Tippoo Sultaun Behaudur may appoint for that purpose; and at the same time that the orders are given for the evacuation and delivery of the forts of Cannanore and Dindigul, the said Nawob shall give written orders for the evacuation and delivery of Amboorgur and Satgur to the English; and in the mean time, none of the troops of the said Nawob shall be left in any part of the Carnatic, except in the two forts above-mentioned.

## A P P E N D I X.

## ARTICLE V.

After the conclusion of this treaty, the Nawob Tippoo Sultaun Bahaudur will make no claim whatever, in future, on the Carnatic.

## A R T I C L E VI.

All persons whatsoever, who have been taken and carried away from the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, (which includes Tanjore) by the late Nabob Hyder Ally Cawn Bahaudur, who is in heaven, or by the Nawob Tippoo Sultaun Bahaudur, or otherwise belonging to the Carnatic, and now in the Nawob Tippoo Sultaun Bahaudur's dominions, and willing to return shall be immediately allowed to return with their families and children, or as soon as may be convenient to themselves; and all persons belonging to the Venkitagherry Rajah, who were taken prisoners in returning from the fort of Vellore, to which place they had been sent with provisions, shall also be released, and permitted immediately to return. Lists of the principal persons belonging to the Nawob Mahomed Ally Cawn Bahaudur, and to the Rajah of Venkitagherry, shall be delivered to the Nawob Tippoo Sultaun's Ministers; and the Nawob will cause the contents of this article to be publicly notified throughout his country.

## A R T I C L E VII.

This being the happy period of general peace and reconciliation, the Nawob Tippoo Sultaun Bahaudur, as a testimony and a proof of his friendship to the English, agrees, that the Rajahs, or Zemindars, on this coast, who have favoured the English in the late war, shall not be molested on that account.

## ARTICLE VIII.

The Nawob Tippoo Sultaun Bahaudur, hereby renews and confirms all the commercial privileges and immunities given to the English by the late Nawob Hyder Ally Cawn Bahaudur, who is in heaven, and particularly stipulated and specified in the treaty between the Company and the said Nawob, concluded the 8th of August, 1770.

## ARTICLE IX.

The Nawob Tippoo Sultaun Bahaudur, shall restore the factory and privileges possessed by the English at Callicut, until the year 1779, (or 1193 Hegira) and shall restore Mount Dilly, and its districts, belonging to the settlement of Tellicherry, and possessed by the English, till taken by Sedar Cawn, at the commencement of the late war.

## ARTICLE X.

This treaty shall be signed and sealed by the English Commissioners, and a copy of it shall afterwards be signed and sealed by the President and Select Committee of Fort St George, and returned to the Nawob Tippoo Sultaun Bahaudur, in one month, or sooner, if possible; and the same shall be acknowledged under the hands and seals of the Governor General in Council of Bengal, and the Governor and Select Committee of Bombay, as binding upon all the Governments in India; and copies of the treaty, so acknowledged, shall be sent to the said Nawob, in three months, or sooner, if possible. In testimony whereof, the said contracting parties have signed, sealed, and interchangeably delivered, two instruments of the same tenor and date; to wit, the said three Commissioners on behalf of the Honorable English India Company, and the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, and the said Nawob Tippoo Sultaun Bahaudur on his behalf, and the dominions of Ser-  
ringapatam.

ringapatam and Hyder Nagur, &c. Thus executed at Mangalore, (otherwise called Codial Bunder) this 11th day of March, and year 1784, of the Christian æra, and 16th day of the Moon Rabi ul Sany, in the year of Hegira 1198.

Tippoo Sultaun's

(Signed) ANTH. SADLIER, (L.S.)

Signature.

G. L. STAUNTON, (L.S.)

J. HUDDLESTON, (L.S.)

(A true Copy,)

W. C. JACKSON,

Secretary to the Embassy.

## No. 5.

*Treaty of Perpetual Friendship and Alliance between the Honourable the English East India Company, and the Peishwah Mahadeu Row Pundit Purdaun, settled by Mr. David Anderson, on the part of the Honourable Company, in Virtue of the Powers delegated to him for that purpose by the Honourable the Governor General and Council, appointed by the King and Parliament of Great Britain to direct and controul all Political Affairs of the Honourable English East India Company in India; and by Maha Rajah Subadar Mahadeu Row Sindiah, as plenipotentiary on the part of the Peishwah, Mahadeu Row Pundit Purdaun, Ballajee Pundit, Nana Furnavese, and the whole of the Chiefs of the Marratta Nation, agreeably to the following Articles, which shall be ever binding on their Heirs and Successors, and the conditions of them to be invariably observed by both Parties.*

## ARTICLE I.

**I**T is stipulated and agreed to between the Honourable the English East India Company and the Peishwah, through the mediation of Mahadeu Row Sindiah, that all Countries, Places, Cities, and Forts, including Basseen, &c. which have been taken from the Peishwah, during the War that has arisen since the Treaty settled by Colonel Upton, and have come into the possession of the English, shall be delivered up to the Peishwah. The Territories, Forts, Cities, &c. to be restored, shall be delivered within the space of two months from the period when this Treaty shall become complete (as herein after described) to such Persons as the Peishwah, or his Minister Nana Furnavese, shall appoint.

## ARTICLE II.

## A P P E N D I X.

## A R T I C L E II.

It is agreed between the English Company and the Peishwah, that Salfette and three other Islands, viz. Elephanta, Corranja, and Hog, which are included in the Treaty of Colonel Upton, shall continue for ever in possession of the English. If any other Islands have been taken, in the course of the present War, they shall be delivered up to the Peishwah.

## A R T I C L E III.

Whereas it was stipulated in the fourth Article of the Treaty of Colonel Upton, "that the Peishwah and all the Chiefs of the Marratta state do agree  
 "to give the English Company for ever all right and title to the City of  
 "Baroach, as full and complete as ever they collected from the Moguls or  
 "otherwise, without retaining any claim of Chout, or any other claims what-  
 "ever so that the English Company shall possess it without participation or  
 "claim of any kind:" This Article is accordingly continued in full force and effect.

## A R T I C L E IV.

The Peishwah having formerly in the Treaty of Colonel Upton agreed, by way of Friendship, to give up to the English a country of three lacks of Rupees near Baroach, the English do now, at the request of Mahadeu Row Sindiah, consent to relinquish their claim to the said country in favor of the Peishwah.

## A R T I C L E V.

The country which Seeajee and Futtu Sing Guickwar gave to the English, and which is mentioned in the seventh Article of the Treaty of Colonel Upton, being therein left in a state of suspense; the English with a view to obviate  
 all

all future disputes, now agree that it shall be restored; and it is hereby settled that if the said country be a part of the established territory of the Guickwar, it shall be restored to the Guickwar, and if it shall be a part of the Peishwah's territories it shall be restored to the Peishwah.

## A R T I C L E VI.

The English engage that having allowed Ragonaut Row a period of four months from the time when this Treaty shall become complete; to fix on a place of residence, they will not, after the expiration of the said period, afford him any support, protection or assistance, nor supply him with money for his expences: and the Peishwah on his part engages, that if Ragonaut Row, will voluntarily and of his own accord, repair to Maha Rajah Madhoo Row Sindia and quietly reside with him, the sum of 25,000 Rupees per month shall be paid him for his maintainance, and no injury whatever shall be offered to him by the Peishwah, or any of his people.

## A R T I C L E VII.

The Honorable East India Company and the Peishwah being desirous that their respective Allies shall be included in this Peace; it is hereby mutually stipulated, that each party shall make peace with the Allies of the other, in the manner herein after specified.

## A R T I C L E VIII.

The Territory which has long been the established Jagheer of Seevajee Guickwar, and Futty Sing Guickwar; that is to say, whatever Territory Futty Sing Guickwar possessed at the commencement of the war shall hereafter for ever remain on the usual footing in his possession; and the said Futty Sing shall, from the date of this Treaty being complete, pay for the future to

the Peishwah the Tribute as usual, previous to the present war, and shall perform such services, and be subject to such obedience, as have long been established and customary. No claim shall be made on the said Futy Sing, by the Peishwah, for the period that is past.

### A R T I C L E IX.

The Peishwah engages, that whereas the Nawob Hyder Ally Cawn having concluded a Treaty with him, hath disturbed and taken possession of Territories belonging to the English and their Allies, he shall be made to relinquish them; and they shall be restored to the Company and the Nawob Mahomed Ally Cawn; all prisoners, that have been taken, on either side, during the war, shall be released; and Hyder Ally Cawn shall be made to relinquish all such Territories belonging to the English Company and their Allies, as he may have taken possession of since the ninth of Ramzan in the year 1180, being the date of his Treaty with the Peishwah; and the said Territories shall be delivered over to the English and the Nawob Mahomed Ally Cawn, within six months after this Treaty being complete. And the English, in such case, agree, that so long as Hyder Ally Cawn shall afterwards abstain from Hostilities against them and their Allies, and so long as he shall continue in Friendship with the Peishwa, they shall in no respect act hostilely towards him.

### A R T I C L E X.

The Peishwah engages on his own behalf, as well as on behalf of his Allies the Nawob Nizam Ally Cawn, Ragojee Bounsala Synee Saheb Suba, and the Nawob Hyder Ally Cawn, that they shall in every respect maintain Peace towards the English and their allies the Nabob Asuff ul Dowlah Bahaudur and the Nawob Mahomed Ally Cawn Bahaudur, and shall in no respect whatever, give them any disturbance. The English engage, on their own behalf,

as.

as well as on behalf of their allies the Nawob Affuff ul Dowlah, and the Nawob Mahomed Ally Cawn, that they shall in every respect maintain Peace towards the Peishwah and his allies the Nawob Nizam Ally Cawn, and Ragojee Bounfala Synee Saheb. And the English farther engage, on their own behalf, as well as on behalf of their allies, that they will maintain Peace also towards the Nawob Hyder Ally Cawn, under the conditions specified in the 9th article of this treaty.

A R T I C L E XI.

The Honourable East India Company, and the Peishwah mutually agree, that the Vessels of each shall afford no disturbance to the Navigation of the Vessels of the other. And the Vessels of each shall be allowed access to the ports of the other where they shall meet with no molestation, and the fullest protection shall be reciprocally afforded.

A R T I C L E XII.

The Peishwah and Chiefs of the Marratta state hereby agree, that the English shall enjoy the privilege of trade, as formerly, in the Marratta territories, and shall meet with no kind of interruption. And in the same manner, the Honourable East India Company agree, that the subjects of the Peishwah shall be allowed the privileges of trade, without interruption, in the territories of the English.

A R T I C L E XIII.

The Peishwah hereby engages, that he will not suffer any factories of other European Nations to be established in his territories, or in those of the Chiefs dependant on him, excepting only such as are already established by the Portuguese; and he will hold no intercourse of friendship with any other European Nations. And the English, on their part agree, that they

will not afford assistance to any nation of the Decan or Hindostan at enmity with the Peishwah.

#### A R T I C L E XIV.

The English and the Peishwah mutually agree, that neither will afford any kind of Assistance to the Enemies of the other.

#### A R T I C L E XV.

The Hon'ble the Governor General and Council of Fort William engage, that they will not permit any of the Chiefs, dependants, or subjects of the English, the Gentlemen of Bombay, Surat, or Madras to Act contrary, at any place to the terms of this Treaty; in the same manner the Peishwah Madhoo Row Pundit Purdaun engages that none of the Chiefs or Subjects of the Marhatta State shall act contrary to them.

#### A R T I C L E XVI.

The Hon'ble East India Company and the Peishwah Madhoo Row Pundit Purdaun having the fullest confidence in Maha Rajah Subadar Madhoo Row Scindia Bahaudur, they have both requested the said Maha Rajah to be the mutual Guarantee for the perpetual and invariable adherence of both parties to the conditions of this Treaty: And the said Madhoo Row Scindia, from a regard to the welfare of both States, hath accordingly taken upon himself the mutual Guarantee. If either of the parties shall deviate from the conditions of this Treaty, the said Maha Rajah will join the other party, and will to the utmost of his power, endeavour to bring the Aggressor to a proper understanding.

#### A R T I C L E XVII.

It is hereby agreed, that whatever Territories, Forts, or Cities in Guzerat

rat were granted by Ragonaut Row to the English, previous to the Treaty of Colonel Upton, and have come into their possession, the Restitution of which was stipulated in the 7th Article of the said Treaty, shall be restored agreeable to the terms of the said Article.

This Treaty, consisting of 17th Articles, is settled at Salbey in the camp of Maha Rajah Subadar Madhoo Row Scindia, on the 4th of the month Jemmady ul Saany in the Year 1197 of the Hiejera, corresponding with the 17th of May 1782 of the Christian Æra, by the said Maha Raja, and Mr. David Anderson. A copy hereof shall be sent by each of the above named persons to their respective principals at Fort William and Poonah; and when both copies being returned, the one, under the Seal of the Honourable East India Company, and Signature of the Honourable the Governor General in Council of Fort William, shall be delivered to Maha Rajah Madhoo Row Scindia Bahaudur; and the other, under the Seal of the Peishwah Madhoo Row Pundit Purdaun, and the Signature of Ballajee Pundit Nana Furnavese shall be delivered to Mr. David Anderson, this treaty shall be deemed complete and ratified, and the Articles herein contained shall become binding on both the contracting parties.

(Written in the Marratta Character by Ragoo Bhow Dewan)

“ In all 17 Articles on the 4th of Jemmady-ul-Ahker, or 5th of Jeyt  
“ Adeek in the Shukul Patteh, in the year 1182.”

(Subscribed in the Marratta Character by Madajee Scindia.)

“ Agreed to what is above written in Persian”

(Signed) DAVID ANDERSON,

Witnesses, (Signed) JAMES ANDERSON,

W. BLAINE.

A true Translation,

JAMES ANDERSON,

Assitant to the Embassy.

Ratified

Ratified at Fort William, the 6th of June, 1782.

Company's  
Seal.

(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS,  
EDWARD WHEELER,  
JOHN MACPHERSON

(Signed) J. P. AURIOL, Secretary.

The following was added at the time of the ratification at Poonah, and the final exchange at Gualiar.

This Treaty, consisting of Seventeen Articles, was ratified on the 15th of the month of Mohurru ul Hiram, in the year 1196 of the Hiejera, and and shall be invariably and perpetually binding on both the Parties.

(Subscribed in the hand writing of Nana Furnavese) "done by me Balla-jee Jennardin on the 15th of Mohurru in the year 1183."\*

Small  
Seal of the  
Peishwah.

On the 21st of Ruby-ul Awul in the year 1197 of the Hiejera, the above written Treaty, under the Seals of the Peishwah and the Signature of Balla-jee Pundit Furnavese, was delivered near Gualiar to Mr. David Anderfon; and a counterpart of the same, under the Seal of the Company and the Signatures of the Governor General and Council of Fort William, was in like manner delivered to Maha Rajah Madajee Scindia Bahaudur, by which Exchange the said Treaty is become complete, and from this date shall be binding on each of the contracting parties.

(Subscribed in the hand writing of Madajee Scindia) "21st of Ruby-ul-Awul,"

A TRUE TRANSLATION,

CHARLES WILKINS.

\* 20th Dec. 1792.

The Counterpart subscribed by Mr. David Anderson, 24th Feb. 1783.

N. B. The small Seal of the Peishwah affixed to the joinings of the different Sheets.

*Extract of a Letter from Mr. David Anderson dated Gualiar, 25th Feb. 1783.*

“ AS I mentioned in one of my former letters, that some alterations had been made in the Treaty ratified by the Peishwah, you will doubtless be anxious to know what these alterations are, I therefore do myself the honor to send you an exact Copy of the Ratification.

“ Scindia, when I spoke to him on this subject yesterday, ascribed them entirely to the carelessness of the Copyist at Poonah, and declared that in case ever any discussion should arise on the words of our Agreement, he considered the Treaty as the one which must be consulted.”

## No. 6.

*Treaty of perpetual Friendship, Alliance, and Security, concluded between the Honourable Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, Knight of the Bath, President and Governor of Fort St. George, and the Council thereof, on the Part of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and his Highness the Nawob Walajau, Omdit ul Mulk, Unmeer ul Hind, Affuff ul Dowla, Anerverdeen Cawn Bahaudur Zupher Jung, Sippha Salar, Subadar of the Carnatic, on Behalf of himself, his Heirs and Successors.*

THE Court of Directors of the Honourable United East India Company, having taken into their serious consideration the great advantages which may be attained by improving the blessings of peace, now happily re-established on the coast of Coromandel and the Carnatic, and considering the present hour best suited for settling and arranging, by a just and equitable treaty, a plan for the future defence and protection of the Carnatic and the Northern Circars on a solid and lasting foundation, have communicated these their sentiments to his Highness the Nawob of the Carnatic, who being fully impressed with the propriety and wisdom of such an arrangement, has for himself, his heirs and successors, adjusted and concluded a solid and permanent treaty with the president and council of Fort St. George, upon the principles and conditions herein after mentioned; in consequence whereof it is stipulated and agreed that due provisions shall be made for the military peace establishment, and also, that for discharging the expence of war, in the event of a war breaking out in the Carnatic or on the coast of Corromandel, certain contributions or proportions of the revenues of the contracting parties shall be united into one common stock, to be allotted for their mutual security and defence: and as it is necessary that the application

application of the said contributions, both for peace and war, shall be vested in the united Company, or their representatives, together with the direction of the war, the command of the army, magazines of stores and provisions, (the present magazines of his Highness the Nawob excepted) with full power to occupy or dismantle such forts as by them shall be deemed necessary for the general security; the said contracting parties do hereby solemnly engage and agree for themselves and their successors, to and with each other, in manner following; that is to say.

I.

The friends and enemies of his Highness the Nawob of the Carnatic, and of the English united East India Company, shall be considered as the friends and enemies of both.

II.

His Highness the Nawob of the Carnatic will contribute towards the military peace establishment, and shall pay into the treasury of the said united Company, the annual sum of nine lacks of pagodas, to commence in the Full-moon 1797, corresponding to the 12th July 1787, as his fixed proportion, divided into lifts, payable at the following periods: that is to say,

30th November	-	-	-	-	3,00,000
31st March	-	-	-	-	6,00,000
					<hr/>
					Star Pags. 9,00,000

III.

That the Honourable East India Company will in like manner contribute, and, with the aid of Tanjore, shall pay and make good such further sums as may be necessary to discharge the expence of the military peace establishment beyond the said annual contribution of his Highness already mentioned.

## A P P E N D I X

## IV.

That for the satisfaction of his Highness the Nawob of the Carnatic, his heirs and successors, the president in council of Fort St. George shall furnish his Highness with an accurate account, shewing the number of troops maintained, and the names and situations of the garrisons supported by the annual contributions, and particularly the troops and garrisons maintained by the nine lacks of pagodas, annually contributed by his Highness to the general defence.

## V.

In case of failure in the punctual payment of the nine lacks of pagodas already mentioned, to the amount of one lack of pagodas in any kind, for the period of one month after the same shall become due, his Highness the Nawob agrees, that certain districts, specified in the schedule, No. I, hereunto annexed, shall be made answerable for such failure; and that the company shall have power to appoint superintendants or receivers to collect and receive from the Nawob's Amuldar, all the rents, revenues, duties, customs, and peishcush of the said districts; and these superintendants or receivers shall exercise all necessary authority for collecting such rents, revenues, &c. giving regular receipts for all the monies which may be received by the said superintendants, who shall have full power to inspect and examine all Cutcherry receipts and accounts of the lands and districts aforesaid, as well as to ascertain the state of all other revenues which shall be collected annually from customs, or from the Zemindars or Poligars, tributaries to his Highness within the said districts; and when the full amount for which such districts stood answerable shall have been paid to the Company, the superintendant or receiver shall be immediately recalled.

## VI.

At the appointment of the superintendant or receiver, the Nawob will furnish

nish the Company with the obligations the amuldars of each district shall have given to the circar; and if they do not pay the money punctually to the superintendant or receiver agreeable thereto, the Nawob, at the request of the Governor in Council, will immediately dismiss the said amuldars, and appoint such others in their stead, as the President in Council of Fort St. George shall recommend, after taking from them the usual obligations, which shall be delivered to the Company by his Highness.

## VII.

That the exercise of power over the said districts and farms, by virtue of the conditions mentioned in the fifth and sixth articles, in case of failure in the payment of any of the said kists, shall not extend, or be construed to extend, to deprive his Highness the Nawob of the Carnatic, or his successors, of the civil government thereof, the credit of his family, or the dignity of his illustrious house, but that the same shall be preserved to him and them inviolate, saving and excepting the powers in the foregoing article expressed and mentioned.

## VIII.

That in the event of any war breaking out in the Carnatic, or on the coast of Coromandel, the said united Company shall charge themselves with the direction, order, and conduct thereof; and, during the continuance of such war, shall apply four-fifths of their whole revenue in the Carnatic, and the northern circars, annually to the military expences of the war. To remove every doubt on the part of his Highness of any secretion or diversion of the said revenues from the purposes aforesaid, his Highness the Nawob of the Carnatic, in behalf of himself, his heirs and successors, shall have full power and authority during such war to appoint one or more inspectors or accountants, to inspect and examine the cutchery receipts of all the districts of the Company in the Carnatic, and the northern circars, as well as the state of all

other revenues collected from the customs, from the Zemindars and Polygars tributary to the Company.

## IX.

That in the like event, his Highness the Nawob of the Carnatic, after deducting from the whole amount of his revenues 2,13,421 pagodas annually, for jaghires to the family of his Highness, and 11,366 pagodas annually for charities, shall and will pay into the treasury of the said United Company four-fifths of his revenue to the general expence of such war; to be applied in such manner as the said United Company, or their representatives, shall find necessary for their common safety and interests, as also for the interest of their allies in the Carnatic, and on the coast of Coromandel; and it is moreover agreed, that his Highness's proportion of the debt of the war will henceforth be settled at twenty-five fifty-one parts.

## X.

For the more effectual security of the payments of four-fifths of the revenues of his Highness annually to the military expences of the war, and to remove every doubt on the part of the Company of any secretion or diversion of the said revenues from the purpose aforesaid, the President and Council of Fort St. George, in behalf of the Company, shall have full power and authority during such war, to appoint one or more inspectors or accomptants, to inspect and examine the Cutcherry receipts of all the countries and districts of the Nawob, as well as the state of all the other revenues collected from the customs, and from the Zemindars and Polygars tributaries to his Highness; and in case the said four-fifths of the revenues, or any part thereof, are diverted from the discharge of the current expences of the war, or the debts or expences incurred thereby, the said United Company shall have full power to appoint superintendants and receivers over the said countries and districts of the Nawob, in the manner specified in the fifth article  
of

of this treaty respecting the districts mentioned in schedule, No. I, with the same authority and under the like restrictions and conditions expressed in case of failure.

## XI.

That the said annual four-fifths, payable from the revenues of his Highness the Nawob of the Carnatic, shall, after the termination of the war, continue to be applied to the discharge of all debts and expences that may be incurred or arise during the course of the war, until his proportion of twenty-five fifty-one parts is paid off and discharged.

## XII.

It is expressly understood and declared, that so soon as the expences incurred by the war are paid off and discharged, the superintendants and receivers shall be immediately recalled; and it is further expressly declared, that the XIth article shall not have any retrospect to the expences of any war antecedent to the date of this treaty.

## XIII.

That after the termination of such war, and during the application of the said gross revenues to the debts and expences thereof, the IIId, IIIId, IVth, Vth, and VIth articles of this treaty, shall be and remain dormant, and be of no effect, but shall recommence and regain their full force and validity from and immediately after all the debts and expences of such war shall have been fully and proportionally paid off and discharged.

## XIV.

In case his Highness shall at any time have occasion for any number of troops for the security and collection of his revenue, the support of this authority,

thority, or the good order and government of his dominions, the said United Company shall and will furnish a sufficient number of troops for that purpose, on public representation being made by his Highness to the President in Council of Fort St. George, of the necessity of employing such a force, and the objects to be obtained thereby: In case of the march of such troops, the additional batta and expences attending their movements, will be annually discharged by his Highness at the end of each year.

## XV.

Whenever the Company shall enter into any negotiations, wherein the interests of the Carnatic and its dependencies may be concerned, the President in Council of Fort St. George shall communicate the proceedings to his Highness the Nawob of the Carnatic, as the firm ally of the Company: and although the direction of the combined force of the country is committed entirely to the Honourable Company, or their representatives, it is nevertheless understood, that his Highness shall be informed of all measures which shall relate to the declaring of war, or making peace, with any of the princes and powers of Hindostan, so far as the interest of the Carnatic may be immediately concerned therein; and the name of his Highness shall be inserted in all treaties regarding the Carnatic: and his Highness will not enter into any political negotiations or controversies with any state or power, without the consent or approbation of the President in Council at Fort St. George.

## XVI.

Nothing in this treaty contained shall be understood to injure the claim of his Highness the Nawob to the Tanjore country.

## XVII.

Should there be any essential failure in the crops in time of peace, owing:

to the want of rain, or any other unforeseen calamity, a deduction shall be made in the Nawob's kists to the extent of the injury which the revenues may sustain, as shall be estimated and fixed on by the Governor in Council, to whom his Highness grants full power and authority to appoint one or more superintendants and accomptants to inspect and examine the cutchery receipts of all the countries and districts of his Highness the Nawob of the Carnatic, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of such deduction, which is to be carried as a charge to the account current of his Highness.

## XVIII.

'It is hereby stipulated, that the conditions mentioned in the articles of agreement between the President and Council of Fort St. George, and his Highness the Nawob, dated 28th June 1785, for payment of four lacks of Pagodas annually to the Honourable Company, shall be null and void, the same being comprehended and included in the conditions of the present treaty.

## XIX.

It is further stipulated, that the said articles of agreement, dated 28th June 1785, as far as relate to the discharge of the debts of his Highness the Nawob shall be and continue in full force and virtue.

In confirmation of all the articles in the preceding treaty, the President and Council of Fort St. George, invested with full powers on behalf of the India Company, have subscribed and sealed two instruments of the same tenor and date, at Fort St. George, on the twenty-fourth day of February in the year of the Christian æra one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven; and his Highness the Nawob Walajau, for himself, his heirs and successors, hath also subscribed and sealed the same instruments, at Chepauk House, the  
fifth

fifth day of the Moon Jemmady in the year of the Heigira twelve hundred and one.

(Signed) JOHN MACPHERSON, (Signed) ARCH. CAMPBELL,  
JOHN STABLES. ALEX. DAVIDSON,  
JAS. H. CASAMAJOR.

Signed in the presence of

JOHN CHAMILLR, Secretary.

CHARLES BINNY, Secretary.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary to the Governor.

A true Copy,

(Signed) W. C. JACKSON, Dep. Secretary.

## SCHEDULE, No. I, *in the annexed* TREATY, *referred to.*

1. The district of Trevatoor, with the villages of Tummanoor.
2. The district Ellengad, &c. consisting of 12 Maghanas.
3. The district of Uspoor, with the village of Oonum.
4. The pergunnah of Tindavanam.
5. The pergunnah of the Cusbah of Verdaoor, including 9 mahals, and Tervadee, Vedoor, and Veezamunnee, and the talooka of Ohalwallce.
13. The villages of Pernatoor.
14. The talooka of Cunnanoor.
15. The pergunnah of the havilly of Ternamul, including the villages of Callispauk.
16. The villages of Adoormungal.
17. The pergunnah Paloor, &c.
18. The pergunnah of Chinqum.
19. The pergunnah Telgoody, &c.

20. The pergunnah of Damarpauk.
  21. The villages of Villapauk.
  22. The villages of Mundial.
  23. The talook of Temmerce.
  24. The villages of Chauckrauzpoor.
  25. The pergunnah Cholingavaram, with Tuckolum.
  26. The villages of Chuckramiller, with Nauteray.
  27. The talook Awaloor.
  28. The talook of Mealcharry.
  29. The talook Vaulapundal.
  30. The pergunnah of Pøondie, &c.
  31. The talook of Weapore.
  32. The villages of Coondapoor and Cauvery Pauck.
  33. The pergunnah of Amboor.
  34. Tulliput and Agraham.
  35. Talook Allianore.
  36. Warriorepollam.
  37. Vallicundapoor, excepting the jaghire of Rajinguda.
  38. The district of Sellumbar, 1 mahal.
  39. Cartmanargoody, exclusive of the jaghire, 1 mahal.
  40. The district of Bhoowangerry, 1 mahal.
  41. The district of Vindachell, &c. 5 mahals.
  42. The district of Vanetampeat and Feartanaggerry, 2 mahals.
  43. The district of Pudwear and Moolcaud, 2 mahals.
  44. The district of Noonulgud, otherwise called Gingee, 1 mahal.
  45. The district of Yeamputtoo and Pullygoondaput, 1 mahal.
- The provinces of Trichinopoly, Madura, Ongole, and Palnaud.

It is stipulated and agreed at the time of executing this treaty, that the countries and districts in the above schedule mentioned, shall be answerable for any failure in the payment of the nine lacks of pagodas mentioned in the said treaty; and in case they should not be adequate to the discharge of any failure when such may happen, it is stipulated that his Highness the Nawab shall name other districts to make good the deficiency; but if they exceed the amount of such failure, that his Highness shall keep back districts to the amount of the same.

(Signed)      ARCHD. CAMPBELL,  
                     ALEX. DAVIDSON,  
                     JAS. HY. CASAMAJOR.

## No. 7.

*Treaty of Peace between the Honorable the English East India Company, and the Maratta State—Concluded at Poorunder the 1st day of March 1776, or the 10th of Mohurum and Year 1190 of the Mahomedan Hegera, or the Year 1176 Bejaporee, Adilshahie.*

TREATY between the Honorable the English East India Company and the Marratta State, Poorunder 1st day of March 1776.

Whereas differences have arisen amongst the Chiefs of the Maratta State, and the Government of Bombay having taken a part therein by sending forces into the Marratta Dominions, which the Honorable the Governor General and Council of Fort William disapprove, and being desirous of conciliating these differences, have determined accordingly to enter into such measures as may most effectually contribute to so desirable an end. They have for this purpose therefore authorised, deputed, and given full powers unto Lieutenant Colonel John Upton, in the service of the Honorable the East India Company to conclude a Peace between the Government of Bombay and the Marratta State, and Colonel Upton having accordingly arrived at Poorunder has concluded a solid and firm peace on the part of the English Company with the Ministers Secaram Pundit and Ballajee Pundit on the part of the Peishwah Madeurow Pundit Purdaun and all the Marratta Chiefs, and the following are the Articles of Convention which they have engaged into.

## A R T I C L E I.

Peace shall be established and take place from this day between the Honorable the English East India Company in general, and the Government of

Bombay in particular, and Row Pundit Furdaun and his Ministers Sacaram Pundit and Ballajee Pundit on the part of all the Marrattas and the following Articles are to be observed inviolably by both parties.

## A R T I C L E II.

The Peace is to be forthwith proclaimed between the Honorable Company and the Marratta State at the Presidency of Bombay and all its dependencies, at the head of the English Troops encamped at Mandavee and in every part of the Guzerat province where there are British Subjects. The Marratta Government will also order Proclamation to be made throughout all their dominions.

## A R T I C L E III.

The Peishwah Row Pundit Purdaun and his Ministers being desirous of having Salfette and the small Islands subdued by the English in the War restored to them. Do offer to give in Exchange a country of three Lacks of Rupees with its Chout &c. in the neighbourhood of Broach. Colonel Upton having declared he could not restore the said Islands; It is therefore agreed that they shall remain as they now are, and that they shall write to the Honorable the Supreme Council of Fort William and both parties engage to abide by their determination. If the Governor General and Council of Fort William do not restore them, they shall continue in the possession of the English, and the Marrattas will then give up all right and title to the said Islands, should the Governor General and Council of Calcutta restore Salfette with the said Islands, the English will accordingly deliver them over to the Peishwah

## A R T I C L E IV.

The Marrattas do agree to give to the English Company for ever all right and title to their entire share of the City and Pergunnah of Broach as full  
and

and complete as ever they collected from the Moguls or otherwise without retaining claim of Chout or any other demand whatever, so that the English Company shall possess it without participation or claim of any kind.

## ARTICLE V.

The Marattas do agree (by way of friendship) to give for ever to the English Company a country of three complete lacks of rupees, near or adjoining to Broach, on which there is to be no claim of chout or any other demand whatever, Two persons on the part of the Company, and two on the part of Row Pundit Purdaun to proceed and determine the place and boundaries. When the Peishwah will give the Sunnuds.

## ARTICLE VI.

The Peishwah and Ministers agree to pay to the Company Twelve lacks of rupees in part of the expences of the English army, in two payments, viz. Six lacs within Six months of the date of this Treaty, and the other Six lacks within two years of the same date.

## ARTICLE VII.

The English do agree that every part of the Guzerat country, ceded to the Company by Ragonat Row or taken possession of by them, shall be forthwith restored with all the forts and towns thereunto belonging except what is settled by this treaty. The Country ceded to the English by Secajee or Futtu Sing Guickver, shall also be restored, when it is proved by their letters and copies of the Sunnuds granted by the former Peishwas now in their (the Guickvers) hands that they do not possess power or authority to make such Cessions. The Purgunnahs of Chickley and Coral with the town of Verion. Three villages of the Purgunna of Chureaffy and the village of Baker Oung are to continue as pledges in possession of the English till the Sunnuds for the country of three lacks are made over. All

treaties and agreements subsisting between the English and Ragonat Row are hereby annulled, and those of Sevajee and Futty Sing Quickver are to be also annulled when the above mentioned proofs are produced.

### ARTICLE VIII.

The English do agree that the troops now in the field from the Presidency of Bombay are to be marched immediately into their own garrisons and districts.

### ARTICLE IX.

It is agreed that Ragonat Row is to disband his army within one month of this date. His followers and adherents (except the servants about his person) are to separate within the same time, and proclamation is to be made by the Maratta Government granting a full pardon to all the adherents and followers and all such as have been in arms with Ragonat Row, the four following excepted, viz. Ambajee Mahadu, Noor Cawn Gardie, Too-la Kudmutgar and Kurrig Sing, Chokeydar, who for crimes and misdemeanours committed against the State are for ever banished the Maratta dominion.

### ARTICLE X.

If Ragonat Row refuses to disband his army, the English are to withdraw their forces and are not to assist him.

### ARTICLE XI.

"The Conditions of the Ninth Article being complied with, the Peishwah and Ministers then consent to establish a household for Ragonat Row—consisting of one thousand horse and some foot who are to be paid and relieved at the pleasure of Government but to obey all legal orders given them by Ragonat Row, also two hundred domestics to be chosen by Rago-

nat Row and paid by government. They will also cause to be paid to Ragonat Row to defray his other expences, three lacks of rupees per annum by monthly payments, at the rate of twenty five thousand rupees per month conditionally that he resides at Cooper Gang on the banks of the Gunghee Gudoury. If at any time he may want to change his place of residence, application is to be made to the Peishwah, without whose permission such a change is not to take place, and he is not to cause any disturbance, or carry on improper correspondence with any person.

#### ARTICLE XII.

It is agreed that no assistance is to be given by the English to Ragonat Row or to any subject or servant of the Peishwa's that shall cause disturbances or Rebellion in the Maratta dominions.

#### ARTICLE XIII.

It is agreed that in case of shipwreck of any English ships or vessels, or ships or vessels trading under their protection on any part of the Maratta coast, every assistance shall be given by that government and the inhabitants, to save as much as possible, and the whole that may be saved shall be returned, all reasonable charges being defrayed by the owners, in like manner the English Company engage their assistance should any Maratta ships or vessels be shipwrecked on any of their coasts.

#### ARTICLE XIV.

The treaties between the government of Bombay and the Marattas, dated July 1739, and 12th October 1756, are to be held and continued in as full force as when they were first entered into, unless any article or articles of either of them, should in other manner be provided for by this treaty, in such case such article or articles are to be rejected and those of this treaty abided by.

#### ARTICLE XV.

## ARTICLE XV.

All other treaties or agreements subsisting between the government of Bombay and the Maratta government, not having undergone alteration, or otherwise provided for by this treaty, are to be held and continued in as full force, as when they were first entered upon.

## ARTICLE XVI.

The Honourable the English East India Company shall be considered as the sole lords and proprietors of all the places ceded by this treaty from the dates of the respective sunnuds or grants and are therein accordingly to exercise their own laws and authorities, and the Marattas are not to cause any disturbance in any of the ceded countries, nor shall the English occasion any disturbance in the Maratta dominions.

## ARTICLE XVII.

In the places hereby ceded to the Honourable Company, and in all the places restored to the Maratta Government by the English. It is agreed that both parties shall commence to collect the revenues thereof from the day on which they are delivered, and no demand of collection, for any past time shall be made.

## ARTICLE XVIII.

A copy of this treaty under the seal of Colonel Upton shall remain with the ministers of the Maratta government, and a copy shall be sent to Calcutta to be signed and sealed by the Honourable the Governor General and Members of the Supreme Council of Fort William and afterwards given to the Peishwah.

(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS,  
J. CLAVERING,  
GEO. MONSON,  
RICH. BARWELL,  
P. FRANCIS.

Where

Whereas it is declared by the 3d Article of the foregoing treaty that “ the  
 “ Peishwah Row Pundit Purdaun and his Minister being desirous of having  
 “ Salfette and the small Islands subdued by the English in the late War, restor-  
 “ ed to them, do offer to give in exchange a country of three lacks of Rupees  
 “ with its Chout &c. in the neighbourhood of Broach,” and further that (if  
 “ the Governor General and Council of Fort William do not restore them)  
 “ they shall continue in the possession of the English, and the said Peishwah  
 “ Row Pundit Purdaun and his Ministers will then give up all right and ti-  
 “ tle to the said Islands.” The said Governor General and Council, hereby  
 declare their resolution not to relinquish the said Islands of Salfette, Caranga,  
 Elephanta, and Hog, or to accept the Territory offered in exchange for  
 those Islands, and the said Islands are accordingly to remain for ever in the  
 possession of the English, by virtue of the present treaty.

(Signed)      WARREN HASTINGS.  
                          J. CLAVERING.  
                          GEORGE MONSON.  
                          RICHARD BARWELL.  
                          P. FRANCIS.

## No. 8.

*Articles of Agreement, and Treaty between the Honorable William Hornby, Esq. President and Governor, &c. Council of Bombay, and of all the Dependencies on the part of the Honorable United English East India Company, on the one part, and Ragonot Row Ballajee Peishwab, on the other part. Dated the sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1775, on the 3d day of the month Mohorrum, and year 1189, Hejeree Mahomedan Style, or the day of the month and year 1800, Jentoo Style.*

## ARTICLE I.

The Treaty concluded between the Government of Bombay, and Badjee-row Pundit Purdaun, or first minister of his Serene Highness of the Saw-rajah in the year 1739, or 1140, of the Mahomedan Stile, and that concluded on the part of the Government with Ballajee Badgarow Purdaun, dated the 12th of October, 1756, or of the Mahomedan Stile, 17th of Mohurum, 1179, are hereby ratified and confirmed in their full extent, according to the full and true intent, and meaning of them, in the same full and ample manner, and in the same light in which they have hitherto been ever conducted.

## ARTICLE II.

All other agreements subsisting between this government of Bombay, and that of the Marattas, are hereby ratified and confirmed, and after the re-establishment of Ragobah in the government of the Maratta dominion, peace and tranquillity shall subsist uninterrupted between this government, in behalf of the Honorable Company, and the Maratta Government.

ARTICLE

## A R T I C L E   I I I.

Ragobah on his part, and on the part of the Maratta Government, engages from this day forward, never on any pretence, or in any manner, to assist the enemies of the Honorable Company, in any part whatever of their dominions in India, and the Honorable the Governor and Council of Bombay, do in the like manner engage never to assist the enemies of Ragobah.

## A R T I C L E   I V.

The Honorable the President and Council of Bombay, in behalf of the Honorable Company, and in consideration of the undermentioned grants, and cessions made by Ragobah to the Company, do hereby engage, and agree so soon as possible, after these articles of agreement and treaty are fully ratified, executed and confirmed on the part of Ragobah, to assist him with a strong body of forces, with proper guns and warlike stores, as a field train of artillery, which are to join his army, and act in conjunction with his forces, against his enemies the ministerial party. In the said forces shall be included no less than Seven Hundred, (700) Europeans, and the whole shall not be less in number than Two Thousand Five hundred, (2500) men : but at present only Five Hundred (500) Europeans, and One Thousand (1000) sepoys and lascars, with a proper and effectual number of guns will be sent, and the rest if wanted afterwards.

## A R T I C L E   V.

In consideration of such effectual assistance on the part of the Honorable Company, Ragobah, as Peishwah, and as Supreme Governor in the whole Maratta empire, doth hereby engage on his part, to cede and make over to the Honorable Company for ever, the undermentioned places and territories, and he doth accordingly by these presents make over the same to them in the most full, ample, and effectual manner, and he doth with these presents, deliver.

the necessary sunnuds, granting in the fullest manner, all the present and future full right and title of the Maratta Government to them, and in case of the loss, at any time of the sunnuds now desired, these presents are at all times to be considered as such, and of full equal validity with any sunnud whatever.

Basseen and the whole of its dependencies, in its fullest extent, and all rents, and revenues thereunto belonging, together with the Fort or Forts, and every thing belonging to the Poonah Government in it.

Salfette, the whole and entire island, with all the revenues of the different places, annexed to it, as collected by Annunt Row and Ramajee Punt.

Jumbooseir and Orpad, with the whole of their dependencies in their full extent, together with every thing belonging to the Poonah Government, in those purgunnahs.

The four following islands adjacent to Bombay, with every thing belonging to the Poonah government therein, viz.

Caranja, Canary, Elephanta, and Hog Island.

#### A R T I C L E VI.

Ragobah also engages immediately to procure from the Quickwar, a grant to the Honorable Company for ever, with all the necessary sunnuds of their share in the revenue collected by the Quickwars in the Town and Purgunnah of Broach.

#### A R T I C L E VII.

The Honorable Company are to be considered as the lords and proprietors, from the day of the signing of this, of all and every of the places,  
ceded

ceded by the two last Articles, in the like manner as the Poonah Government, or the Guickwar Government, were before considered, and are accordingly from this day forward to exercise every right and authority in these places, and to receive every revenue, which the Poonah Government or the Guickwars before exercised or received.

## A R T I C L E VIII.

Ragobah also engages faithfully to make good to the Company for ever the sum of seventy-five thousand (75,000) Rupees, annually, from his share of the Revenues of Occlasier, which sum is to be paid by his Pundit, in two different payments, at stated periods.

## A R T I C L E IX.

Ragobah engages to pay in full for the charges and expences of the body of forces with which he is to be assisted, consisting of two thousand five hundred men with guns and ammunition, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand (150,000) rupees monthly, and every month, which the Honorable the Governor and Council agree to accept without further account, and is to commence the day the forces leave Bombay, but as the whole number of forces, will not as yet proceed, he is only to pay a proportionable monthly sum, 'till the whole if necessary may be sent to join him, he engages to pay this stipend monthly, and as security for the same 'till his affairs will enable him to furnish money, which he promises to do as soon as possible, he assigns by these presents the Revenues of the following places, viz.

Occlasier, his remaining share, after deducting what is before by these presents ceded to the Honorable Company; Ahmood and all its districts.

Hanfool, and all its districts,

Verfaul, and its districts.

But

But it is hereby declared, that these places, belong to the Honorable Company no longer, than 'till the amount of the monthly stipend that may be due for the expences of the Company's forces is fully discharged, when all further demands on these four places are to be relinquished and in this light the Honorable the Governor and Council declare they accept the four Purgunnahs.

### ARTICLE X.

As it has been mutually agreed, during the course of this negotiation, that the sum of six lacs of Rupees, should be deposited by Ragobah with the Agents of the Honorable Company to be accounted for at the expiration of the service intended to be performed against his enemies, the Moulterial party, and Ragobah finding it at this time totally impossible for him to raise the sum to be deposited though still equally willing to do it, was it moreover, the contracting parties have mutually agreed to settle this point as follows. That Ragobah shall immediately deposit with the Company's Agents at Surat to the full value of six Lacks of rupees in Jewels, to remain in the Honourable Companys possession, 'till redeemed, which must be done as soon as Ragobah's affairs will possibly admit, all this Ragobah faithfully and firmly engages to perform, and the Honourable Company to accept.

### ARTICLE XI.

In case of opposition from any person or persons whatever to the Company taking possession of all or any of the places hereby firmly and effectually ceded to them.

Ragobah doth engage to pay the expence, that will be incurred by their gaining possession, to use effectual means to put them in possession, as well

as to secure them for ever in the quiet possession of all the revenues and places now ceded to the Honourable Company.

## A R T I C L E XII.

Should Ragobah make Peace with his enemy the Minister, he firmly and faithfully engages, that the Honourable English East India Company shall be included in it to their satisfaction.

## A R T I C L E XIII.

Ragobah doth also engage, never to molest the dominions of the Honourable Company in Bengal. He further engages not to make war, or commit any depredations in the Carnatic, so long as the last treaty subsisting between the two Governments is adhered to by the Nawob.

## A R T I C L E XIV.

In case it should happen (which God forbid) that any of the Company's Ships or Vessels, or the Ships, Vessels or Boats of any person or persons, trading under their protection should be shipwrecked on any part of the Maratta Coast, every assistance shall be given by the Government and Inhabitants to save as much as possible, and the whole that may be saved, shall be returned, all reasonable expences being paid by the owners.

## A R T I C L E XV.

All the places ceded for ever to the Company by this treaty are to be considered as their sole right and property from the day this treaty is signed, and this treaty from that day is to be considered in full force, just as if the expected service, were fully accomplished whether Ragobah shall make Peace with his enemies or not.

## ARTICLE XVI.

Immediately after the ratification of the foregoing articles; and after the Jewells to the amount of fix Lacks of Rupees are deposited and the security abovementioned given for the payment of the monthly expences of the force so long as they continue with Ragobah. and 'till their return: all in the manner abovementioned, the Governor and Council engage that the Company's force agreeable to what is mentioned in the body of this treaty, shall proceed from Bombay to join the army of Ragobah and they trust by the blessing of the Almighty, that they will quickly overcome his enemies the Ministerial party, and establish him at Poonah in the government of the Maratta Empire.

The foregoing articles having been agreed to by the Honourable the President and Council of Bombay, who have empowered me to accept the same in their behalf. I do in confirmation thereof affix the Seal of the said Honourable Company, and sign my own proper name thereto in Surat, the day and year above written, and I do engage to procure a ratification of this treaty under the Seal of the Honourable Company, and under the Hands and Seals of the Honourable the President and Council of Bombay within thirty days from this date.

(Signed) ROBERT GAMBIER.

We the President and Council of Bombay aforesaid, having empowered Mr. Robert Gambier to execute a treaty with Ragonot Row Ballajee Peishwah on our behalf, on account of the Honourable Company of the foregoing tenor which he has accordingly done, of the date abovementioned and the same having been signed to, ratified and confirmed by Rogonot Row Ballajee Peishwah and whereas by the last article it is covenanted and agreed that a ratification of the said treaty shall be transmitted by us,  
under

under the Seal of the Honourable Company and under our proper Hands and Seals, within one month from the above date. These therefore are to certify that we hereby ratify and confirm the foregoing treaty in all and every part, in testimony whereof, we have caused the Seal of the aforesaid Honourable Company to be hereunto affixed, and do now sign the same with our Hands and affix our proper Seals thereto this 16th day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-five.

(Signed)      WILLIAM HORNBY,  
                  DANIEL DRAPER,  
                  THOMAS MOSTYN,  
                  BRICE FLETCHER,  
                  WILLIAM TAYLOR.

*By Order of the Honourable William  
 Hornby, Esq. President and Governor  
 &c. Council of His Majesty's Castle and  
 Island of Bombay, and of all Forts,  
 Factories, Territories, Forces and Af-  
 fairs of the Honourable English East In-  
 dia Company on the western side of In-  
 dia, and on the Coast of Persia and Ara-  
 bia.*

(Signed)      GEORGE SKIPP, Sec.

A TRUE COPY,

(Signed)      GEORGE SKIPP, Sec.

## No. 9.

*Earl Cornwallis to His Highness the Nizam, the 7th of July 1789.*

YOUR Highness's letter, containing strong expressions of friendship, was presented to me by Meer Abul Cossim, and has afforded me the most inexpressible satisfaction. I have perfectly understood all the matters intrusted to the verbal communication of Meer Abul Cossim : and the sincere and friendly sentiments which I have discovered your Highness to be impressed with towards me, have induced me to shew the confidence I place in your Highness's declaration, by candid and explicit conversations with Meer Abul Cossim on subjects of the highest importance, and as they all of them have tendency to strengthen and encrease our friendship, I shall communicate, without reserve, to your Highness what has occurred to me relative to them.

It was with no small concern I found, on my arrival in charge of the controul of all the Company's affairs, that one of the eventual and most essential points of the treaty of friendship and alliance, made in 1768, between your Highness and the Company, remained unexecuted on both sides, viz. The surrender of the Guntoor Sircar to the Company and the regular discharge of your Highness's demand for the Peishcush from the Company ; anxious notwithstanding, that by urging the due performance of this Article, I should not intrude on your Highness while engaged in pursuits of importance, I postponed all negotiation on the subject, until I was convinced that your Highness uninterrupted by war, had full leisure to consider the propriety of the performance of this Article of the treaty ; and until you might have had sufficient opportunity to put implicit confidence in my assurances for the punctual discharge of the Peishcush for the Northern Circars : I then deputed Captain Kennaway to your Highness's Court, with instructions, to make the demand of the Guntoor Sircar, by virtue of the treaty of 1768, to assure  
your

your Highness of my firm intention to discharge the balances, upon fair statement, due to your Highness on account of the Peishcush, and to impress you with the sincerity of my intentions for its regular payment hereafter. I have already expressed my satisfaction at your Highness's immediate compliance to deliver up the Guntoor Circar to the Company, and have assured your Highness of my firm intention to persevere in a strict system of faith to engagements: and now, with such a proof of the security of your Highness's friendship and good faith; I have, from a desire to testify to your Highness that I am impressed with similar sentiments, entered into a full discussion of every Article with Meer Abul Cossim, in order that such parts of it as are undefined, and bear an obscure and doubtful meaning, may be so explained as shall preclude every necessity of future discussion, remove all ground of misunderstanding, and give stability and permanency to that friendship which now subsists between us. In adopting this rule of conduct, I do no more than fulfil the intention of the King of England, and the British nation, who, by the system lately established for the Government of this Country, had in view the important end of giving efficacy to the existing treaties between the English and the powers of Hindostan, and of securing a due performance thereof in future. This communication, I am persuaded, will fully satisfy your Highness of the propriety of my declining the proposals of Meer Abul Cossim, for entering into a new security for the discharge of the Peishcush, by mortgaging a portion of the Circars, considering, as I do, the faith of the English nation already pledged for the due payment of it. In proof of the sincerity of my intentions that the treaty should be carried into full effect, I agree that in the 6th Article of the treaty, the words "whenever the situation of affairs will allow of such a body of troops" to march into the Decan" shall be understood to mean, that the force engaged for by this Article, viz. two battalions of sepoy and six pieces of cannon, manned by Europeans, shall be granted whenever your Highness shall apply for it, making only one exception, that it is not to be employed

against any power in alliance with the Company, viz. Pundit Purdaun, Madajee Scindia, and other Marratta Chiefs, Peishwa Ragajee Bhoolia, the Nawob of Arcot, and Nawob Vizier; Rajahs of Tanjore and Trevancore: that the battalions at present not defined in number shall not consist of less than 800 men each: that the six field-pieces shall be manned with the number of Europeans which is usual in time of war: that the expence to be charged to your Highness, shall be no more than the exact sum which it costs the Company to maintain a body of that force when employed on service in the field, that this expence be as per separate account; that this detachment shall march within two months, or sooner if possible after it is demanded, and your Highness shall be charged with the expence of it from the day it enters your Highness's territories, until it quits them on its return to the Company's, with the addition of one month, at the average calculation of the whole amount, in order to defray the charges, the Company must necessarily incur to put such a force in a state fit for service. I have so fully discussed the articles of the treaty that relate to the Nawob of Arcot, and the Carnatic, on the representation of Meer Abul Cossim, that a mere reference to the articles themselves will inform your Highness of the full force of my arguments; and although the long existing friendship between that Nawob and the Company might be urged as further ground for declining the proposal of Meer Abul Cossim, his right to the possession of the Carnatic Payen Ghaut is fully established and admitted by the 7th and 8th articles, and papers appertaining to them, there can therefore be no necessity for troubling your Highness with other reasons. In regard to the articles relative to the Dewanny of the Carnatic Balla Ghaut, your Highness must be well convinced that circumstances have totally prevented the execution of these articles, and the Company are in the full enjoyment of peace with all the world, but should it hereafter happen that the Company should obtain possession of the Country mentioned in these articles, with your Highness's assistance, they will strictly perform

perform the stipulations in favour of your Highness and the Marrattas. Your Highness must be well assured, that while treaties of peace and friendship exist with any chief, negociations that tend to deprive that chief of any part of his possessions, unprovoked on his part, must naturally create suspicions in his mind unfavourable to the reputation of your Highness, and to the character of the Company, since the only grounds on which such negociations could be carried on, rest on a treaty existing upwards of twenty years, the execution of which is yet unclaimed, and since no provocation has hitherto been made to justify a breach in the present peaceable and amicable understanding between each other.

As I am at all times desirous that such circumstances as carry with them impediment and hindrance to good order and government, without bearing the smallest advantage to either side, should be so changed as to produce the good effects expected from treaties, and as the affairs of both parties might suffer great injury from being excluded from corresponding with the other powers of the Decan, I agree that in future either party, without a breach of treaty shall be at liberty to receive or send Vackeels, and correspond with any powers in the Decan, in such manner as may be expedient for the benefit of their own affairs, under the condition that the object of such intercourse or correspondence be not hostile to either of the governments. I have in many instances, as well through Captain Kenaway as to Meer Abul Cossim, and the first part of this letter, declared my firm intention to execute the treaty of 1768, and to live in perpetual amity and friendship with your Highness; and your Highness will be convinced from the explanations I have given to those articles in the treaty of ambiguous and obscure meaning, that I am earnestly desirous of the adjustment of every matter on grounds fair and liberal; but it is necessary, in consideration of the subjects of conversation with Meer Abul Cossim, that I should point out to your Highness, that unless just cause should be  
given

given for entering into new treaties, the laws of my country, the injunctions of the King and Company of England, as well as the faith and honor of the English, prohibit me from entering into any negotiation, to make new treaties, and I have confined my conferences with Meer Abul Cossim to the explanation of that made in 1768, with a view to a more perfect execution of it. On this account I have not judged proper to comply with such requests as have been made by Meer Abul Cossim, that in any shape tend to alter the spirit of that treaty. A further argument to impress your Highness with the propriety of this determination is, the sanction and support of His Majesty and the Company of England to those measures that coincide with their instructions, I have mentioned this circumstance merely to assure your Highness of the strength of my assertions, and the value of my engagements in regard to the Guntoor Circar, and the other articles of the treaty; and I trust that this clear explanation of the ambiguous articles of the treaty will render it effectual, and will afford your Highness a convincing proof of the Company's determination to adhere to the faith of it. Although I have not agreed to enter into a new treaty with your Highness through Meer Abul Cossim, for the reason above assigned, yet your Highness, in consideration of the authority vested in me by the King and Parliament of England, will consider my letter, though merely purporting a clear explanation of the several articles in the treaty of 1768, strong and effectual upon the English Government in India, equally so as a treaty in due form could be, since the members of the Council, have given their cheerful acquiescence to its contents. For further particulars of my sentiments, I beg leave to refer your Highness to Meer Abul Cossim, whom I have considered during this negotiation as faithfully attached to your Highness, fully acquainted with your Highness's interests, and your most confidential servant empowered to settle any agreement for the mutual benefit of the two governments. I have accordingly communicated to him, without reserve, all that has occurred to me on the subject of the

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the elucidation of the Treaty of 1768, in the same manner as if your Highness were present. Nevertheless as your Highness's concurrence are necessary to give a final sanction to the articles discussed, I have thought proper to mention them in this Letter; for the rest your Highness may have the most assured confidence, that I will most faithfully abide by all the engagements I have entered into on the part of the Company.

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## No. 10

*Governor General and Council to the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, 21<sup>st</sup> June, 1790.*

Honourable Sir,

**W**E have received your letters, dated the 7th and 9th instant, with their different enclosures; and we must acknowledge that the contents of them have given us the most serious concern.

It has ever been as much our earnest inclination and disposition, as we know it to be the wish and desire of the British nation, and of the Honourable Court of Directors, that the Nawob Mahomed Alli, should, in all public and private transactions, be treated with every degree of liberality and delicacy which could be expected by an old friend and ally of the Company, who has with them experienced great vicissitudes of fortune during the long period of their mutual connexion; and from those considerations we should perhaps, on any common occasion, conceive that we should not commit a very unwarrantable breach of our public duty, by exposing the Company's Interests to the risk of suffering some moderate pecuniary loss, rather than give a sanction to any measure, which we had reason to believe would violently shock the private feelings of a respectable old Prince, who has probably now but a few years to live.

Forced,

Forced, however, as we have been into an expensive and dangerous war, with the most inveterate as well as the most powerful enemy that the British nation and the Nawob have ever had to contend with in India, and in the event of which the future safety of his Highness's own dominions is as deeply staked as the essential interests of the Honourable Company, we plainly perceive that we could not gratify the Nawob's private sensations, by forbearing to take efficient steps to exact the performance of his engagements to the Company, without being guilty of a flagrant neglect of the attention, which is due to the honour and interests of our country, and no less to the security of his Highness's own dominions.

We need not conceal from you, that the resources of Bengal, exhausted as they are by drains of various kinds, during a long series of successive years, could not, even with the aid of the utmost punctuality in his Highness's payments, either according to the terms of the treaty concluded with Sir Archibald Campbell, or of those of the propositions made to him by the Court of Directors, to which he has lately acceded, long support such expences as those with which the present war must unavoidably be attended, without being reduced to great extremity of distress, but we must freely declare, that, unless the whole or a great part of the heavy arrears, which are at present due by the Nawob of Arcot, and the Rajah of Tanjore, can be recovered, and a punctual discharge of the stipulated proportions can be secured in future, for the general good, we need not only foresee great immediate embarrassment to the Company's finances, but also much ground for apprehension that the ultimate success of the war may be greatly endangered.

Under these impressions, and being at the same time perfectly persuaded, that in giving your opinions you are actuated solely by a regard to the substantial interests both of his Highness and the Company, as well as convinced that your judgement cannot be erroneous, on the impossibility of obtaining  
in

in future the stipulated proportion of the Nawob's revenues through the medium of his Highness's own managers, (which must also preclude all hopes of your being able to recover by those means the immense amount of his present balance) we think it our indispensable duty to authorize and direct you to take effectual measures, in as delicate a manner as may be possible, to put the Company into immediate possession of the management of his Highness's revenues and country, in order that the total amount of the collections may be applied with fidelity and œconomy, in the proportions that have been already settled, to defray the exigencies of the War, for the general benefit of the Parties, and to support his Highness's own family and dignity.

We sincerely lament, that your endeavours to prevail upon the Nawob by arguments and persuasion, to sacrifice his ideas and private feeling, respecting his own personal dignity and importance, to the real and substantial good of his subjects, and for that purpose to make a voluntary surrender to the Company of the management of his country, during the continuance of the present War, have proved so fruitless and ineffectual; because it has been with the utmost reluctance that we could bring ourselves to instruct you to take any step which would give his Highness the least uneasiness or mortification.

We trust, however, that before long, his Highness will be fully sensible of the interested and criminal motives of the advisers by whom he has been influenced to resist your solicitations; and that he will soon see, that whilst his people will be treated with justice and humanity, a liberal fund will be secured for the support of his own dignity, and the maintenance of his family; and that the remainder of the revenues will be reserved from the hands of extortioners and usurers, and honourably applied to the defence and protection of his subjects and dominions; but at the same time we repeat our directions, that every delicate and conciliatory means that suggest themselves

to you, and which will not counteract their essential purposes, shall be made use of with his Highness, in carrying our instructions into execution.

Your statements of the account between his Highness and the Company appear to us to be correct, and your reasonings in support of the different Articles charged against him, seem to be solid and just; but no pains must be spared to give his Highness the minute and full explanation of all the particulars of which the account consists, and of the general principles on which it is formed, in order that he may, if possible, be convinced that the Company's Governments are incapable of making demands upon him that cannot be supported by the clearest and most obvious tenor and meaning of specific agreements. It must likewise be shewn and proved to his Highness, in the most satisfactory manner, that his receipt of his proportion of the Revenue will be completely secured, by the officers that may be appointed by him having the most free and uninterrupted access, not only to observe the general conduct of the Company's servants that may be employed in those collections, but to inspect and examine all accounts whatever of Receipts and Disbursements that relate to them, during the time that his country shall remain under the management of your government.

We cannot entirely abandon the hopes, that upon a more mature reflection on Tippoo's insatiable ambition, and his personal inveteracy to him and his family, on the many insults and injuries that he has already suffered from that Prince, or from his Father, and on the danger to which the Carnatic has long been and is at present exposed from that powerful chief, his Highness may at last be inclined to lend a more favourable ear to your arguments and persuasions; and it would be highly gratifying to us if the indispensable point of putting the collections into the hands of your officers could be carried, without your being obliged to proceed to any act which should bear the least appearance of violence; that if his Highness should, instead

instead of receiving one fifth part of the net realized revenue, prefer your acquiescence to his retaining in his own hands a part of the country estimated at one fifth of the amount of the gross revenues of the Carnatic, and would on that condition make a voluntary surrender of the remaining four fifths to the management of the Company, during the continuance of the war, and until his present arrears shall be discharged, although we believe that it would not be so advantageous as the other mode, for the interests either of the Nawob or the Company, yet, if it would tend to render the effect of our instructions less painful to him, we shall be happy to give the measure our entire approbation.

His Highness cannot lament more than we do, that a necessity has arisen for our adopting the determination, that we have directed you to execute, but you will have it in your power to prove to him by a variety of unanswerable arguments, that consistent with an honourable discharge of our public duty, it was entirely unavoidable.

In your discussions on this subject, our wishes, that the failure on his Highness's part, in the performance of his treaty with the Company, may be made perfectly and undeniably clear, by the statements and explanations of the accounts; though we desire that the most gentle and moderate language may be made use of to himself personally, at the time that you communicate the present instructions to him.

In order likewise that he may see, in the most distinct point of view, that the pressing exigencies of public affairs, which have driven us to the necessity of requiring a painful sacrifice from him, have originated only from causes in which he is at least equally concerned with ourselves, we particularly direct, that you will be at pains to bring to his notice and recollection, that the present contest has no sort of concern with European politics, and has

not in the smallest degree been occasioned by disputes or altercations between us and any other European power ; that, from an aversion to war, we have dissembled our sense of Tippoo's failure in the performance of several stipulations of the last Treaty of Peace, as well as many insults and injuries that he has offered to us in the course of the last three or four years ; and that we should have deservedly incurred the contempt of all mankind, if, inattentive to the dictates of honour, and the evident principles of political self-defence, we had tamely allowed an arrogant and inveterate enemy to set the laws of the most sacred treaties at defiance, and aggrandize and prepare himself to act in a short time, with more efficacy against ourselves, by the destruction of a neighbour and faithful Ally, whom we were bound by the most solemn engagements to protect and defend, without making a manly effort at the present junction to curb his insolence, and to exact signal reparation for the many injuries that we and our Allies have sustained from him.

As an additional means of encouraging the Nawob to submit to some temporary inconveniences, and of reconciling him to the arrangements that have been directed, you will also state to him the satisfactory grounds on which he may found reasonable expectations, that should our arms, and those of our Allies, be completely successful in the present war, his Highness's Family and subjects might then look forward to the prospect of engaging the blessings of Peace for a long series of years to come,

The Rajah of Tanjore having also failed in the most flagrant manner, in the performance of his engagements to the Nawob and the Company, the balance now due, and the punctuality of future payments must be secured to the Company, by your taking possession of the management of his Country and Revenues, in the same manner, and for the same reasons, as those which have obliged us to authorise you to possess yourselves of the management of the territories of the Nawob ; and though the Rajah's claim upon us for delicacy and indulgence is in no respect equal to his Highness's, we direct that, in carrying our instructions into execution, you shall take the greatest

greatest care to treat him and his family with every possible degree of decency, moderation, and justice.

We cannot conclude this disagreeable subject without again recommending in the most earnest manner, that your own behaviour to the Nawob of Arcot, and the Rajah of Tanjore, may be uniformly calculated to soften the effect of measures which in themselves will at first be unpalatable, and that you may be particularly careful to make a selection of Company's servants for carrying them into execution, who from their known characters for honour, integrity, and mildness of manner, may afford you good grounds to believe that they are sufficiently qualified to fulfil our instructions and expectations.

We have the honour to be, &c.

## No. 11.

*A Treaty of Commerce between Charles Earl Cornwallis, Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter; one of His Britanic Majesty's most Honorable Privy Council; Lieutenant General of His Majesty's forces; Governor General and Commander in Chief of all the possessions and forces of his Britanic Majesty, and of the Honorable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies &c. &c. &c. on the part of the said Honorable United Company and His Excellency the Vizier ul Momalic Hindostan, Assuf Jah Nawob, Assuf ud Dowlah Teheba Khan Behauder, Huzzubber Jung.*

**T**HE Right Honorable Charles Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General, &c. &c. and His Excellency the Nawob Vizier, Bahandar, &c. &c. having received various representations from the Merchants trading between the Company's dominions and the dominions of His Excellency the Vizier, setting forth the losses and inconveniencies which they suffer, as well

well from the heavy duties collected on their merchandize, as from the mode of levying the same, His Lordship, on the part of the Honorable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and his Excellency the Nawob Vizier, &c. with a view to remove the evils complained of and to promote the welfare of their respective states, have agreed upon the following Articles, which shall be binding on themselves, their heirs, and successors.

### A R T I C L E I.

The contracting parties shall not claim any exemption from duties, either for themselves, their subjects or dependants, or any other person or persons, of whatever country or nation.

### A R T I C L E II.

His Excellency the Nawob Vizier, &c. agrees to grant Rowannahs or Custom-House passes, under the Seals and Signatures of his Officers for all Goods exported from his dominions to the dominions of the Company, specifying the quantity of the Goods, and the valuation on which his own export duties shall have been levied. The Right Honorable Earl Cornwallis in like manner engages that similar Rowannahs or Custom-House passes, shall be granted for all Goods, exported from the Company's dominions (comprehending the provinces of Bengal, Behar, Orissa, and the district of Benares) to the dominions of His Excellency the Vizier, specifying the quantity of the Goods and the valuation on which the duties shall have been levied in the dominions of the Company.

### A R T I C L E III.

His Excellency the Vizier, &c. agrees to levy the duties on all Goods imported into his territories from the Company's dominions, upon the valuation specified in the Company's Rowannah. The Right Honorable Earl Cornwallis,

Cornwallis, &c. agrees to levy the duties on all Goods imported from His Excellency's dominions into the district of Benares or the Company's Provinces, on the valuation specified in the Rowannah of His Excellency the Nawob Vizier.

#### A R T I C L E IV.

Goods exported from the Company's dominions to the dominions of His Excellency the Vizier, if by the River Ganges, shall pay the duties at Lutchagyr, or at Foolpore; if by the River Goomty, at Ghura Mobarickpore; if by the River Gogra, at Doohry Gaut; if by land at Keeway, Maidnes Gunge, Chaundahpertiaubpore Mow or Mahraj Gunge; and if the way of Sircar Gooruckpore, at the gaut of the River Gunduck, or at Gooruckpore, Mujholee, or Chollooparah. The Merchant or Person in charge of the Goods, upon paying the duties, herein aftermentioned at either of the above stations, shall receive a Rowannah from the Collector of the duties under his public Seal, which shall exempt the Goods from all further demands or molestations whatever, in their progress through the dominions of His Excellency. The duties on Goods exported from the dominions of His Excellency the Vizier to the dominions of the Company whether by land or water, shall be levied at the established stations in the district of Benares, and the province of Behar, and Rowannahs granted as above specified.

The contracting parties reserve to themselves the power of changing the situation of the stations for levying the duties as they may deem expedient, upon giving public notification to each other of the new station fixed upon.

#### A R T I C L E V.

Broad Cloth, Iron, Copper, Lead, manufactures of Iron, Copper, Lead, Gold or Silver, Raw Silk, Silk Piece Goods, Cotton Piece Goods; and Piece Goods made partly of Silk and partly of Cotton, exported from the dominions of the Company to the dominions of the Vizier, shall pay an import duty

duty of Two and a half per Cent. to His Excellency, on the price specified in the Rowannah taken out in the Company's dominions.

#### A R T I C L E VI.

Salt exported from the Company's dominions to the dominions of the Nawob Vizier, shall pay an import duty of Five per cent. to his Excellency, on the valuation specified in the Rowannah granted ~~at~~ any of the stations in the Company's dominions.

#### A R T I C L E VII.

Cotton coming from Jahlone, Hydernuggur, Omraowty, Naugpore, or any of the countries of the Decan, and passing through the dominions of the Nawob Vizier, to the dominions of the Company, shall pay a duty of Five per cent. to his Excellency, on the fixed valuation of six rupees per Maund of Ninety-six Sicca Weight to the Seer; Rowannahs for covering the same through his Excellency's dominions, shall be granted at the station, where the duties are levied. The same cotton, when it arrives in the province of Benares, shall pay a duty of Two and a half per cent. and Two and a half per cent. more on entering the Soubah of Bahar, upon the valuation above specified; or, should it not pass through the jurisdiction of Benares, it shall pay Five per cent. upon being imported into the Company's provinces.

#### A R T I C L E VIII.

Silk Piece Goods, Cotton Piece Goods, and Piece Goods made partly of Silk and partly of Cotton, exported from the dominions of the Nawob Vizier, to the Company's dominions, shall pay a duty of no more than Two and a half per cent. on the price specified in his Excellency's Rowannah. The said duties shall be collected at the established stations in Benares, should the goods pass through that district, and upon their arrival in the Company's provinces,

the

local Gunge or Market duty, or any other duty whatsoever shall be levied on account of such sale or purchase; but the import Rowannah of the seller shall be indorsed by the Collector, or head officer in charge of such Gunge, and delivered over to the purchaser, who shall transport the Goods through the dominions of the Nawob Vizier, without further molestation; if such purchaser, however, should afterwards dispose of the said Goods for consumption in any Market or Gunge in his Excellency's territories, they shall be subject to the established duties of the same. In like manner, Goods exported from the dominions of his Excellency to the dominions of the Company, after having paid the import duty in the latter according to the rates, and in the mode prescribed in the foregoing articles, if sold in any Gunge or Market, shall be subject to the local Gunge or Market duties under the preceding limitations.

The Gunge duties to be thus levied, are not to exceed the ancient established rates, to which no addition shall be made without the mutual consent of the contracting parties.

#### ARTICLE XI.

If any Renter, Zemindar, Collector of the Revenues, Jaghiredar, or Holder of Rent-free Lands, shall levy any duties or exactions on Goods passing through the dominions of the contracting parties, and on which the regular duties shall have been paid, and Rowannahs taken out as prescribed in the foregoing articles, for the first offence, he shall be fined twenty rupees for every rupee so exacted; for the second offence, forty rupees; and for the third offence, if a Renter or Collector of the Revenues, he shall be fined one hundred rupees for every rupee so exacted, and be dismissed from his farm or employment; if a Zemindar, Jaghiredar, or Rent-free Land-holder, he shall forfeit his lands. Any Officer of the Customs exacting more than he is authorized, shall for the first offence, be fined ten times the amount so exacted,

ed, and be dismissed from his employment. The party injured shall be indemnified out of the fines for the sum so exacted, and it shall be left to the discretion of the contracting powers to grant such further portion of the said fines, as they may deem adequate to the trouble and loss of the party so injured.

## ARTICLE XII.

In order to discourage every attempt to evade the payment of the import duties, merchants endeavouring to pass the station at which they are to pay the same without having previously taken out a Rowannah, shall be subject to double duties; and the contracting parties agree to issue orders in their respective territories, requiring all persons to pay the duties and take out Rowannahs for their Goods as directed in the foregoing articles, before they approach an authorized station.

This article not to extend to the local duties in the markets or gunges, which are to be collected in the mode and under the limitations prescribed in the tenth article upon the goods entering the same.

## ARTICLE XIII.

The contracting parties reserve to themselves the right of levying whatever duties they may think proper, on all Goods produced and consumed within their respective dominions, and also on their own exports, and on all imports from other countries not under the dominion of the Company or the Nawob Vizier, the article of Decan, &c. cotton going to the Company's dominions excepted, on which his Excellency is to levy the duties as specified in the seventh article.

## ARTICLE XIV.

If any disputes shall arise between the merchants of the respective states,

it shall be decided by the laws of that state in which the defendant may reside, if the defendant be a resident in the Company's dominions, the plaintiff shall be allowed the privilege of stating his case through the vakeel or agent of the Vizier to the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, who may refer it for decision to the provincial court of justice within the jurisdiction of which the cause of action may have arisen, or the defendant may reside; in like manner, if the defender be a resident in the Vizier's dominions, the plaintiff shall be entitled to represent his case through the English minister, to his Excellency the Vizier, who may refer it for decision to such of his officers as he may think proper; it is further agreed, that should the Collectors of the Customs, Zemindars, or other subjects of either state act in any respect towards the merchants and traders contrary to the true intent and meaning of this treaty, the party injured shall be entitled to such redress in the mode above prescribed.

#### A R T I C L E   X V.

This treaty not to extend to the province of Rohilchund or Kuttair, in which his Excellency reserves to himself the right of collecting the duties according to the ancient established rates, or of encreasing or diminishing the same as he may deem expedient.

#### A R T I C L E   X V I.

His Excellency the Vizier having obtained the consent of the Nawob of Furruckabad to include his territories in this Treaty, and agreed to make him a compensation for any losses he may sustain in his Revenues, in consequence of having relinquished his claim to the collection of separate duties on the Decan &c. Cotton passing through his territories to the dominions of the Company, and on the exports from the Company's dominions, the territories of the said Nawob are included accordingly, and as far as concerns the operations of this Treaty, are to be considered in every respect upon the same footing as a Province of the dominions of His Excellency the Vizier.

#### A R T I C L E   X V I I.

## ARTICLE XVII.

This Treaty to be in force from the First of September next, corresponding with the Twenty-ninth of Zehige, One thousand Two hundred and Two Higeree, or sooner, if it can be ratified and exchanged before that period.

*Ratified at Fort William, 25th July, 1788.*

A TRUE COPY,

E. HAY, *Secretary to the Government.*

A TRUE COPY,

G. F. CHERRY, *Dep. Per. Tr.*

A TRUE TRANSLATE,

G. F. CHERRY, *Dep. Per. Tr.*

## No. 12.

*Treaty and Agreement concluded between the Honorable Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, Knight of the Bath, President and Governor of Fort St. George, on behalf of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies: and his Excellency Ameer Sing, Rajah of Tanjore.*

THE Court of Directors of the East India Company having taken into their serious consideration the great advantages which may be attained by improving the blessings of peace, now happily re-established on the Coast of Coromandel in the Carnatic: and the country of Tanjore, and considering the present hour best suited for settling and arranging, by a just and equitable Treaty, a plan for the future defence and protection of the Carnatic, the Tanjore Country and the Northern Circars, on a solid and lasting foundation,

have

have communicated these their sentiments to his Excellency the Rajah of Tanjore, who being fully impressed with the propriety and wisdom of such an arrangement, hath for Himself, his Heirs and Successors, adjusted and concluded a solid and permanent Treaty with the Honorable East India Company, upon, the principles and condition, herein after-mentioned : in consequence whereof it is stipulated and agreed, that due provision shall be made for the military peace establishment, and also, that for discharging the expence of war, in the event of war breaking out in the Tanjore Country, or in the Carnatic, or any part of the Coast of Coromandel, certain contributions, or proportions of the Revenues of the contracting parties, shall be united into one common stock, to be applied for their mutual security and defence : and as it is necessary that the application of the said contributions, both for peace and war, should be reposed in the United Company, or their representatives, together with the direction of the war, the command of the army, magazines of stores and provisions, with full power to occupy or dismantle such forts as by them shall be deemed necessary for the general security : the said contracting parties do hereby solemnly engage and agree, for themselves and their successors, to and with each other in the manner following : that is to say :

#### A R T I C L E I.

The friends and enemies of his Excellency the Rajah of Tanjore, and of the English United East India Company, shall be considered as the friends and enemies of both.

#### A R T I C L E II.

His Excellency the Rajah of Tanjore will contribute towards the military peace establishment, and shall pay into the Treasury of the said United Company, the annual sum of four Lacks of Star Pagodas, to commence 12th July, in the year of Christ 1787, corresponding to the 30th Aunee of the Malabar month of the Palavunge year, and to the Phushly 1197, divided into Gifts, payable at the following periods.

November,

November,	-	.	-	20,000
December,	-	-	-	50,000
January,	-	-	-	50,000
February,	-	-	-	90,000
March,	-	-	-	90,000
April.	-	-	-	1,00,000

Star Pagodas	4,00,000
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### ARTICLE III.

The annual contribution of four Lacks of Pagodas to be paid by His Excellency the Rajah of Tanjore towards the army peace establishment is proportioned to the gross revenues of his country, estimated at Ten Lacks of Pagodas, and it is hereby stipulated and agreed, that whenever the annual gross revenue of the Country shall rise above Ten Lacks of Pagodas, the annual contribution of His Excellency, in time of peace, shall likewise be increased, according to the same scale and standard.

### ARTICLE IV.

In case of failure in the punctual payment of the four Lacks of Pagodas already mentioned, to the extent of fifty thousand Pagodas, for the period of one month after the sum shall become due, His Excellency the Rajah agrees that the Company shall have power to enter upon any of the districts in the Tanjore country, that shall appear to them necessary to discharge the amount of the sum in arrear : and that the Company shall have power to appoint Superintendants or Receivers, to collect and receive from the Rajah's Renters, Managers, and Amildars, all the Rents Revenues, Duties and Customs of the said Districts ; and these Superintendants and Receivers shall exercise all necessary authority for collecting such Rents, Revenues, Duties and Customs of the said Districts, giving regular receipts for all the monies which

may be received by the said Superintendants, who shall have full power to inspect and examine all Cutcherry Receipts and Accounts of the Lands and Districts aforesaid, as well as to ascertain the state of all other Revenues which shall be collected annually within the said districts: and when the full Amount of the Arrears due shall have been paid to the Company, the Superintendent or receiver shall be immediately recalled.

#### A R T I C L E V.

At the appointment of the Superintendent or receivers, His Excellency the Rajah will furnish the Company with the obligations of the Aumildars, Renters or Farmers of each District: and if they do not pay the money punctually to the Superintendants or receivers, agreeable thereto, His Excellency the Rajah at the request of the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, shall and will immediately dismiss the said Aumildars, Renters or Farmers and appoint such others in their stead as the President in Council of Fort St. George shall recommend, after taking from them the usual Obligations, which shall be delivered to the Company by His Excellency.

#### A R T I C L E VI.

That the exercise of power over the said district, and farms, by virtue of the conditions mentioned in the 4th and 5th articles, in case of failure in the payment of any of the Kists, shall not extend, or be construed to extend, to deprive his Excellency the Rajah of Tanjore, or his successors, of the civil government thereof, or the honor and dignity of his family; but the same shall be preserved to him and them inviolate, saving and excepting the powers in the articles No. IV. and V. expressed and mentioned.

#### A R T I C L E VII.

That in the event of any war breaking out in the Carnatic, in Tanjore,

or

or on the Coast of Coromandel, the said United Company shall charge themselves with the direction, order, and conduct thereof; and during the continuance of such war shall apply four-fifths of their whole revenues in the Carnatic and the northern Circars annually, toward the military expences of the war.

## A R T I C L E VIII.

That in the like event his Excellency the Rajah of Tanjore shall pay into the treasury of the said United Company four-fifths of his revenues to the general expences of such war, to be applied in such manner as the said United Company, or their representatives, shall find necessary for their common safety and interests, as also for the interest of their allies in the Carnatic, and on the Coast of Coromandel, and it is moreover agreed, that his Excellency's proportion of the debt and expences incurred by the war, shall henceforth be settled at one-fifth part of the whole amount thereof.

## A R T I C L E IX.

For the more effectual security of the payment of four-fifths of the revenues of his Excellency annually to the military expences of the war, and to remove every doubt on the part of the Company of any secretion or diversion of the said revenues from the purpose aforesaid, the President in Council of Fort St. George, in behalf of the Company, shall have full power and authority during such war, to appoint one or more inspectors or accomptants, to inspect and examine all country and Cutcherry accounts and receipts of all the countries and districts of his Excellency, as well as all other revenues, duties or customs, collected by or for the use of his Excellency; and in case the said four-fifths of the revenues, or any part thereof, are diverted from the discharge of the current expences of the war, or the debts and expences incurred thereby, the said United Com-

pany shall have full power to appoint superintendants and receivers over the said countries and districts of the Rajah, in the manner specified in the 4th article of this treaty, with the same authority and under the like restrictions and conditions therein expressed in case of failure.

#### A R T I C L E X.

That the said annual four-fifths, payable from the revenues of his Excellency the Rajah of Tanjore, shall, after the termination of the war, continue to be applied to the discharge of all debts and expences that may be incurred or arise during the course of the war, until his proportion of one-fifth part of the whole expence is paid off and discharged.

#### A R T I C L E XI.

It is expressly understood and declared, that so soon as the expences incurred by the war, are paid off and discharged, the superintendants and receivers shall be immediately recalled.

#### A R T I C L E XII.

That, during the application of the said proportion of four-fifths of the said gross revenues to the discharge of the debts and expences incurred in time of war, the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th articles of this treaty shall be and remain dormant, and be of no effect, but shall recommence and regain their full force and validity, from and immediately after all the debts and expences of such war have been fully and proportionably paid off and discharged.

#### A R T I C L E XIII.

In case his Excellency shall at any time have occasion for any number of troops for the security and collection of his revenues, the support of his  
authority

authority, or the good order and government of his country, the said United Company shall and will furnish a sufficient number of troops for that purpose, on a public representation being made by his Excellency to the President in Council of Fort St. George, of the necessity of employing such force, and the objects to be obtained thereby; in case of the march of such troops, the additional batta and expences attending their movements shall be annually discharged by his Excellency at the end of each year.

A R T I C L E   X I V .

The late Rajah of Tanjore having been at the time of his death indebted to his Highness the Nawob of the Carnatic for arrears of Peishcush since the year 1776, which, at the commencement of the Phusly 1197, or 12th July 1787, will amount to the sum of twelve Lacks, fifty-seven thousand, one hundred and forty-two Pagodas; and having also been indebted to British subjects whose names are set forth in a schedule, hereunto annexed, for various sums of money lent by them, and for the use of the Rajah, which, with interest, are computed to amount to about the sum of four Lacks of Pagodas, it is hereby stipulated and agreed, that for the liquidation of the said arrears of Peishcush, his Excellency shall appropriate annually the sum of

Pagodas,	-   -   -	1,05,778
To his annual Peishcush to the Nawob		
the sum of		1,14,227
And to his excellency's private creditors		
the annual sum of		80,000
		<hr/>
In all three lacks of Pagodas,	-   -	2,00,000

## Payable in Kists as follows :

In November,	-	-	-	10,000
December,	-	-	-	10,000
January,	-	-	-	10,000
February,	-	-	-	10,000
March, -	-	-	-	10,000
May, -	-	-	-	60,000
June, -	-	-	-	60,000
July, -	-	-	-	50,000
August, -	-	-	-	40,000
September,	-	-	-	40,000

————— 3,00,000 Star Pagodas,

## ARTICLE XV.

The private Debts of his Excellency not being as yet accurately ascertained, it is hereby agreed, that the debts due to British subjects shall be forthwith examined, adjusted, and settled, for which purpose the creditors shall be called upon to deliver their demands to the President in Council of Madras, stated with simple interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, to the twelfth day of July 1787, which accounts will be examined by agents to be appointed on the part of the Rajah, and by the Governor in Council on behalf of the creditors, after which they will be laid before his Excellency, and on receiving his final approbation they shall be classed amongst the rest of his private creditors, and become entitled to a share or rateable proportion of the said sum of eighty thousand pagodas, agreeable to such equitable arrangement as may be formed by the Governor in Council, for the benefit of the Rajah and the creditors; and it is agreed, that so soon as the debts and interest due from the Rajah to British subjects are paid off and discharged, the annual payment of 80,000 pagodas, agreed to be made by the

the Rajah for the benefit of the creditors, shall from thenceforth cease and determine.

## A R T I C L E   X V I .

And whereas his Highness the Nawob of the Carnatic has by a solemn deed assigned over to the United East India Company the arrears of Peishcush already due, and the annual peishcush which shall henceforth become due to his Highness in part payment of his debt to the Company, his Excellency the Rajah of Tanjore, willing to manifest his regard to the Company, and upright intentions towards the Nawob of the Carnatic, does hereby cheerfully agree to pay into the hands of the India Company, for the account of the Nawob of the Carnatic, the whole annual appropriations to his Highness specified in the 14th article, upon the President and Council of Fort St. George indemnifying his Excellency for the amount of all such monies as they shall receive on that account. In like manner the Company shall be accountable to his Excellency, on account of the money received in behalf of his creditors.

In confirmation of all the articles in the preceding treaty, Sir Archibald Campbell, Governor of Fort St. George, invested with full powers on behalf of the India Company, has subscribed and sealed two instruments, of the same tenor and date, at Tanjore, on the 10th day of April, in the year of Christ, one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven.

And his Excellency Maha Rajah, Ameer Sing, for himself, his heirs and successors, has also subscribed and sealed the same instruments at Tanjore, the twentieth of the month Jemadul Aukeer, and in the year of the Hejreec, twelve hundred and one.

(Signed) ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

Signed

Signed and sealed by the Honourable Sir Archibald Campbell, Governor, &c. &c. by his Excellency the Rajah of Tanjore, in the presence of

ALEX. M'LEOD, *Resident.*

(Signed) JOHN STEWART, *Col. Commanding.*

By order of the Honourable the Governor.

(Signed) A. MONTGOMERY CAMPBELL, *Sec.*

A True Copy,

(Signed) W. C. JACKSON, *Dep. Sec.*

*Schedule of Private Debts referred to in the 14th Article.*

Mr. Alexander Brodie,	-	-	-	S. Pags.	99,254
Mr. Duncan Baine,	-	-	-	-	30,000
Sir George Ramfay,	-	-	-	-	20,000
Colonel McClellan,	-	-	-	-	72,000
Major or Captain Burrows,	-	-	-	-	26,100
Mr. White,	-	-	5,706		
			received	1,000	
					4,706
Mr. Swartz for money subscribed by Gentlemen for the					
benefit of Orphans,	-	-			1,000
				Star Pagodas	2,53,060

The above Debts bear interest at 12 per Cent. per annum, and there is now between, four and five years Interest due upon them.

(Signed) ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

A True Copy,

W. C. JACKSON, *Dep. Sec.*

## No. 13.

*Minute of the Governor General in Council, at Fort William in Bengal, dated the 5th November, 1790, signifying his intention to proceed to the Coast, in order to take upon himself the conduct of the War.*

I KNOW that the other Members of the Board participate in my anxiety concerning the present state of the War with Tippoo Sultaun, and are equally apprehensive that the late occurrences in the country of Coimbatore, may be attended with several disadvantageous consequences to the public interest.

The general success of the operations of the Southern Army since the commencement of Hostilities, and particularly the speedy reduction of the important Fortresses of Dindegul and Palagatcherry, and the gallant behaviour of the detachment under the command of Colonel Floyd, have undoubtedly occasioned great detriment to the enemy, and in the opinion of all who are candid, and know the truth, have done singular honour to the British arms. It cannot, however, be denied, that the retreat of Colonel Floyd's corps, and the loss of the artillery which he was obliged to abandon, have furnished the enemy with plausible means of imposing upon his own subjects, and upon our allies, by laying claim to a victory; and the real interruption that has been given to the Collection of Provisions, and the loss of Magazines that has been sustained by Tippoo's irruption upon that occasion, will, I am much afraid, be attended with the bad effects of preventing our army from entering the Mysore country before the commencement of the Carnatic rains, and consequently of reducing it to a state of entire inactivity till the month of January next:

I have

I have the highest opinion of General Medows's zeal for the Public good, as well as of his professional abilities; and I am perfectly convinced, that no exertion would be wanting on his part in expediting every arrangement which may be necessary to continue without interruption, or to resume without delay, the execution of our plan of offensive operation, which can alone produce an Honourable Termination of the War. But if unfortunately our Armies in the Carnatic, should not be able to act before the beginning of January next, we should not only be under great difficulties to account for the delay to the satisfaction of our Allies, but we should also have the most serious grounds for apprehension that Tippoo would avail himself of that opportunity to turn his whole force against the Marattas and the Nizam, and endeavour either to weaken their power, or to intimidate them into a negociation for a seperate Peace.

Under these circumstances it has appeared to me, that exclusive of every measure that may be adopted for promoting our offensive operations against the Myfore Country in the beginning of January, it may be of great consequence to the Public Interest, that some immediate steps should be taken which may tend to animate and encourage our Allies to persevere with firmness in the favourable disposition which they have lately shewn to perform their engagements; and although I am not vain enough to suppose that the military operations would be conducted more ably, or with more success by myself than by General Medows, yet from the station which I hold in this country, and from the friendly intercourse which I have hitherto had the good fortune to maintain, both with the Nizam and the Peishwah, I conceive it to be possible that my presence in the scene of action would be considered by our allies as a pledge of our sincerity, and of our confident hopes of success against the common enemy, and by that means operate as an encouragement to them to continue their exertions, and abide by their stipulations.

No.

I am aware that some inconvenience may arise by my absence from the seat of Government, and that the existing laws do not describe the powers which ought in such a case to be delegated by the Supreme Board to the Governor General. But notwithstanding these objections, I am so fully impressed with the belief, that the public interest will be on this occasion best promoted by my undertaking the direction of the war in person, that I have resolved, with the approbation of the Board, to proceed to Madras in the beginning of the next month; and should the Board coincide in opinion with me on the propriety and utility of this measure, I need hardly suggest that it will become necessary to invest me with such powers as may be thought suitable to my station of Governor General, and which may appear to be calculated to enable me to apply the whole force of the Company with energy for the prosecution of the war, or to avail myself with promptitude and effect of any favourable opportunity that may offer for negotiating and obtaining an honourable and advantageous peace.

Enjoying, as I do, the high satisfaction of living on terms of cordiality and friendship, both public and private, with my colleagues in office, and well acquainted as I am with their earnest desires to support my endeavours for promoting the public prosperity; I could not entertain a doubt, even if I had not formerly on a similar occasion been flattered with the most liberal declarations of their confidence, that the measures for the internal government of Bengal which I have hitherto pursued, and in the success of which my share of responsibility is so great, will during my absence be uniformly supported, and punctually executed.

The completion of the settlement of the Revenues upon the principles which have been already adopted, an adherence to all Regulations that have been established, and a strict regard to œconomy in all branches of the

public expenditure, are amongst the principal objects which, I trust, will command the attention of the Members of the Board, and from my knowledge of their disposition, I have the most implicit reliance on their communicating with me upon all points of internal business in the manner that will best tend to promote the public good, and to preserve my authority in this government.

The Members of the Council may on the other hand be assured, that I shall correspond and communicate my sentiments to them with as much punctuality and expedition as the nature of the service on which I am going will allow, and that I shall not only give an accurate detail of any material transactions and occurrences that may happen, but also endeavour to render a satisfactory account of every part of my public conduct. I shall likewise on all occasions receive their advices and suggestions with all the attention and deference which is due to private friends, and to the acting Members of the Supreme Government.

A true Copy,

J. FOMBELLE, Sub. Sec.

### No. 13. Art. B.

*Minute of Messrs. Speke and Cowper, two of the Members of the Council of Fort William, in Bengal, dated the 6th November 1790, approving of Lord Cornwallis intention of proceeding to the Coast.*

THE Governor General has fully expressed, in his minute of the 5th instant, the sentiments we entertain on the present state of the war with Tippoo Sultaun. His Lordship's summary of the late occurrences in the

the Coimbatore country, and his reflections upon them, appear to us to establish upon clear and convincing arguments the urgent expediency of his resolution to proceed to Madras, and to take upon himself in person the direction of the war; nor have we any doubt that the public, at large will equally with us feel it to be a measure peculiarly called for at the present crisis.

Among these arguments there is one adduced by the Governor General of particular weight, and that we therefore think it necessary to distinguish from the rest.—It is that “his presence in the scene of action would be considered by our allies as a pledge of sincerity, and of our confident hopes of success against the common enemy, and by that means operate as an encouragement to them to continue their exertions, and abide by their stipulations.” The full force of this argument will be felt by those who have had opportunities of experiencing the dispositions, and becoming acquainted with the political views and conduct of the native powers, and who are therefore capable of appreciating the effect of the Governor General’s presence, uniting in his person on the scene of action the whole authority we possess in the east.

With respect to the inconveniences that the Governor General is aware may be occasioned by his absence from the seat of Government, we are inclined to hope that they will not be many, as it is our firm determination that his authority shall in every possible case, be as effectual during his absence, as it would be while he was present; nor is this determination created by the high satisfaction we feel in the knowledge of his favorable sentiments of us as Members of Council, or by our wish to indicate how much we are gratified as individuals by the cordiality of the declarations with which he honours us. Exclusive of these personal incitements, we are sin-

cerely and deliberately of opinion, that the interests of the Public require the entire preservation of his authority. In proportion as this can be made manifest, the idea of a change of Government will vanish, and we shall easily attain the very important object of giving confidence to the natives of Bengal as well as to our more political connections, the Vizier, and Mada-jee Scindia, in the permanence of the measures and principles at present established. We cannot therefore too strongly inculcate by overt acts, that the power of the Governor General will be in no respect diminished by his departure. It should be generally known, that in every practicable case his opinion will be previously asked, and in particular in that of appointments to offices.

We observe with the Governor General, in explicitness of the existing laws in describing what powers may be delegated to him by the Supreme Board during his absence from the seat of Government, but we cannot feel any apprehension on this subject. The public good, which requires the measures, justifies the means, and we therefore declare, that we shall with great readiness and pleasure unite in investing his Lordship with whatever powers his judgment shall suggest to him as requisite on this occasion—Such as to use his own words (both in this and his former Minute of the 5th February last) may be necessary to enable him to take a temporary charge of the Civil and Military Affairs at the Presidency of Fort St. George and that may “ be thought suitable to his Station of Governor General or which “ may appear calculated to enable him to apply the whole force of the “ Company with energy for the prosecution of the war, or to avail himself with promptitude and effect of any favorable opportunity that may “ offer for negotiating and obtaining an honorable and advantageous “ peace.

The Governor General's Affurances of as frequent a communication with us as circumstances may admit are highly pleasing. The Public Interests and his personal prosperity are so intimately united, that our anxieties for them will be equal.

Should any thing occur to us likely to contribute in the smallest degree to these great objects, we shall unreservedly communicate it.

(Signed) PETER SPEKE.  
W. COWPER.

A true Copy,

6th November, 1790.

J. FOMBELLE, *Sub-Sec.*

### No. 13. Art. C.

*Copy of the powers delegated by the Board to the Governor General on his proceeding to the Coast.*

WHEREAS it has been resolved, that the Governor General shall proceed to Madras for the purpose of directing in person the operations of the War against Tippoo Sultaun, and for the purposes expressed in his minute of the 5th of November, and whereas for the said purposes, as well as for others which may occur, and which may require the immediate presence of the Governor General, it is essentially necessary that he should be invested with such full and entire powers as are suitable to his station, and may enable him to apply the whole force of the Company with energy for the prosecution of the war, or to avail himself with promptitude and effect of any favourable opportunity that may offer for negotiating and obtaining an advantageous

geous and honourable peace, and also to provide for, or act upon any exigencies which may arise and require his directions, interference, or controul, whether with respect to our allies, or the other native powers of Hindostan, or to the several presidencies of Madras and Bombay, so that the orders of the Governor General issued by him during his absence from this presidency may have the same force and effect as if given by him in Council at Fort William:—It is hereby resolved, that the Governor General shall be, and he is hereby invested with the full power and authority of this government in all matters which respect the conduct and prosecution of the present war with Tippoo Sultaun, or the negotiating and concluding peace with him, and also with the full power and authority of this government to form such arrangements, and to conclude such several engagements, or treaties, with any of the chiefs or powers of Hindostan, as he shall judge expedient and necessary, whether for the termination of the present war with Tippoo Sultaun, or for the advancement of the interests of the Honourable Company, or for the strict and permanent establishment and confirmation of the alliances which do at present subsist, or which he shall judge it necessary to form with the said chiefs and powers respectively, and it is hereby declared, that all such acts and orders, and all such engagements and treaties made as aforesaid shall be binding on the Governor General and Council in the same manner and as effectually as if they had been past and done by the especial and immediate concurrence and actual sanction of the Governor General in Council assembled.

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### No. 14.

*G. O. By Earl Cornwallis, 8th November 1790.*

**T**HE 1st Regiment of Cavalry is to be immediately augmented to six troops, of the present strength in the following manner, a draft of men  
and

and horses from the 2d Regiment to the number of 140 each is to be selected by Captain Frith under the immediate inspection of the Commanding Officer at Futtyghur, and to be turned over to the 1st, and the deficiency is to be supplied by new levies and new purchase of horses. The three first Jemadars belonging to the 2d Regiment of Cavalry are to remain with it, and a fair proportion of the promotions which will be required in the several ranks of commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers to compleat the 1st Regiment, is to be made from the Officers and men of the 2d Regiment. The men and horses are to go completely equipped in arms and accoutrements, and besides the Saddles and Bridles for the number of horses drafted, Capt. Frith is to be allowed to take from the 2d Regiment, as many serviceable Saddles, Bridles, and Accoutrements as he may think proper towards equipping the new levies, Lieutenants Gordon and Scott, are removed from the 2d to the 1st Regiment of Cavalry. The 1st Regt. of Cavalry, is to proceed to the Coast and as it is of the utmost consequence to get it round in good order and with the greatest celerity, the men and horses are to be conveyed by water to Calcutta and from thence to be transported by water to Madras, on vessels which will be provided for the purpose, whatever public Boats there may be at Futtyghur and Cawnpore, are to be employed in conveying the Regt. to Calcutta and the Deputy Quarter-master General and Captain Frith will take immediate steps for providing as many more Boats as may be necessary for the purpose, in which the commanding Officers at Futtyghur and Cawnpore are directed to give them every possible assistance. The men are to be assured that the greatest attention will be paid to render their voyage which will not last more than seven or eight days, as comfortable and convenient as possible and that in order to provide themselves with such necessaries as they may stand in need of, they will on their arrival in Calcutta, and previous to their embarkation not only receive all the arrears which may be due to them but that a bounty of one month's pay and half batta will be giv-

en to all the Native Officers and Privates of the Regt. as soon as the 1st Regt. shall have embarked for Calcutta. Capt. Ramfey is to set about completing his own Regt. to the present strength of three Troops. The station of the 2d Regt. is for the present to be at Futtyghur. The charges for the purchase of horses and provision of accoutrements are to be made upon honor as prescribed by the General Orders of the 21st of October 1787, and the Paymasters are directed to advance money on account of this service as well as for the expence of Boats. Lieut. Thomas Wharton of the 6th, and Lieutenant Peter Black of the 1st Battalions of Native Infantry are removed from those Corps, and appointed to the 2d Regt. of Cavalry. A body of Sepoys to the number of 1400 being required to accompany the Commander in Chief to the Coast where on their arrival they will be incorporated into the Bengal Battalions on service. They are to be collected in the following manner and Lord Cornwallis has the fullest confidence in the zeal and alacrity of the Native Troops, to engage in this honorable service. A draft is to be made of 140 privates, (volunteers if they should offer) from each of the six Battalions of Sepoys at Barrackpore, the two at Berhampore, and the two at Midnapore, each of the above Battalions is also to supply one Subadar, one Jemadar, three Havildars, and three Naicks who are to be retained on the strength of their respective Corps, and to be returned on command, but the privates are to be struck off from the end of the present month and their places to be supplied by recruits. The whole of the drafts are to be assembled at Barrackpore by the 10th of December, for which place those at Berhampore and Midnapore are to proceed under charge of a Subaltern Officer, from each station on the 1st of that month. They are to bring with them their arms and accoutrements, but not new cloathing for the Year 1789.90, which will be provided for them in Calcutta. This detachment of drafts is to be transported to Madras by sea, and the Commander in Chief being desirous of giving every reasonable encouragement to the Native Troops, who shall go

on this service and of obviating every unjust apprehension on account of the inconvenience of a voyage by sea, directs that Commanding Officers of Battalions from which drafts are to be made do acquaint their men that previous to their embarkation, they will receive all their arrears, and that a bounty of one months pay and half batta will be given to all the Native Officers and Privates, that the season in which they will embark is the most favorable for going to Madras, that the duration of the Voyage will probably be less than ten days, that some persons whom they may select will be allowed to superintend the laying in their own stock of water and provisions, that the greatest attention will be paid to their comfort and convenience on board the ships on which they will proceed, which will be Indiamen, and that when they come back to these provinces, they will be permitted to return to the Battalions from which they were drafted or to remain in those, in which they may have been incorporated as they shall prefer, as some of the drafts may be desirous to have part of their pay applied to the support of their families through the means of their friends in the battalions to which they at present belong, the Commanding Officers of the Battalions are desired to take a list of these men, previous to their being detached specifying the sum which each individual desires to be paid to his family, a counterpart of which list is to be sent with the drafts from every battalion to be delivered to the Officer who may be nominated to the charge of the whole, when the drafts shall be distributed into the Bengal Battalions at Madras, separate lists of the men specifying opposite to the name of each man, the battalion he was drafted from and the sum he has desired to be appropriated for the subsistence of his family, are to be delivered over with them, attested copies of these lists are to be sent by the Commanding Officers of Battalions, into which the men may be drafted to the Auditor-General and to the Military Pay-master General who will enter on his account, to the debit of every particular Battalion, the amount of the sum which is on the above account to be deducted from

each abstract. The Commanding Officers of the Battalions in Bengal, from which the men may be drafted are to draw the above allowance in a separate abstract and to disburse each man's proportion according to the directions he may have left behind, and all casualties are to be regularly notified to them by the Commanding Officers of the Battalions into which the men have been incorporated in order that in such cases they may cease to draw the allowances. If any of the men should prefer that mode of leaving supplies of money for the use of their families, which was laid down in the Minutes of Council, 3d of March published in General Orders 20th April 1790, they are to be indulged therein and Commanding Officers of Battalions are directed to give their assistance accordingly, or should they prefer making remittances to their families by means of drafts, the Paymaster of the Bengal detachment will be directed to furnish them on application with bills not only for sums of money which they may pay into his Treasury, but for any part of the arrears that may be due to them, which bills may be drawn on any of the Paymasters of stations, on any of the Collectors or on the resident at Lucknow or resident at Benares.

No. 15.

*Return of the Killed, Wounded and Missing of the Detachment employed against  
DINDIGUL, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel JAMES STUART, 22d  
August 1790.*

	K I L L E D.						W O U N D E D.						Total Killed and Wounded.	
	Europeans.					Natives.	Europeans.					Natives.		
	Ensigns.	Sergeants.	Cornets.	Mathons.	Privates.		Ensigns.	Sergeants.	Cornets.	Mathons.	Privates.			
Artillery,		2	1	1	1			1	15	16		1	1	2
His Majesty's 52d Regiment,					4									20
Detachment 1st Battalion of European Infantry,					1				3	3				4
7th Battalion of Native Infantry,											1	6	7	7
20th do. do.	1											3	3	4
					1									
Total.	1	2	1	1	2	7		1	18	19	1	7	11	37

George Davidson, Ensign, 20th Battalion—Killed.

# ART. B.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Detachment under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel John Floyd, at SATTINUNGULVI September 1790.

KILLED.		WOUNDED.		Missing and Missing.	
Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.
Lieutenant Colonel.					
Captains.					
Lieutenants.					
Assistant Surgeons.					
Corporals.					
Rank and File.					
Total.					
Jemadars.					
Havildars.					
Naicks.					
Drummers or Trumpeters.					
Fifers.					
Lascars.					
Privates.					
Total.					
HORSES.					
Captains.					
Captain Lieutenants.					
Lieutenants.					
Lieutenant Fireworkers.					
Quarter Masters.					
Sergeants.					
Gunners.					
Drummers or Trumpeters.					
Matrosses.					
Privates.					
Total.					
Subadars.					
Jemadars.					
Havildars.					
Naicks.					
Drummers or Trumpeters.					
Puckallies.					
Scrangs.					
First Tendalls.					
Lascars.					
Privates.					
Total.					
HORSES.					
Rank and Files.					
Total.					
Privates.					
Total.					
Rank and File.					

## Names, Rank and Corps of Officers Killed and Wounded.

His Majesty's  
19th Regiment of Light Dragoons  
36th Regiment of Foot,

The Honourable  
2d Battalion Bengal Artillery,  
3d  
5th  
1st Battalion of do. Infantry.

Killed, Surgeon Mate Sutherland,  
Do. Captain Hartley and Lieutenant Armstrong,  
Wounded Captains Wighty and Delaney, Captain Lieutenant Overend,  
Lieutenants Vallancey and Purcfoy,  
Killed Lieutenant Colonel G. R. Deane, Wounded Captain Sampson Lieutenant Horborough, and Lieutenant Fireworker Winbolt,  
Killed Surgeons Mate Morris,  
Wounded Lieutenant Floyer,  
Do. Cornet and Adjutant Dallas,  
Do. Lieutenant Arthur M'Ally.

## GENERAL ABSTRACT

Killed.	Wounded.
43	1
122	
22	

ART. C.

*Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Detachment employed against Palligatcherry, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel James Stuart, 22d September, 1790.*

His Majesty's 52d Regiment,  
Honourable Company's 2d battalion of Native Infantry,  
7th,  
14th,  
22d,

Serjeants.	Killed.		Wounded.		Total.	
	Privates.	Ensigns.	Privates.	Killed.	Wounded.	
1		1	2	1	4	
	1		1	1	2	
			3	1	3	
<b>Total,</b>						
1	2	1	7	3	8	

52 Regiment, Ensign McMillan, wounded.



No. 16.

*A Treaty of perpetual Friendship and Alliance, made and concluded at Fort St. George, between the Honourable United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, in conjunction with the Nawob Walajau, Omdet-ul Mulck, Ummcer ul Hind, Serajah Dewla, Aneweruldeen Cawn Bebaudur, Monscer Jung, Sippa Sardar, of the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, on the one part, and the Great Nawob, high in station, Assuph Jau, Nizam ul Mulck, Nizam Ally Cawn Bebaudur, Fatty Jung, Sippab Sardar, Souba of the Decan, on the other part, by the honourable Charles Bouchier, Esq. President and Governor of Fort St. George, and the Council thereof, on behalf of the said English East India Company, the Nawob Walajau, Omdet ul Mulck, on behalf of himself, as Nawob of the Carnatic, and the Nawob Ruccun ul Dowlab Dewan, invested with full powers, on behalf of the said Nawob Assuph Jau, Nizam ul Mulck, his heirs and successors, as Soubah of the Decan, done on the 23d day of February, in the year 1768, of the Christian era, and on the 4th of the moon Shevaul, in the year of the Hegira 1181.*

THE TREATY.

**W**HEREAS on the 12th of November, in the year of the Christian æra, 1766, or on the 9th of the Moon Gemace-duffuny, in the year of the Hegyra, 1180, a Treaty was concluded at Hyderabad, by and between General John Caillaud, invested with full powers, on behalf of the English East India Company, and the Nawob Assuph Jau, Nizam ul Mulck, &c. on behalf of himself, as Soubah of the Decan, with a design to establish an honourable and lasting friendship and alliance, between the two contracting powers; and whereas some misunderstandings have since arisen, which have perverted the intent of the said Treaty, and kindled the flames of

war: now be it known to the whole world, that Nawob Walajau, has entered into another Treaty, of the strictest friendship and alliance, on the following conditions.

### ARTICLE I.

The exalted and illustrious Emperor of Indostan, Shaw Allum Padsha, having out of his gracious favor, and in consideration of the attachment and services of the English East India Company, given and granted to them for ever, by way of iniam, or free gift, the five Circars of Mustephana-gur, Rajahmundry, Siccacole, and Murtezanagur, or Condavir, by his Royal firmaund, dated the 12th August, 1765, or on the 24th of the moon Suphier, in the 6th year of his reign, and the Nawob Affuph Jau, Nizam ul Mulck, as Soubah of the Decan having, by the second and third Articles of the afore-mentioned Treaty, ceded and surrendered by Sunuds, under his hand and seal, to the English East India Company, for ever the afore-mentioned five Circars, it is now further acknowledged and agreed, by the said Affuph Jau, Nizam ul Mulck, Soubah of the Decan, that the said Company shall enjoy and hold for ever, as their right and property, the said five Sircars on the terms hereafter mentioned.

### ARTICLE II.

By the afore-mentioned Treaty of Hydrabad, it was stipulated, that the Nawob Affuph Jau, having given the Sircar of Murtezanagur, as a Jag-hir, to his brother the Nawob Ummeer ul Omrah Soujah, ul Mulk Behaudur, Bazalet Jung, the Company should not take possession of the said Circars, till after the death of Bazalet Jung or till he broke the friendship with the said Company, by raising disturbances in the country of Nizampatnam, or the Carnatic, and though the Company might justly claim a right to take possession of the said Circar, from the late conduct of Bazalet Jung, yet

yet in consideration of their friendship for Assuph Jau, and his family, and that they may not distress his affairs, by obliging him to provide his brother Bazalet Jung with another Jaghire, the Company do agree and consent, that Bazalet Jung still hold the Circar of Murtezanagur, on the aforesaid conditions, or till it be the pleasure of Assuph Jau, that the Company should take possession thereof, provided that the said Bazalet Jung return immediately to his own country of Adony, and neither keeps with, nor receives from Hyder Naigue any Vakeel or correspondence, but lives in peace and harmony with the English Company, and the Nawob Walajau, and gives no protection or assistance, whatever to the said Naigue or any of his people, nor to any other enemies of the Company, or the Nawob Walajau, but if this Article shall at any time be infringed, the Company shall be at liberty, by virtue of this Treaty to take possession of, and keep the Circar of Murtezanagur, in the same manner as the other four, and the Nawob Assuph Jau, engages to assist them therein with his Troops, if necessary.

## A R T I C L E III.

The fort of Condapillee, with its Jaghire, shall forever hereafter remain in possession of the English Company, and be garrisoned with their troops, under their own officers only, notwithstanding any thing to the contrary stipulated in the 12th article of the treaty of Hydrabad.

## A R T I C L E IV.

Narraindoo, one of the Zemindars of the Circar of Siccacole, having lately raised disturbances in the Itchapore country, and refused (as he alledges, in conformity to the Nawob Assuph Jau's orders) to pay his rents, or obedience to the Company, the Nawob Assuph Jau agrees, on the signing and exchange of the present treaty, to write letters, not only to Narraindoo, but to all the Zemindars, in the Circars of Ellore, Mustephanagur, Rajahmundry,

dry, and Siccacole, acquainting them, that they are in future, to regard the English Company as their sovereigns and to pay their rents and obedience to the said Company, or their deputies, without raising any troubles or disturbances, the Nawob Affuph Jau, further agrees, that he will not, in future, encourage or protect, in raising troubles or disobedience, any Zemindars, Renter or Servants, of the English Company, or the Nawob Walajau, who on their parts engage the same to His Highness Affuph Jau.

#### ARTICLE V.

It has been the constant desire and-endeavour of the English Company, and the Nawob Walajau, to preserve their possessions in peace, and to live on terms of friendship with the Soubah of the Decan; they still desire to do the same; and though the operations of war have lately obliged the Company to send their troops towards Hydrabad, and to take possession of the Circars of Commamet, and Worangole, yet as a proof of their friendship for the Nawob Affuph Jau, &c. Soubah of the Decan, on the signing and exchange of this Treaty, the Company's troops shall be recalled to the fort of Commamet, from whence they shall also retire in their own Circars, so soon as the Soubah with his army, has crossed the Kistnah, leaving the fort of Commamet to the Soubah's deputy; and, as a further proof of the Company's sincere desire to preserve a friendship with the Soubah of the Decan, they agree to bury in oblivion what is past, and to pay him annually, for the space of six years, to be computed from the 1st of January, 1768, or the 10th of the Moon Shibaun, in the year of the Hejira 1181, the sum of two lacks of arcot rupees, at Madras, or Masulipatam, that is to say, one lack on the 31st of March, and also one lack on the 31st of October, or two lacks every year, and one lack more at each of these periods, whenever the Circar of Condavir is put into the Company's possession; the Company moreover promise, that if they peaceably possess the

the

the Circars, during the aforefaid term of fix years, and the Soubah gives them no trouble, they will pay annually, from the 1st of January 1774, the fum of five lacks in two equal payments as before expreffed or of seven lacks, if Condavir be then in their poffeffion; but in cafe the Soubah, or the Marattas, by his instigation fhould invade the Circars or Carnatic, or they, or any other power, fhould conquer the Circars from the Englifh Company, the payment of the faid fums fhall be fufpended till peace and the Circars are reftored to the Company.

## A R T I C L E VI.

It was ftipulated in the former Treaty, made at Hydrabad, that the Company and the Soubah fhould mutually affift each other with their troops, when required, and their own affairs would permit, but it being apprehended at prefent, that fuch an agreement may fubject both parties to difficulties, and that mifunderftandings may arife on that account, it is now agreed only, that a mutual peace, confidence and friendfhip, fhall fubfift for ever, between the Englifh Company, His Highnefs Affaph Jau, and the Nawob Walajau; the enemies of either fhall be regarded as the enemies of the other two powers, and the friends of either be treated as the friends of all; and in cafe any troubles fhould arife, or any enemies invade the countries, under the government of either of the contracting parties, the other two fhall give no countenance, or affiftance, to fuch enemies or invaders; the Company and the Nabob Walajau, willing, however, to fhew their voluntary attachment to the Soubah will always be ready to fend two battalions of fepoys, and fix pieces of Artillery, manned by Europeans, whenever the Soubah fhall require them and the fituation of their affairs will allow of fuch a body of troops to march into the Decan, provided the Soubah pays the expence, during the time the troops are employed in his fervice.

## ARTICLE VII.

The exalted and illustrious Emperor Shaw Allum, having been pleased, out of his great favor and high esteem for the Nawob Walajau, to give and to grant to him, and his eldest son, Meyen ul Mulck, Omdetul Omrah, and their heirs, for ever, the Government of the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, and the countries dependent thereon, by his Royal Firmaund, bearing date the 26th of August, 1765, or the 27th of the moon Zuphur, in the 6th year of the said Emperor's reign, and the Nawob Affuph Jau, Nizam ul Mulck, &c. having also, out of his affection and regard for the said Nawob Walajau, released him, his son Meyen ul Mulck, &c. and their heirs in succession, for ever, from all dependence on the Decan, and given him a full discharge of all demands past, present, and to come, on the said Carnatic Payen Ghaut, by a Suned, under his hand and seal, dated the 12th of November, 1766; in consideration of the said Nawob Walajau, having paid the Soubah five lacks of rupees, it is now agreed and acknowledged, by the said Affuph Jau, Nizam ul Mulck, that the said Nawob Walajau, and after him his son, Meyen ul Mulck, and their heirs in succession, shall, enjoy, for ever as an Ultumgaw, or free gift, the Government of the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, in the fullest and amplest manner; the said Nawob Affuph Jaw promising, and engaging, not to hold or keep up any kind of correspondence with any person, or persons, in the said Carnatic Payen Gaut, or in the Circars before and now ceded to the English Company, except the said Nawob Walajau, or the said English Company, by the means of their President and Council of Madras, who on their part, in conjunction with the said Nawob Walajau engage likewise not to hold, or maintain any correspondence with any person or persons in the Decan, except the Nawob Affuph Jau, his dewan, and the securities, whose names are hereunto subscribed.

## A R T I C L E VIII.

The Nawob Affuph Jau, out of his great regard and affection, and from other considerations having been pleased to grant and confer on the Nawob Walajau, and his eldest son, Meyen ul Mulck, Omdetul Omrah, several Suneds, viz. An Ultumgau Suned for the whole of the Carnatic. An Ultumgau Suned for the whole of the purgunnah of Imungundela, with the Gudda of Ghunpoora. An Uliumgau Suned for the whole of the villages of Cathafera, &c. An Ultumgau Suned for the Killedary of the fort of Colaur. An Ultumgau Suned for the whole of the district of Sonedaupé; and a full and ample Suned, containing a discharge for all demands past, present, and future, on account of the Carnatic, &c. It is hereby agreed, that all and every one of these Suneds shall be regarded, equally binding with any other article of the treaty, and be as duly observed, by the Nawob Affuph Jau, as if entered here at full length.

## A R T I C L E IX.

Hyder Naigue, having, for some years past, usurped the government of the Myfore country, and given great disturbances to his neighbours, by attacking, and taking from many of them their possessions; and having also lately invaded, and laid waste with fire and sword, the possessions of the English Company, and the Nawob Walajau, in the Carnatic, it is certainly necessary for their peace, and for the general benefit of all the neighbouring powers, that the said Naigue should be punished and reduced, so that he may not hereafter have the power to give any person farther trouble; to this end, the Nawob Affuph Jau hereby declares, and makes known to all the world, that he regards the said Naigue as a rebel and usurper, and as such divests him of, and revokes from him, all Suneds, honours and distinctions, conferred by himself, or any other Soubah of Decan, because the said Naigue has deceived the Nawob Affuph Jau, broken his agreement, and rendered himself unworthy of all farther countenance and favour.

## ARTICLE X.

That the English Company may hereafter carry on their trade peaceably, on the coast of Coromandel, and also on the coast of Malabar, and that they, with the Nawob Walajau, may hold the Carnatic, and their other possessions in peace, it appears necessary, that the countries of Carnatic Balagaut, belonging to the Soubahdarry of Viziapour, now or lately possessed by Hyder Naigue, should be under the management, and protection, of those who will do justice, and pay obedience to the high commands from Court; it is therefore agreed, by the Nawob Assuph Jau, that he shall relinquish, to the English Company, all his right to the Dewanny of the said Carnatic Balagaut, belonging to the Soubahdarry of Viziapour, and that the Company shall present an Arzee, or petition to the Royal presence, to obtain, from the Emperor Shaw Allum, a Firmaund, confirming and approving their right thereto; but that the Nawob Assuph Jau, as Soubah of the Decan, may not lose his dignity, or the revenues arising from the said countries, the English Company agree to pay him annually, out of the Dewanny Collection, from the time they are in possession thereof, the sum of seven lacks of Arcot Rupees, including Durbar charges, being the sum annually paid heretofore, in two equal payments, at the space of six months from each other, provided the said Assuph Jau, Soubah of the Decan, assists the said Company and the Nawob Walajau in punishing Hyder Naigue, and neither receives from, or sends either vackeels or letters to him.

## ARTICLE XI.

As the English Company do not intend to deprive the Marattas of their Choute, any more than the Soubah of his Peishcush, which used to be paid from the Carnatic Balagaut, belonging to the Soubahdarry of Vizeapour, now or lately possessed by Hyder Naigue, it is hereby agreed, that the Company willingly promise to pay the Marattas regularly and annually, without

without trouble, for the whole Choute, as settled in former times, from the time the said countries shall be under the Company's protection as Dewan, provided, however, that the Marattas guarantee to the Company the peaceable possession of the said Dewanny; to this end, the Nawob Affuph Jau promises to use his best endeavours, jointly with the English, and the Nawob Walajau to settle with the Marattas, concerning the Choute of the said countries, how and where it is to be paid, so that there may be no disturbances hereafter, on that account, between any of the contracting parties or the Marattas.

## A R T I C L E XII.

All the foregoing articles are sincerely agreed to by the subscribing parties, who resolve faithfully to execute and abide by the same, so that a firm and lasting friendship may mutually subsist between them: and while such an alliance subsists, what power will dare to disturb the possession of either party; the English Company and the Nawob Walajau will endeavour, on all occasions, to shew their friendship and attachment to the Nawob Affuph Jau, Nizam ul Mulck, as Soubah of the Decan, and look on the support of that government as the support of their own; in short, there will be no manner of difference in interest between them. In witness and confirmation of all the above articles; and every part of the foregoing treaty, we, whose names are under-written, have interchangeably subscribed to, and sealed three instruments of the tenour and date, viz. the President and Council of Fort St. George, on the behalf of the East-India Company at that place, this 26th day of February, in the year of the Christian æra, 1768. the Nawob Affuph Jau, Soubah of the Decan, at his camp, near Pillere on the 22d day of the moon Shevail, in the year of the Hegyra, 1181, and the Nawob Walajau for himself, at Fort St. George, the 7th day of the moon Shevail, in the 1181st year of the Hegyra, Charles Bouchier, Samuel Ardley,

ley, John Call, George Stratton, George Dawson, James Bouchier, George Mackey. N.B. the names of the contracting parties were transferred in the parts kept by each of them, and each took precedence by turns.

The above contracting parties, to wit, the President and Council of Fort St. George, on behalf of the English East-India Company, the great Nawob, high in station, Affuph Jaw, Soubah of the Decan, and the Nawob Walajau, Soubah of Mahomedpoor, having duly considered, and voluntarily entered into the above articles, which they have respectively signed and sealed, in our presence, we, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do solemnly promise and engage under our hands and seal, that we will guarantee to the said English Company; and the Nawob Walajau, the due and just observance of the above Treaty, on the part of the Nawob Affuph Jaw—I Ruccun ud Dowla, take God to witness, that of my own free-will I am security. I Ram Chunder Rawze, swear by Vencatash and Bail Behaudur, that of my own free-will and consent I am security. I Beer Behaudur, swear by Sactasha, and Bail Behaudur, that I am truly and sincerely security. I swear by Uncatash, and Bail Behaudur, that of my own free-will and consent, I Dundaveram, Vackeel to Mahaudavarow, Pundit Purdaun, am security on the part of the said Mahaudavarow.

N.B. The foregoing guarantee agreement was signed and executed, by the guarantees subscribing the same and annexed to the parts of the treaty, delivered to the Company and the Nawob, and to the part delivered to Nizam Ally Cawn, the following guarantee or agreement was fixed, viz. the above contracting parties, to wit, the great Nawob, high in station, Affuph Jaw, Soubah of the Decan, the Nawob Walajau, of Mahomedpoor, and the President and Council of Fort St. George, on behalf of the English East-India Company, having duly considered, and voluntarily entered into the above articles, which the said President and Council, on behalf of the said East-India Company, have signed and sealed, in my presence, I, the said Nawob Walajau, whose name is hereunto subscribed, do solemnly promise and engage, under my hand and seal, that I will guarantee to the said Nawob

Affuph

A R T I C L E   X I V .

Affuph Jau, the due and just observance of the above treaty on the part of the said English East India Company, and we the said President and Council of Fort St. George, on behalf of the said English East India Company, do solemnly promise and engage, under our hands, that we will guarantee, to the said Nawab Affuph Jau, the due and just observance of the above treaty, on the part of the said Nawab Walajau, Charles Bouchier, Samuel Ardley, John Call, George Stratton, George Dawson, James Bouchier, George Mackay.

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No. 17.

*A Treaty of perpetual Friendship and Peace, made and concluded between the Governor and Council of Fort St. George, in behalf of the Honourable English East India Company for all their possessions, and for the Carnatic Payen Gbaut, on the one part, and the Nawab Hyder Ally Cawn Babaudur, for the Country of Mysore Hyder Nagur, and his other possessions, on the other part, on the following Conditions :*

A R T I C L E   I .

**T**HAT all hostilities shall immediately cease on the conclusion of this Treaty, which is to be perpetual, or as long as the Company may exist, that peace and friendship shall take place between the contracting parties (particularly including therein the Rajah of Tanjore, the Malavar Ram Rajah, and Morari Row, who are friends and allies to the Carnatic Payen Gaut), also all others, the friends and allies of the contracting parties, provided they do not become the aggressors, against either of them, but if they are aggressors, they are not to be assisted by either party.

## A P P E N D I X.

## A R T I C L E II.

That in case either of the contracting parties shall be attacked, they shall, from their respective countries, mutually assist each other, to drive the enemy out; the pay of such assistance of troops, from one party to another, to be after the following rates, viz. to every foldier and horseman, fifteen rupees per month; and every Sepoy, seven and an half rupees per month; the pay of the Sirdars and Commandants to be as it shall be agreed on at the time.

## A R T I C L E III.

The presidency of Bombay, and all the factories and places, which were before, or are now under their government, are included in this treaty of friendship and regard for the Company, to grant to them the factories, privileges and exemptions in trade, in the same manner as they before held them; moreover, to release all the Sirdars, Europeans, Sepoys, &c. who may have been taken on that side; and this immediately, on the arrival of a proper person, from the Governor and Council of Bombay, for that purpose; and also to settle the particulars of the privileges of trade, and other matters relative to the sandal wood, and pepper, &c. articles of trade. And as there is now established, between the contracting parties (the Company and the Nawab Hyder Ally Cawn, a perpetual peace, there is no doubt but the presidency of Bombay will exchange, with the said Nawab, a treaty to the same purpose as this, respecting the affairs of the said place, &c. and all the factories on that side, in the course of this war; it is hereby agreed and stipulated, that they shall be mutually forgiven, and no claim or demand, on any account, made for them hereafter.

## A R T I C L E IV.

The above Nawab engages, that all the Officers, Europeans and Sepoys, belonging to the presidency of Madras, shall immediately be released on  
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the arrival of a proper person, at Bangalore, to demand them; also all the Sirdars, and people, belonging to the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, who may have been taken in this war shall likewise be released; the English Company engaging on their side to release the people, belonging to the said Nawob, who may have been taken also in this war.

## A R T I C L E V.

The Contracting Parties mutually engage and agree, that the forts and places, which may have been taken by either party, from the other in this war, shall be mutually restored, except the fort of Caroor, and its districts, and whereas the English Company have, in the forts of Colar and Venca-tigherry, exclusive of the former stores therein, many cannon, shot, powder, ball, and muskets, the Nawab Hyder Ally Cawn engages, that the said Company shall have permission to bring away the same, without any let, or molestation, being given them therein; and as soon as they are withdrawn, the same forts shall immediately be evacuated and restored to the said Nawob. In witness whereof, the said contracting Parties have interchangeably signed and sealed two instruments, of the same tenor and date, viz. the said President and Council, on behalf of the English East India Company, and the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, in Fort St. George, this 3d day of April, in the year of the Christian æra, 1769; and the said Nabab Hyder Ally Cawn Bahaudur, at his camp, at Madavaram, the 25th day of the moon Zeckyd, in the year of Hegyra, 1182.

## No. 18.

*Articles for a Treaty of Peace and firm Friendship, between the Honourable Thomas Hodges, Esq, President and Governor, and the Council of Bombay, in behalf of the Honourable United English East India Company, on the one part, and the Nawab Hyder Ally Khan Bahaudur, &c. titles, for the Countries of Mysore, Hyder Nagur, and Scondab, on the other part.*

## ARTICLE I.

**T**HAT agreeable to the Third Article of the Treaty of Peace concluded between the Honourable the President and Council of Madras, and the Nawab Hyder Ally Khan Bahaudur, there be, from this day, a firm Peace and Friendship, between the Honourable English East India Company, and the said Nawab, and their successors, to continue forever.

## ARTICLE II.

That the Honourable Company may have free liberty to build a commodious Factory, and Warehouses, at Onore, by the water side, or any place they may pitch upon; and that they may enclose the compound with a suitable wall; and the ground allotted them shall be rent-free; they shall also have permission to cut timber, bring stones, hay and wood, for their use; in like manner they shall have a Factory at Carwar; and the Nawab promises to oblige the Rajah of Bilguez, to give all the pepper, produced in his country, to the Honourable Company, at the same price as they may purchase this article at Onore.

## ARTICLE III.

That the Honourable Company shall likewise have the sole and exclusive right of purchasing all the pepper, and Sandal-wood, produced in the Nawab's

wab's dominions, the prices of which must be settled agreeable to former customs, the amount, or as much of it as the Honourable Company choose, to be made good in guns, muskets, salt, salt-petre, lead, and gun-powder, and the balance made good in ready money.

#### A R T I C L E    I V.

That the Honourable Company shall have free liberty to export from Mangalore, or other ports of the Nawab's dominions, whatever rice they may want for Tellicherry, or Bombay, three hundred corges of which is usual to be free of the duty called adlamy.

#### A R T I C L E    V.

That the English shall have free liberty of trading in the several ports of the Nawab's dominions, on the Malabar Coast, paying customs at the rate of one and a half per Cent. on the sale of all goods; and to have permission to re-export any goods, which will not sell free of customs, on signifying the same to the Custom-master; no customs to be charged on gold and silver, nor any articles for the immediate use and consumption of the English, their servants and dependents.

#### A R T I C L E    V I.

The Nawab obliges himself to assist the English, in recovering their just debts from his subjects, by compelling them to make good the same, on the debts being fully proved to his satisfaction.

#### A R T I C L E    V I I.

That the Honourable Company, and the English in general, shall have free liberty to cut and purchase masts, timber, and plank, at Onore, Mangalore, or any other ports of the Nawab's country, teek excepted.

## ARTICLE VIII.

That no vessels, of what kind or denomination soever, belonging to the English, shall pay anchorage in any of the Nawab's ports, but have free liberty to go out and come in, without hindrance or molestation.

## ARTICLE IX.

Whatever vessels, belonging to the English, may be drove on shore, on any part of the Nawab's dominions, whether by stress of weather, or otherwise, his killedars, officers and subjects, are to assist them, that their goods may be saved, and delivered to the proprietors.

## ARTICLE X.

That the said Nawab shall not assist the enemies of the English, nor, on the other hand, shall the English assist the enemies of the Nawab; but should assistance be afforded on either part hereafter, the officers and men, who may be sent to them are to be paid at the following rates, by the parties to whom they may be sent, viz. the commissioned officers to be paid at the discretion of the party assisted, but with the concurrence and approbation of the party who assists. Each European soldier. fifteen rupees per month, each sepoy seven and a half rupees per month.

## ARTICLE XI.

Should at any time disputes arise, between the servants of the English factories and the Nawab's subjects, servants, or dependents, and the former be found culpable, they shall be sent to the English resident to be punished, as shall the Nawab's people to his killedars, aummulgars, &c. if they are found to be in fault: the servants of the English factory, as well as their families, shall be entirely under the Honourable Company's protection.

## A R T I C L E XII.

That the said Nawab shall not grant any new firmaund, or privileges, to any European nation whatever, or suffer any of them to establish any new settlements, in any part of his dominions: in all matters of trade or business, the English to have the preference; and in matters of ceremony or state, they are to take rank of all other European nations, as well as the country powers.

## A R T I C L E XIII

The said Nawab hereby ratifies, and confirms, the grant which he executed in February, 1766, and delivered to Messrs. Sparks and Townsend, relative to the privileges and immunities the Honourable Company possessed, in the several countries he conquered upon this coast, before he took possession thereof; and hereby binds and obliges himself to compel whoever may be in possession of those countries, to grant to the honourable Company the produce thereof, as well as the full enjoyment of all their rights and privileges therein, in their utmost extent. In witness of all which, the said contracting parties have interchangeably signed and sealed two instruments, of the same tenor and date, viz. The said President and Council, on behalf of the English East India Company, in Bombay Castle, this 8th day of August, in the year of the Christian æra, 1770, and the said Nawab Hyder Ali Khan Bahaudur.

## No. 19.

*A Treaty of perpetual Honour, Favour, Alliance, and Attachment, between the great Nawab, high in station, famous as the Sun, Nawab Assuph Fau, Nizam ul Mulk, Nizam ul Dowla, Meer Nizam Ally Cawn Bahaudur, Futtu Jung, Sepoy Sardar; and the Honourable English East India Company, Signed, Sealed and Ratified, on the one part, by his Highness, the said Nawab and on the other, by John Caillaud, Esq; Brigadier General, invested with full powers, on behalf of the said Company, done at Hydrabad, the ninth of the moon Gemaduffany, in the year of Hegyra, 1180, equal to the 12th of November, 1766.*

## ARTICLE I.

THE two contracting parties do, by virtue of this treaty of honour, favour, alliance and friendships, solemnly engage a mutual assistance, to esteem the enemies of one, the enemies of both, and contrariwise, the friends of one, the friends of the other.

## ARTICLE II.

The Honourable English East India Company, in return for the gracious favours received from his Highness; consisting of futeds for the five Circars of Ellour, Siccacole, Rajahmundry, Mustephanagur and Murtezanagur, expressing the free gift thereof, on them and their heirs, for ever and ever, do hereby promise and engage, to have a body of their troops, ready to settle the affairs of his Highness's Government, in every thing that is right and proper, whenever required, provided that they be at liberty to withdraw the whole, or such part thereof, as they shall judge proper, whenever either the safety of their own settlements and possessions, or the peace and tranquillity of the Carnatic be the least endangered, in case of the falling out of which circumstances (which God forbid) they do promise and engage, to give the most timely notice thereof to his Highness, in their power.

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## ARTICLE III.

The Honourable East India Company do further engage and promise, that in whatever year the assistance of their troops shall not be required, they will pay to his Highness, as a consideration for the free gift of the above mentioned five Circars, for ever and ever, the following sums by gifts, as specified in the eighth article of this treaty, viz. for the three Circars of Rajahmundry, Ellour, and Mustephanagur, five lacks of Rupees, and for those of Siccacole and Murtezanagur, as soon as they are in their hands, and the settling the same is well effected, two lacks each, in all nine lacks of Rupees per Annum.

## ARTICLE IV.

The reduction of the Siccacole Circar, by the blessing of God, the Company will effect as soon as possible, but that of Murtezanagur, in consideration of his Highness having by former agreements given it to his brother Bazalet Jung, as a Jaghire, the Honourable English East India Company do promise and engage, not to take possession of, until it be His Highness's pleasure, or until the demise of his said brother; but to prevent all future disputes, and difficulties that may hereafter arise concerning the same, the aforesaid Company do further explain their intentions in the following Articles.

## ARTICLE V.

As the Circar of Murtezanagur borders on that of Nizampatam, and the country of the Carnatic, which by virtue of the former and present treaties and alliances, of the aforesaid Company, are bound to maintain and protect in all its extent, therefore in case the said Bazalet Jung, his Agents or Dependents, should cause any disturbances, to the prejudice thereof, it is hereby agreed on by both parties, that the aforesaid Company shall then have it in their power to take immediate possession of that Circar.

## ARTICLE VI.

As by the tenour of the second Article of this treaty, the aforefaid Company have engaged to furnifh a body of troops, to be ready to march to the affiftance of his Highnefs, it is agreed on, by both parties, that the expences thereof fhall be paid in the following manner, to wit : if the expence of the number of troops, his Highnefs may require, fhould fall fhort of the fum of the five lacks of Rupees, mentioned to be paid for the three Circars of Rajahmundry Ellour, and Mustephanagur, the Company will account to his Highnefs, for what balance may remain due, and in cafe of exceeding the above mentioned fum, the aforefaid Company do hereby engage themselves, to be anfwerable for the payment of the remainder. The fame agreement in like manner to hold good, for the fums ftipulated to be paid, for the two Sircars of Siccacole and Murtezanagur, when fettled.

## ARTICLE VII.

In confideration of the fidelity, attachment, and fervices of the aforefaid Company, and the dependence his Highnefs has upon them, his faid Highnefs, out of his great favour, does hereby entirely acquit the above-mentioned Circars, of all arrears and demands, down to the prefent date of thefe writings.

## ARTICLE VIII.

In cafe the affiftance of the Honourable Company's troops is not required, the annual ftipulated fum, expreffed in the third Article of this treaty, the aforefaid Company do engage to pay in three lifts, after the following manner, and to give foucar fecurity for the fame, viz. the firft payment, the Thirty-first of March ; the fecond, the Thirtieth of June ; and the third, the Thirty-first of October.

## ARTICLE IX.

Whenever his Highness goes into winter-quarters, and the troops of the other Sardars have leave for that purpose, those of the aforesaid Company shall have leave also to depart to their own country.

## ARTICLE X.

His Highness engages to give as early notice as possible, not less than three Months, of the service in which he will require the assistance of the troops, of the aforesaid Company, that they may have timely notice to make the necessary preparations, and that the number of troops sent, may be sufficient for the service required of them, of which the aforesaid Company are to be left the entire and sole Judges; and as the success of all expeditions depends much upon secrecy in Council, both parties do hereby engage themselves, not to reveal any such designs, as they may communicate to each other, until every thing on both sides is ready for execution.

## ARTICLE XI.

The Honourable English East India Company, in consideration of the diamond mines with the Villages appertaining thereto, having been always dependent upon his Highness's government, do hereby agree, that the same shall remain in his possession now also.

## ARTICLE XII.

His Highness, in order to convince the whole world, of the great confidence and trust, he reposes in the English nation, agrees and consents, that the Fort of Condapillee shall be entirely garrisoned by the troops of the aforesaid Company, in consideration of which, the aforesaid Company do hereby agree, and consent likewise that there be a Killedar therein, on the part of his Highness, and that the usual Jagbire, annexed to the Killedary, shall be ceded to him.

## A R T I C L E XIII.

In virtue of this treaty, of mutual favours, alliances, and friendship, between the two contracting parties, his Highness promises and engages, to assist the aforefaid Company with his troops, when required, reserving to himself the same liberty of withdrawing the whole, or any part thereof, in the same manner as is expressed, for the aforefaid Company, in the second Article of this treaty, whenever the same shall become necessary.

## A R T I C L E XIV.

In virtue of the above treaty, of favour, alliance and friendship, both parties do mutually and solemnly engage to the punctual and strict observance of all, and every one of the above-mentioned Articles, that from this time, all doubts and suspicions shall cease between them, and in their rooms, a perpetual, just and sincere confidence be established, so that the great affairs of the Decan government, and the business of the Company, may encrease every day, in honour, riches and happiness, from generation to generation. In confirmation of which, his Highness on the one part, and John Caillaud, Esq; Brigadier-general, invested with full powers from the English Company, on the other, have hereunto affixed their hands and seals, dated in Hydrabad, the 9th of the moon Gemade-dusfuny, in the year of Hegira, 1180, equal to the 12th of November, 1766.

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No. 20.

COLONEL MURRAY to the GOVERNOR GENERAL in COUNCIL.

M Y L O R D,

**M**R. SECRETARY HAY's letter to me, of the 15th of November 1790, communicating the honour of your Lordship's commands, relative to  
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the late equipment, informed me that the Military Pay-master General had been directed, to employ his Deputy Mr. Elliott, in the separate duty of paying and keeping a distinct account, of the expence ; to be adjusted, and passed when the service should be over.

Agreeably to this information, I addressed orders, to Mr. Elliot for the payment, to individuals, of such sums, as become due to them, either for freight, for the cost of articles supplied, or for the balance of particular accounts, which had been passed, by your Lordship, in the course of the last service.

Mr. Elliott having now delivered in his accounts made up, agreeably to a plan, with which I furnished him, I have the honour, to lay them before your Lordship, together with a copy, of Mr. Elliott's letter to me, dated the 4th current, relative to them.

The first is a general account, of his disbursements, exhibiting the whole of the expenditure in one view accompanied by the vouchers. That general account is marked with the letter A. and it amounts to the sum of (Current Rupees 6,58,135-8-4) Current Rupees six lacks fifty-eight thousand one hundred and thirty-five, eight annas, and four pie, part of this sum, was paid from the treasury direct, and not upon any order from me, but the sums were transferred to Mr. Elliott's Debit, and included in his accounts for the purpose of aggregating the expence.

As the vessels employed were hired at various rates, and each of them unavoidably, carried mixed cargoes the charges for the several componen parts of which, were referable to different heads of account, it became necessary

cessary, to annex certain fixed rates of freight, to be charged to the other Presidencies, for articles of positive supply, leaving the balance, to be put; to the debit, of the Military charges of this presidency.

For this purpose, Mr. Elliott has prepared the four accounts marked B. C. D. and F. containing the separation, of the aggregate amount, of the general account A. into the heads of Fort St. George, Bombay Military charges on account of the Kings troops and Military charges, of this presidency.

The rates, for the various articles, of mixed cargoes, were assumed, in these accounts, upon medium calculations of what I was informed would have been charged by ship owners for transporting the articles by the bag, ton, maund, &c. and where the whole tonnage of vessels was not taken up, the rates charged to the other presidencies, are the actual rates paid.

The greatest part of the money, having been issued, by my order, on receipts of the several persons, to whom sums were respectively due, I deem it more regular to submit Mr. Elliott's accounts at large, to the inspection of your Lordship in their present stage, than to pass them myself as Military Auditor General, I shall therefore wait the honour of your Lordship's Commands before any further step, be taken in the business; but I wish it may be convenient to the Board to examine them early in order that they may be included on the books of the official year 1790-91, which are now under adjustment, previous to their being finally closed.

Your Lordship was pleased to authorize me, to employ such agents and instruments, as I might think proper; and I cannot doubt, that you would also have approved of my affigning a reasonable reward to any person, so employed; but I have not availed myself of this licence excepting to the extent,

of

of forty Sonaut Rupees, to a ferjeant, who went to Fort St. George in charge of two hundred and twenty bullocks and forty two horses on board the ship Henry, and of whose good conduct, I received a strong Certificate from Captain Wheatly, after his return.

Mr. Robert Sherrieff, the gentleman, who has written for me throughout the whole of the late service, has not received any reward for upwards of seven months labour, which was sometimes excessive, during particular periods of the embarkation he was often employed with me, from six o'clock in the morning till midnight, and in every stage of the business he has discharged his task, to my satisfaction, I therefore beg leave to recommend, that I may be authorized, to order the payment of Sicca Rupees two hundred and fifty per month to Mr. Sherrieff for the time past, and whilst I may have occasion to employ him, in this sort of service.

When the business pressed most, I had also occasion to employ Mr. Murdoch Mackenzie, an assistant in my office, he had much extra writing for three months, I therefore beg leave to recommend, that he be allowed, a gratuity of Sicca Rupees three hundred.

It will appear from Mr. Elliot's accounts, that Sicca Rupees 4,000, were advanced, to Captain North, of the ship Friendship; but he only took in freight equal to Sicca Rupees 3,000—The Board has been already apprized of the loss of that ship which induces me to consider the thousand Rupees as a desperate debt, and for this reason, it is included in the proportion of the aggregate expence of the equipment proposed to be written off to the debit of the military charges of this Presidency.

With Mr. Elliot's accounts, I lay before your Lordship a general view or abstract, of the freight actually paid for the country ships, with a statement.

ment of the troops, cattle, public stores, and supplies transported on them, compared with a statement calculated at a medium rate of freight for the same articles—This statement was prepared merely for my own information and I now submit it to your Lordship's inspection, under the idea that it will prove satisfactory to Government to see that this service has been accomplished, at an unextravagant expence, notwithstanding the pressure of the occasion, and the sudden demand there was, for a great quantity of tonnage.

I have the Honour to be,

(Signed) JOHN MURRAY, Colonel.

Fort William, 25th June, 1791.

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## ART. B.

COL. MURRAY, TO THE SECRETARY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

S I R,

**T**HE Honourable the Court of Directors will, no doubt, be desirous to receive, by the ship William Pitt, now on the eve of her departure, some information relative to dispatches of the reinforcements for Fort St. George, and it would afford me great satisfaction to be able to lay before Government, in order to be transmitted to the Honourable Court, a detailed account of the proceedings relative to the equipment, but my time is so fully occupied by my endeavours to perform the remaining part of this service, and by various public duties, that it is, impossible for me to furnish that detail at present.

I must content myself therefore with giving a very brief, and general, outline of the business, from the date of the Governor General's departure, and, indeed, that is, perhaps, all that the Honourable Court would desire, for, the  
narrative

## A P P E N D I X.

narrative of a troublesome detail, cannot be very interesting to them, though I shall think it my duty to present it to Government at a convenient season.

Lord Cornwallis left this place on the 6th of December 1790. His Lordship's solicitude for the health of the troops, at the apprehension of bad weather, on the Coast in the month of December, made him desirous that the reinforcements should not be dispatched till that month should be far advanced. The information which, thus influenced Lord Cornwallis, was so well grounded, that a considerable Merchant in town, who was sending a large ship to Bombay, that was to leave this place, about the 5th of December and to whom applied to drop Bullocks at Madras, included in his estimate of freight, 2,000 Rupees for the probability, "of losing an anchor and cable at Madras by arriving there so early in the season," and I suppose it was upon this principle that the Board notified to me, that the European ships with the Native Infantry should not sail till, "towards the end of December."

It had been directed in General Orders that the Native Infantry Dragoon should assemble by the 10th of December last, but Capt. Welsh, at my request, on the 4th of that month, directed the men, furnished from the battalions, at Barrackpore, to come earlier to the presidency, those from the other stations were also assembled at Fort William, within the time prescribed. Their arms and accoutrements were surveyed, by European Officers, and the necessary new supplies furnished from the arsenal, by my directions and an entire new set of camp equipage, according to the Madras pattern, was begun and completed for them, provisions laid in, both on board the ships, at Saugand Ingilie, and on the sloops that were to carry them to the ships; the prejudices were attended to in the filling of water, and circular instructions were given to the Commanders of the ships relative to the treatment of the

Preparations for the embarkation of the 73d Regiment, Artillery and Lascars, Native Infantry, with their followers, for Horses and Bullocks, with their attendants, and for procuring provisions for the Men and Cattle for the voyage, as well as cargoes for the ships, were all carried on, at the same time, and in such manner, as that one branch of the service should interfere, as little as possible with another.

Supplies of stores, from different departments, were also collected and partly made up; and it was not without some industry and overcoming many and various difficulties that Sloops Boats, and crews to man them for carrying between three and four thousand Men, with their provisions, baggage and stores to Ingilie and Saugor, and for embarking Bullocks and Horses with their attendants, at town, Diamond Point, and Culpie, as well as for shipping the cargoes of the Vessels, were procured, within a short space of time, in a settlement where such a service, on the same extensive scale, had never been before attempted, and where there was not, so much as, a single platform Boat, in readiness, for such an undertaking.

Aware of the necessity of beginning the dispatches earlier than those who had not so close a view of the interiors of the detail imagined, it was my intention, that the embarkation should be commenced before the end of November, and though this was then postponed on the opinions of experienced professional men, yet I was so anxious to send off the reinforcement that I notified to Major Macdowal on the 9th December, that the Countess of Errol was ready for reception of her compliment of the 73d regiment, and on the same day a large detachment of bullocks and drivers were sent off to Diamond Harbour for the Ship Henry at Culpie, but, for the reason, I have already mentioned, I shall not trouble the Board, at present, further

ther than to state the result of this busy scene, as far as it has proceeded; and I shall do this merely by referring to the inclosed memorandum of the dates of the instructions which I gave to the different Commanders. Their instructions closed my part of the business relative to the respective Vessels, and the Board will perceive that, between the 14th and 26th of December the 73d regiment, detachment of artillery and lascars, the four divisions of the native infantry, the horses of the body guard, as well as those belonging to the Officers of all those corps, and some spare horses, a few of which had been purchased in the intermediate time, and a considerable number of bullocks were of my hands; nor have I since relaxed my personal endeavours; but as this is a sort of service which could not be carried on without being witnessed by the whole settlement: and as the members of government, in particular, whose united zeal to promote the service was conspicuous, must have carefully watched the conduct of it, I humbly leave it to them to state their opinions regarding it.

It seems to be proper to observe for the information of the Honourable Court of Directors, that I thought it incompatible with my official situation that any part of the expence of the equipment, or supplies should pass through my hands; and that the Governor General in Council was, therefore pleased at my request, to appoint the Deputy Pay-master General to make the necessary disbursements, of which I have never seen any part; and indeed, though services of this nature may be of great importance to the state, I could not possibly be induced to undertake such drudgery, from any other motive than a solicitude to promote the public good, and a desire to be useful, on an occasion of exigency, to the government under which I serve. The letter which I wrote to the Secret Department on the 31st December will give some idea of my earnestness.

I cannot conclude without expressing my cordial approbation of the faci-

lity given to the currency of the business, in the Secretary Department, the successful efforts made at the Treasury, to provide treasure sent on the Europe ships to Fort St. George; the promptitude at the Pay Office in discharging the current demands of individuals for this service; the industry at the Arsenal, and Office of Supply, as well as the aid, cheerfully, given by other public Servants of Government, whose duties were connected with this business, but great credit is, particularly, due to Captain Frith, and the officers of the first regiment of cavalry, for the expedition with which they brought the Regiment to the Presidency, owing to which and to the unremitting personal exertions of the Quarter Master of the Cavalry, in the embarkation, a considerable part of that Corps will, I trust, [be at Fort St. George within the space of two Months from the time they left Futty Ghur, a distance of no less than 2000 miles, and the whole Corps would probably be at Madras equally soon, if accidents which it was impossible to have foreseen had not intervened.

I have the Honour to be,

SIR,

JOHN MURRAY, Colonel.

Fort William, 28th January, 1791.

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## • No. 21.

*Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army, commanded by Earl CORNWALLIS, from the 5th March 1791, the day on which his Lordship appeared before BANGALORE, until the 21st inclusive, when the place was taken by assault.*

March 5th, His Majesty's 71st Regiment—Killed, one Rank and File;—  
Wounded, one Drummer and three Rank and File.

- 7th Battalion Coast Native Infantry—Killed, one Rank and File.
- March 6th, His Majesty's 19th Light Dragoons—Killed, one Trumpeter, two Rank and File and eleven Horses—Wounded, Lieutenant Colonel Floyd, and seven Rank and File—Missing, four Horses.
- 1st Regiment of Native Cavalry—Wounded, one Havildar, fourteen Rank and File and six Horses—Missing, twenty-nine horses;
- 2d Regiment of Native Cavalry—Killed, Lieutenant Wellwood and two Rank and File—Wounded, one Serjeant, two Havildars, seventeen Rank and File, and one Horse—Missing, one Trumpet Major, one Trumpeter, one Rank and File, and twenty-eight Horses.
- 3d Regiment of Native Cavalry—Killed, five Rank and File—Wounded, Cornet Forbes, one Subadar, and one Jemadar—Missing, seventy-seven Horses.
- 4th Regiment of Native Cavalry—Killed, three Rank and File—Missing, ninety Horses.
- 5th Regiment of Native Cavalry—Killed, two Rank and File, and twenty-five Horses—Wounded, one Jemidar.
- 13th Battalion Coast Native Infantry—Killed, three Rank and File—Wounded, one Rank and File.
- 27th Battalion Coast Native Infantry—Killed, one Rank and File.
- March 7th—His Majesty's 36th Regiment—Killed, Capt. Delaney, and eight Rank and File—Wounded, Captain Hart, Lieutenants Eyre, Purefoy, and St. John, one Serjeant, one Drummer, and thirty-nine Rank and File.
- His Majesty's 71st Regiment—Killed, one Rank and File.
- His Majesty's 72d Regiment—Wounded, one Rank and File.
- His Majesty's 76th Regiment—Killed, four Rank and File—Wounded, two Serjeants, one Drummer, and twenty-nine Rank and File.
- Bengal Artillery—Killed, four Matrosses, and two gun Lascars.

- 4th Battalion Bengal Native Infantry—Wounded, one Rank and File.
- 26th Battalion Bengal Native Infantry—Killed, one Rank and File—Wounded, two Subadars, and five Rank and File.
- 1st Bengal Volunteer Battalion—Killed, two Rank and File—Wounded, seven Rank and File.
- 2d Bengal Volunteer Battalion—Wounded, three Rank and File.
- Coast Artillery—Killed, Lieutenant Colonel Morehouse, and one Matrofs.—Wounded, Lieutenant Conran Major of Brigade.
- 4th Battalion European Infantry, Wounded, one Rank and File.
- Native Pioneers—Killed, three Rank and File—Wounded, five Rank and File.
- March 8th—His Majesty's 72d Regiment—Killed, one Rank and File—Wounded, one Rank and File.
- 3d Battalion Bengal Native Infantry—Wounded, one Rank and File.
- 14th Battalion Bengal Native Infantry—Wounded, one Rank and File.
- Native Pioneers—Killed, one Rank and File.
- March 9th—His Majesty's 74th Regiment—Wounded, one Rank and File.
- 4th Battalion Coast Native Infantry—Wounded, one Rank and File.
- March 10th—21st Battalion Coast Native Infantry—Wounded, one Havildar, and one Rank and File.
- Native Pioneers, Killed, two Rank and File.
- March 12th, His Majesty's 71st Regiment—Killed, one Rank and File—Wounded, one Rank and File.
- Coast Artillery—Killed, two Matroffes, and one gun Lascar.
- Native Pioneers, Wounded, one Rank and File.
- March 13th—His Majesty's 72d Regiment—Wounded; one Rank and File.
- March 14th—His Majesty's 52d Regiment—Killed, one Rank and File.
- Bengal Artillery—Killed, one Matrofs.
- 14th Battalion Bengal Native Infantry—Wounded; two Rank and File.

- 26th Battalion Bengal Native Infantry—Wounded, three Rank and File.
- 2d Battalion Coast Native Infantry—Wounded, one Subadar.
- Native Pioneers—Killed, one Rank and File—Wounded, one Rank and File.
- March 15th—His Majesty's 74th Regiment—Wounded, one Rank and File.
- 14th Battalion Bengal Native Infantry, Wounded, one Rank and File.
- Coast Artillery—Killed, one Matrofs.
- 4th Battalion European Infantry—Killed, one Rank and File.
- Native Pioneers—Wounded, one Rank and File.
- March 16th, His Majesty's 52d Regiment, Killed, Captain Lieutenant Terrott.
- His Majesty's 71st Regiment—Killed, one Rank and File.
- Bengal Artillery—Killed, one Matrofs.
- 14th Battalion Bengal Native Infantry—Killed, one Rank and File.
- Coast Artillery—Killed, one Matrofs, and one Gun Lascar.
- Native Pioneers—Killed, one Serjeant, and one Rank and File—Wounded two Rank and File.
- March 17th—His Majesty's 52d Regiment, Killed, one Rank and File.
- His Majesty's 71st Regiment—Killed, two Rank and File;—Wounded five, Rank and File.
- His Majesty's 72d Regiment, Wounded, one Rank and File.
- His Majesty's 74th Regiment, Wounded, Two Rank and File.
- Bengal Artillery—Killed one Matrofs.
- 3d Battalion Bengal Native Infantry—Missing two Rank and File.
- 7th Battalion Bengal Native Infantry—Killed, one Drummer and two Rank and File—Wounded, six Rank and File.
- 28th Battalion Bengal Native Infantry—Wounded, two Rank and File.
- Coast Artillery—Killed, one gun Lascar.
- 4th Battalion European Infantry—Wounded three Rank and File.
- 21st Battalion Coast Native Infantry—Killed, one Rank and File—Wounded, one Jemidar, two Havildars and one Rank and File.

Native Pioneers—Killed, one Rank and File,—Missing one Rank and File.

18th March His Majesty's 52d Regiment Wounded, One Rank and File.

2d Bengal Volunteer Battalion Killed, one Rank and File.

Coast Artillery Killed, Captain Slipper.

7th Battalion Coast Native Infantry Killed, one Rank and File.

Native Pioneers Killed, one Rank and File Wounded, one Rank and File

Missing, one Rank and File.

19th March His Majesty's 52d Regiment Killed, one Rank and File.

Bengal Artillery Killed, one Matrofs.

3d Battalion Bengal Native Infantry Killed, one Havildar Wounded, one Rank and File.

Coast Artillery Killed, one Gun Lascar.

4th Battalion European Infantry Wounded, one Rank and File.

9th Battalion Coast Native Infantry—Killed, two Rank and File.

Native Pioneers—Killed, one Serjeant and three Rank and File—Wounded one Rank and File.

20th March—His Majesty's 72d Regiment—Killed, one Rank and File—Wounded, one Serjeant and five Rank and File.

Coast Artillery Killed, two gun Lascars.

4th Battalion European Infantry Killed, one Rank and File, Wounded, two Rank and File.

2d Battalion Coast Native Infantry—Killed, one Rank and File, Wounded, three Rank and File.

Native Pioneers—Killed, one Havildar and three Rank and File—Wounded, two Rank and File—Missing, one Rank and File.

21st March—His Majesty's 36th Regiment—Killed, one Rank and File—Wounded, thirteen Rank and File.

His Majesty's 52d Regiment—Killed, one Rank and File—Wounded, Lieutenant Eyans, one Drummer, and one Rank and File.

His

# A P P E N D I X.

His Majesty's 71st Regiment—Wounded, one Serjeant, and three Rank and File.

His Majesty's 72d Regiment,—Killed, four Rank and File—Wounded, fifteen Rank and File.

His Majesty's 74th Regiment—Killed, one Rank and File—Wounded, Capt Wood, Lieutenant John Campbell, jun. and three Rank and File.

His Majesty's 76th Regiment—Killed, two Rank and File—Wounded, Capt Markham, Volunteer Lewellyn, one Drummer, and eleven Rank and File  
7th Battalion of Bengal Native Infantry—Killed, three Rank and File  
Wounded, two Havildars, one Drummer, and ten Rank and File.

14th Battalion of Bengal Native Infantry—Wounded, one Rank and File

26 Battalion Bengal Native Infantry Wounded one Rank and File.

4th Battalion of European Infantry—Wounded, six Rank and File.

1st Regiment of Native Cavalry—Wounded, one Rank and File.

Native Pioneers—Killed, one Serjeant and four Rank and File—Wounded, one Serjeant and ten Rank and File.

## GENERAL ABSTRACT INCLUDING OFFICERS.

	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
European, -	57	174	1	232
Natives, - -	63	131	7	201
Horses, - -	36	7	228	271
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>704</b>

## Art. B.

*Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the army commanded by Earl CORNWALLIS, in the Action near Seringapatam, on the 15th May 1791, against the Forces of Tippoo Sultaun.*

## HIS MAJESTY'S TROOPS.

- 19th Regiment Light Dragoons—Killed, Cornet James Paterfon, two Rank and File, and thirteen Horses—Wounded, Cornets Roderick Mackenzie, and John Fortnam, six Rank and File, and eleven Horses.
- 36th Regiment—Killed, two Rank and File—Wounded, Lieut. Roger Finnan, and six Rank and File.
- 52d Regiment—Killed, Adjutant John Leonard, and two Rank and File—Wounded, twenty Rank and File.
- 71st Regiment—Killed, seven Rank and File—Wounded, Lieut. and Adjutant Roderick Mackenzie, Ensign John Stuart, one Serjeant, and twenty-one Rank and File.
- 72d Regiment—Wounded, Lieut. William Whittlie, and nine Rank and File.
- 74th Regiment, Killed—five Rank and File—Wounded, one Drummer, and eight Rank and File.
- 76th Regiment—Killed, Lieut. Edward Brooke, and two Rank and File—Wounded, Lieut. Charles Griffiths, one Serjeant, and seventeen Rank and File.

## BENGAL TROOPS.

- Earl Cornwallis' Guard—Missing, one Rank and File, and six Horses.
- Detachment Staff—Wounded, Lieut. John Dent, Adjutant and Quarter-master of Brigade.
- 2d Battalion Artillery—Killed, one Rank and File, and seven Gun Lascars—Wounded, Lieut. Duncan M'Pherson, one Rank and File, two Tindals, and two Lascars.

- 7th Battalion Native Infantry—Killed, one Havildar, and four Rank and File—Wounded, one Drummer, and fifteen Rank and File.
- 13th Battalion—Killed, Ensign Charles Ross, one Subadar, and three Rank and File, Wounded, twenty two Rank and File.
- 14th Battalion—Wounded, Lieut. James M'Corkill, and seventeen Rank and File.
- 26th Battalion—Killed, one Jemadar, five Rank and File—Wounded, four Subadars, six Havildars, three Drummers, and twenty Rank and File—Missing, one Rank and File.
- 28th Battalion Native Infantry—Killed, one Drummer, and two Rank and File—Wounded, Lieut. W. G. Maxwell, Ensign Robert Spotteswood, and thirteen Rank and File—Missing, one Rank and File.
- 1st Volunteer Battalion—Killed, one Drummer, and eight Rank and File—Wounded, one Jemadar, two Havildars, and twenty-seven Rank and File.

C O A S T T R O O P S.

- Major General Medows's Guard—Wounded, one Havildar and six Rank and File.
- 1st Battalion Artillery—Killed, two Rank and File, and two Gun Lascars—Wounded, three Rank and File, and five Gun Lascars.
- 2d Ditto—Wounded, one Gun Lascar.
- 1st Regiment of Native Cavalry—Killed, two Horses—Wounded, one Rank and File, and two Horses.
- 3d Regiment of Native Cavalry—Killed, one Havildar and one Horse—Wounded, Major Stevenson, Cornet Forbes, Aid-de-camp to Lieutenant Colonel Floyd, and Cornet Montague Cosbey, two Rank and File, and one Horse.
- 4th ditto, Killed, one Horse—Wounded, one Havildar one Rank and File, and two Horses—Missing, two Rank and File, and four Horses.

- 5th ditto—Killed, one Rank and File, and one Horse—Wounded, Cornet John Doveton, one Rank and File, and five Horses—Missing, five Horses.
- 1st Battalion of Native Infantry—Killed, one Jemadar, two Havildars, one Drummer, and one Rank and File—Wounded, Lieutenant Charles Corner, one Subadar, two Jemadars, one Havildar, and ten Rank and File.
- 4th ditto—Wounded, one Serjeant, two Havildars, and fourteen Rank and File—Missing, one Rank and File.
- 6th ditto—Killed, six Rank and File—Wounded, Lieutenant Samuel Jeannett, one Subadar, two Havildars, and fifteen Rank and File.
- 9th ditto—Killed, one Havildar—Wounded, one Havildar, and five Rank and File.
- 22d ditto—Killed, four Rank and File—Wounded, seven Rank File.
- 23d ditto—Wounded, nine Rank and File.
- Pioneers—Wounded, two Rank and File.

*GENERAL ABSTRACT, INCLUDING OFFICERS.*

	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>	<i>Missing.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Europeans, -	27	113		140
Natives, - -	54	226	6	286
Horses, - -	18	21	15	54
TOTAL,	99	350	21	480